30a 1956

Watered-Down Pension Bill For Veterans Clears House

By FRANK ELEAZER
United Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The House junked a multi-billion dollar Veterans Pension Bill Wednesday in favor of a watered-down measure that would give needy World War I veterans a $90-a-month pension at age 65.

The measure, passed by a roll call vote of 364 to 51, represented a sharp setback for the American Legion. It had proposed a general $105-a-month pension for all 65-year-old veterans of World Wars I, II and Korea.

The original proposals of the Legion would have cost an estimated 148 billion in the next half century. As finally approved by the House, however, the measure was stripped of nearly all the proposals advanced by the big veterans organization.

Other Highlights Listed

Left in the bill was a $90 pension for needy 65-year-old veterans of World War I, some compensation increases for veterans permanently and totally disabled in service, and a 10 per cent compensation boost for non-service disabilities if the veteran served 30 days overseas.

The House-approved bill was almost identical with a measure recommended by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The Veterans Administration estimated the bill would cost an extra 356 million dollars in the first year compared with $1,300,000,000 for the Legion measure. The VA did not estimate the long-range costs of the House-approved bill.

The legislation now goes to the Senate where it faces an uncertain fate.

The House action was something of a victory for President Eisenhower, who had opposed a general pension bill now.

'Ike' Urged Caution

In a letter read to the House Tuesday, Mr. Eisenhower said first priority should go to increased benefits for veterans seriously disabled in service.

National Commander J. Addington Wagner of the Legion said the House action is "dramatic proof that the nation has not forgotten or forsaken its defenders." He said he has asked the House Veterans Affairs Committee to increase compensation payments for service-connected disabilities.

2 Military Units End Training

Two Chicago military reserve units returned last week after completing two weeks of active field duty training. They are the 322nd Logistical Command and the 358th Military Police company.

The logistical command — organized to supply administrative service — saw demonstrations in mobile warfare during a highly specialized program at Fort Bragg, N. C.

The military police units, from Chicago and Decatur, returned after completing qualification firing on the carbine, the .45 caliber pistol, and the M-1 rifle. The units are the 8840th Military Police and the 35t8h Military Police company.

The 8840th supervised and conducted training for all the military police reserve units during the training period at Fort Riley, Kans. Col. Holway D. Watts, of Westchester, Ill., is commanding officer of the unit.

The 322nd saw a training jump of 1,00 paratroopers at Fort Bragg, when a battalion of the 82nd Airborne Division established an airhead and received aerial delivered supplies.

Also shown the 32nd Logistical Command was a display of infantry weapons and airborne equipment stressing the mobility and striking power of airborne troops and demonstrating ability to parachute in behind the enemy lines, ready to strike hard or hold tenaciously while waiting for reinforcements to expand the airhead.

The 322nd, stationed at 202 E. 71st st., Chicago, also saw a demonstration of infantry weapons and airborne equipment.

Army Now Has Song, Adapting 'Caisson' Music

Chicago Tribune Press Service

The Army, for the first time, has an official song—with the familiar music from "The Caisson Song."

Pieced together from couplets and phrases lifted from 141 proposed lyrics submitted by Army commanders around the world, "The Army Goes Rolling Along" is a jaunty, toe-tapping song. It will be dedicated on Veterans' Day, Nov. 11.

Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker approved the song after a long search by the Army for a song that would apply to all its combat arms and services. At least nine of the 12 major Army commanders selected the old artillery song, "The Caissons Go Rolling Along", written by the late Brig. Gen. E. L. Gruber, as the basis for the new Army song.

Dr. Harold W. Arberg, social services division of the adjutant general's office, put the words together from the 141 various suggestions, and revised and adapted the "Caisson" music.

30a 1956

Following In Footsteps Of Korean War Hero Who Was Immortalized In Drama

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 9-29-56

you with complete information on all Negro air cadets that enter the aviation program. However, since no indication of race is used on U. S. Navy correspondence, identification of every incoming cadet would be difficult."

This source added, "Upon completion of his solo flight, a biography and photo of every cadet is sent to his hometown newspaper (as indicated by the student pilot) by the service information office of the outlying field concerned so you can be sure that every cadet, no matter what his race, will receive his just publicity."

• • •

ANOTHER official source told the Guide similarly: "Knowing of the Navy Department's penchant for eliminating racial tags, it is most difficult to provide any racial statistics other than what has or can be given from 'head counts.'"

In view of these difficulties encountered in research for the story of Negroes in the integrated pilot training program, special thanks are in order for Lt. Commander Dennis D. Nelson, highest ranking Negro in the regular Navy, now attached to headquarters, Third Naval District, New York City; Ensign Philip R. Smith, USNR, basic public information officer, at headquarters, Naval Air Basic Training Command, Pensacola; Commander John D. Pillsbury, Fifth Naval District public information officer, Norfolk; Lt. F. J. Rooney, naval air cadet procurement office, Norfolk; and James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense Washington.

Incidentally, Lt. Cmdr. Nelson has two sons in the service; one is a Navy officer and the other is an Air Force jet pilot. The latter, Charles, attended the Naval Academy, leaving there to undertake Air Force pilot training. He is now a first lieutenant.

• • •

THERE ARE two classifications of pilot trainees in the Navy. Youths with two years of college training, but less than four years, enter as naval air cadets (navcads). Young men who have finished college enter as aviation officer candidates (AOC).

Navcads are commissioned when they receive their wings, in about 16 months. AOC's are commissioned after four months of indoctrination and pre-flight training, and get their wings after 16 months also.

In pre-flight, air cadets and AOC's take their first step toward a new career in naval aviation, consisting of sixteen weeks training during which they learn the theory of flight, principles of navigation, aerology, aviation communications, and naval history. Basic military and athletic training is also part of the rigorous training.

• • •

THE BASIC flight training is the time the youths get off the ground. The next eight months are spent learning to fly the Navy's sleek two-seat trainers. Ground courses continue, but embryo pilots spend approximately 180 hours in the air mastering formation, cross-country, night, and instrument flying.

At the end of basic training, during which each successful trainee begins flying solo, they make their first landing aboard a carrier.

In advanced flight training comes the culmination of their arduous work. Here navcads and AOC's go to another station for four months instruction in combat-type planes. A choice is given, whenever possible, between flying the big multi-engine patrol planes or carrier type aircraft.

After logging about 150 hours in advanced, trainee-pilots are designated a naval aviator and step forward proudly to receive their Navy wings to gold, and navcads simultaneously receive their commissions as ensigns in the Naval Reserve or 2nd lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve.

• • •

STATISTICS gathered at Pensacola during the war indicate that at the end of pre-flight training the average officer candidate is a quarter of an inch taller, five and a half pounds heavier, with a gain of an inch and a half in chest expansion.

Navcads receive $115.15 per month, plus $50 flight pay, with free food, quarters, medical care, and uniforms. AOC's when commissioned as ensigns, USNR, receive the equivalent to $438.58 per month without dependents, $455.68 with dependents. Navcads when designated as naval aviators receive $370.18 a month if single or $455.68 if married.

There follow brief pen sketches of seven of the Negro

ENS. L. C. CHAMBERS
Flying With Fleet Now

youths now learning to be naval aviators at Pensacola:

• • •

WALLACE L. GENTRY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Gentry, 2820 Franklin street, Denver, Colo. Attended Colorado University at Boulder, where he was member of football team. In Navy three years as enlisted man. Reported here November 5, 1955. Holds National Defense Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal, United Nations Medal, Korean Service Medal with two battle Stars, Occupation Medal, and Korean Presidential Unit Citation. Currently undergoing the initial phase of aviation training at nearby Whiting Field.

• • •

HOWARD C. PETTY, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Petty, 1505 N. Calvary street, Gastonia, N. C. Holds B S. degree from Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C., where he was active in sports and earned one varsity trophy. Reported here March 3, 1956, for pre-flight training.

• • •

ENSIGN FRED R. RICHARDSON, JR., USNR., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Richardson, 423 Hamblin avenue, Battle Creek, Mich. Commissioned through the new AOC program. Graduate of Battle Creek High School and of Western Michigan College, Kalamazoo, where he received a B. S. degree in industrial technology. At nearby Corry Field undergoing instrument-flying training, la: step in air basic training.

• • •

THOMAS D. YOUNG, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Bernard Young Jr., 2829 Mapleton avenue, Norfolk, Va. Graduate of Booker T. Washington Hi[illegible] School, Norfolk, as valedictorian in 1952 and of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., in 1953, he attended Dartmouth College Hanover, N. H., for two and a half years. In prep school and college was active in football, lacross and track. Reported here June 3, 1956, and is scheduled for graduation from pre-flight on Sept. 21. Recently promoted to battalion sub-commander with cadet rank of lt. commander, and scheduled for automatic promotion to regimental sub-commander later this month.

• • •

WILLIAM E. KIMBROUGH, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Kimbrough, 233 Sands street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Attended Ohio State University, where he received an athletic letter. Reported here Aug. 15, 1955. Undergoing flight training at Barin Field, Foley, Ala., and engaged in actual qualification aircraft carrier landings aboard the USS Saipan in the Gulf of Mexico.

• • •

RONALD K. CROCKETT, son of Mr. and Mrs. Russell A. Crockett, 66 Bryant street, N. W., Washington 1, D. C. Attended Howard University, Washington, where he was a member of the baseball team for two years and earned one varsity letter. Reported here December 10, 1955. At Whiting Field, Milton, Fla., undergoing the initial phase of aviation training.

• • •

ARTHUR R. EDWARDS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Edwards, 127 North Dewey street, Philadelphia 39, Pa. Attended Pennsylvania State University, where he was a member of the junior varsity basketball and track teams. Reported here October 23, 1955. Undergoing the initial phase of naval aviation training at Whiting Field.

• • •

ALL OF THESE men, obligated to a minimum of four years of service share the pride of all men of the Navy air arm in the opportunity to fly with the world's greatest fleet. In this dangerous Atomic Age, they soberly swear by the "Navy Flyer's Creed," which says:

"I am a United States Navy flyer.

"My countrymen built the best airplane in the world and entrusted it to me. They trained me to fly it. I will use it to the absolute limit of my power . . . and do everything necessary to carry out our tremendous responsibilities . . .

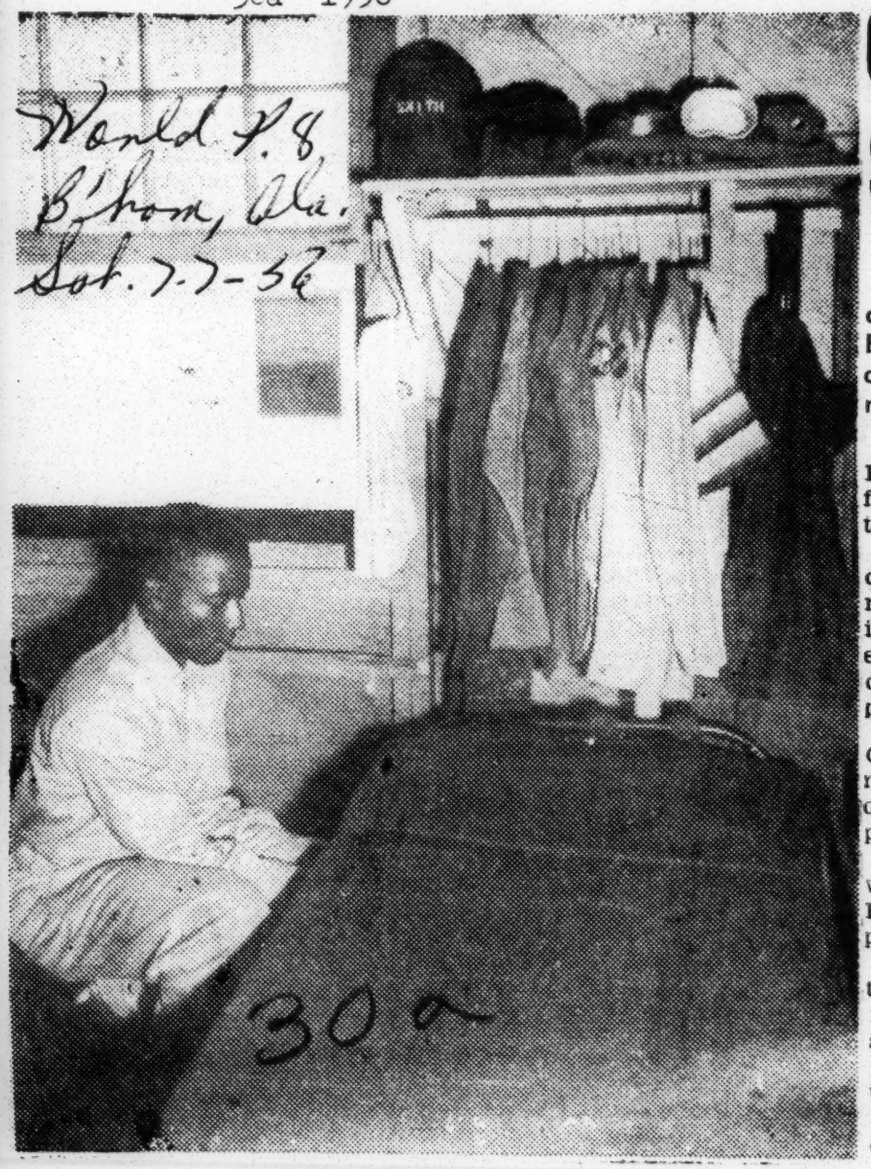
"When the going is fast and rough, I will not falter . . .

"I have dedicated myself to my country, with its many millions of all races, colors, and creeds. They and their way of life are worthy of my greatest protective effort.

"I ask the help of God in making that effort great enough."

3Ca 1956

World P. 8
B'ham, Ala.
Sat. 7-7-56



CADET McKINNEY SMITH

BUNK-MAKER — FORT BENNING, Ga. — Cadet McKinney Smith, student at Tuskegee Institute, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Smith, 4816 31st St., North Birmingham, Alabama, member of 2d platoon Co. "E", 1956 General Military Science Reserve Officers Training Corps Summer Camp, Fort Benning, Georgia goes about the task of making his bunk like a veteran.

Columbia University Making Study Of Military Reiects

World P. 1 Birmingham, Ala
Wed. 10-3-56

NEW YORK — (INS) — Columbia University announced Saturday it is engaged in a five-year study, initiated by President Eisenhower, to determine what "shortcomings" in American life caused the rejection for military service of two million young men during World War Two.

The two million who caused Mr. Eisenhower's concern were disqualified for military service for emotional or education deficiencies.

The President's personal physician, Maj.-Gen. Howard Snyder, related the Chief Executive's role in the research at a private luncheon last May for sponsors of "the conservation of human resource project."

His talk was released today by Columbia University, which announced the first of three volumes of the results of the study will be published next year.

Gen. Snyder, who served as adviser to the project, quoted Mr. Eisenhower as saying, while he was president of Columbia:

"How can we develop a study that will reveal the shortcomings in American life which are responsible for the fact that we rejected for military service almost two million young men because of emotional or educational shortcomings?"

"When he considered the tremendous rate of rejections in manpower and premature separations because of emotional disability," Snyder said, "he felt that basic studies should be undertaken and he believed that their conclusions and recommendations would be very useful not only to the armed services but to the nation as a whole."

Draft Period May Be Cut 3 Months

Daily World Fri. 9-21-56
Atlanta Ga. P. 1

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Defense secretary Charles E. Wilson said Thursday the Pentagon may decide to give draftees a chance to cut three months from their two years of service in exchange for a pledge to take an active part in the civilian reserves.

Wilson also told a news conference there are no plans for seeking authority to compel youths to participate in the six-month reserve training program which is now lagging so badly.

This program, which Congress insisted on making voluntary, managed to turn up only 30,000 of the expected 100,000 enlistees last year.

Wilson also confirmed that a reduction in America's two-million, 800-thousand-man military establishment is being considered, and indicated this might include a cut in the number of combat units but not in the number of planes in the Air Force.

The secretary, answering newsmen's questions for the first time since he described the Suez crisis as a "relatively small thing" on Aug. 7, labeled "very foolish" reports that the armed forces will be reduced by 800,000 men and that the military budget may zoom from 35 to 48 billion dollars.

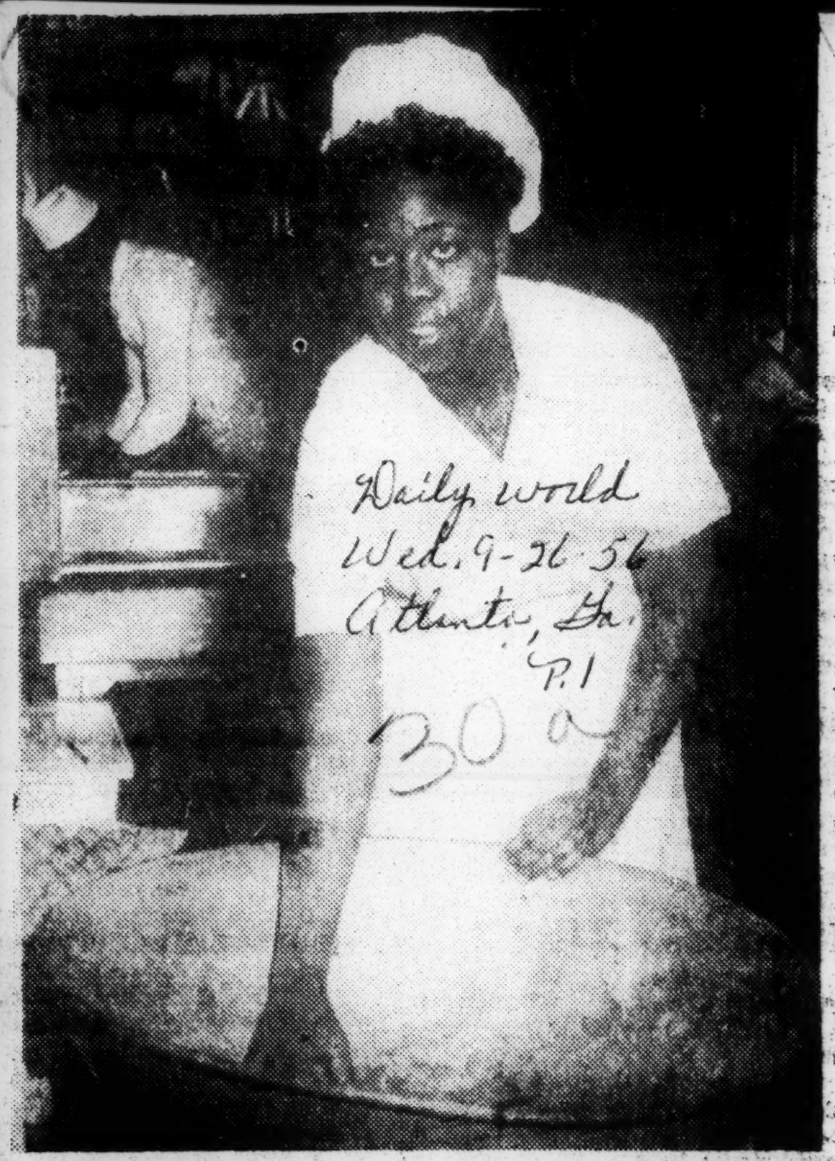
Daily World

But he said those reports do represent the "extremes, if you want to look at it that way" of the proposals under consideration.

Wilson pointed out that the number of B-52 bombers assigned to a combat wing was recently increased from 30 to 45, and said that therefore a reduction in heavy bomb units, if adopted, would not reduce the nation's intercontinental atomic strength. The Air Force now has 11 heavy bomber wings.

The secretary also:

1. Confirmed that the Bell X2 Rocket research plane has flown "higher and faster" than any other aircraft in history, but refused to confirm reports that it hit 1,900 miles an hour and 90,000 feet in altitude. His statement made clear that the plane did better than 1,650 miles an hour, the previous record.



FORT BENNING, GA. — Pvt. Helen Gray of (526 South 14th Street) Baton Rouge, La., is honor graduate of cooking class No. 4 at the Third Army Area Food Service School at Fort Benning. Shown preparing meatballs, Pvt. Gray will go to Fort Knox, Ky., for assignment after a leave at home.

Former Morehouse Student Trains Fort Dix Recruits

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 10-20-56

A former Morehouse student, M-Sgt. John A. Banks is one of the key instructors at Ft. Dix, N. J., where he is contstantly at work during each training day, encouraging, criticizing and cheering his men as they go through the rugged eight-week squad tactics course.

Sgt. Banks is one of eight combat-tested cadremen who are in charge of the squad tactics course at Ft. Dix. After spending one year at Morehouse College, he entered the Army in 1950 during the Korean War. Since then he has gained the respect of his superiors, peers and the new recruits.

In Sgt. Banks' course, safety is a by-word. On the Dix squad tactics range, where blank ammunition and charges are used to simulate artillery and mortar fire, a demonstration on a dummy shows the effect of a blank cartridge fired too close to a buddy. And most impressive of all is the newly erected "memorial" to Oscar McDoze deceased because a blank went off right under his nose." Sgt. Banks, in stressing both safety and efphy as Suntzeo, Chinese tactical wizard of 2,000 years ago, who said:

"If you know the enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the results of 100 battles. If you don't know yourself and not the enemy, for every victory you will suffer a defeat. If you know neither yourself nor th eenemy — you are a fool who will meet defeat in every battle."

The Fort Dix trainees who braved the relentless chattering of machine guns throughout a night of simulated combat, have high praise for M-Sgt. John A. Banks and his peers. These soldiers, silhouetted by bursting flares which lit up the sky, formed a human wave of combat men, who with bayonets fixed swept across a hilly, wooded area and stormed their objective.

A few minutes later, the enemy having been wiped out, the attacking soldiers relaxed, took long pulls from canteens and readily admitted they had learned from M-Sgt Banks a great deal about Infantry warfare during their long stay on the Fort Dix squad tactics range.

FORT BENNING, GA. — Pvt. Helen Gray of (526 South 14th Street) Baton Rouge, La., is honor graduate of cooking class No. 4 at the Third Army Area Food Service School at Fort Benning. Shown preparing meatballs, Pvt. Gray will go to Fort Knox, Ky., for assignment after a leave at home.

Lehman Claims Negroes Denied Service Schools

Journal P16
Thurs. 10-11-56
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UP)—Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) has asked Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson to investigate reports Negro servicemen at two South Carolina installations were denied access to off-duty educational courses sponsored by the Armed Forces cvilian school program.

Lehman said he had learned Negro servicemen at Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, S.C., and Fort Jackson, Columbia, S.C., are not being permitted to participate in the educational courses conducted for military personnel.

The program functions under contract arrangements betweer the Army and ~~Air Force~~ and private and public educational institutions.

Lehman said he understood 75 per cent of the tuition costs of the courses are paid by the government. He said some of the courses are taught on the military bases.

30a 1956

Senate Approves Military Works

Post Times Herald D.C.
Washington D.C.
Fri. 7-27-56

By John W. Finney
United Press

The Senate yesterday passed a $2.1-billion military construction bill. It contains some congressional strings on spending, but sponsors said it was tailored to satisfy President Eisenhower.

The measure was passed by voice vote and sent to a Senate-House Conference Committee to adjust differences with the House version. The House bill removed all strings on spending.

The President vetoed an earlier version of the same bill on grounds it contained unconstitutional curbs on executive action.

The Senate bill removes a $16 million authorization for the Air Force to set up a system of four "Talos" anti-aircraft missile sites. The House approved the Talos program.

2 Missile Systems

The Senate Armed Services Committee, in recommending deletion of the program, criticized the services for developing two competing anti-aircraft missile systems—the Nike and the Talos.

It said the Talos system should be held up until the services "clarify" their views on the missiles. The Army already has the country studded with Nike defense installations.

Mr. Eisenhower, in vetoing the earlier bill, said he could not accept a proviso that military housing and the Talos programs must be delayed until the Defense Department cleared them with the Senate and House Armed Services Committees.

The House removed all the objectionable language. The Senate, in addition to removing the Talos program entirely, provided that no military housing can be contracted for until written notice has been given the two Committees.

6-Month Delay

Construction of the housing could not begin until 180 days after written notice, unless the Committees informed the Pentagon earlier they had no further written questions. This constitutes a maximum 6-month holdup on military housing. After that time construction could go ahead whether the Committees approved or not.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, told the Senate the new restriction had not been inserted "in defiance" of the President, but rather "to conform with the views" Mr. Eisenhower expressed in his veto message.

The Chief Executive had said the congressional desire for supervision could be met by requiring regular reports on construction.

Sen. Francis Case (R-S. D.), a member of the Military Construction Subcommittee, agreed with Russell there was no attempt involved "to bridle, rebuff or snub" the President.

The bill passed by the Senate is an authorization measure approving the $2.1 billion worth of military construction at home and abroad. Separate legislation providing the actual cash also is awaiting final congressional action.

Probe Refutes Race Violence At McClellan

Advertiser P.1
Thurs. 8-23-56
Montgomery Ala.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 22 (AP) — The Army has advised that a military investigation has failed to substantiate reports of violence between Mississippi National Guardsmen and Negro soldiers at Fort McClellan, Ala.

The information came from Maj. Gen. G. S. Meloy Jr., chief of Army Information at Washington, D.C., in a letter to the Jackson Daily News. He said both regular Army officers and National Guard officers have investigated.

Meloy wrote that his investigators found one instance of trouble between a white Guardsmen and Puerto Rican regular Army soldiers at the post's WAC training center during the period from June 9 through June 24.

A young Greenwood Guardsmen, training with the Dixie Division at Fort McClellan this summer, had reported Guardsmen were attacked by Negro regular Army soldiers on the post.

ONE INSTANCE

Meloy wrote that his investigators found one instance of trouble between a white Guardsmen and Puerto Rican regular Army soldiers at the post's WAC training center during the period from June 9 through June 24.

The Greenwood Guardsmen, not identified, had told of illegal questioning of a Guardsmen by regular Army MP's at the fort and the beating of two Mississippi youths by Negro soldiers. He also claimed Negro soldiers attacked Guardsmen on a bus.

Meloy said information available to him does not confirm the incidents described by the Mississippian. He said records did show three Guardsmen were beaten and robbed of $15 south of Oxford, Ala., but said this was done by three white men in civilian clothing.

House Votes New Military Fund Bill

Post & Times Herald
Wed. 7-18-56
Washington D.C.

Acts Quickly To Replace One Vetoed by Ike; Goes to Senate

By Whitney Shoemaker
Associated Press

The House heeded an "urgent" call from President Eisenhower yesterday and rushed through a new military construction bill stripped of provisions he had labeled unconstitutional.

Top Senators, expressing surprise at the extraordinary speed, said they would insist on "a bit more deliberate" consideration of the $2,138,886,000 measure.

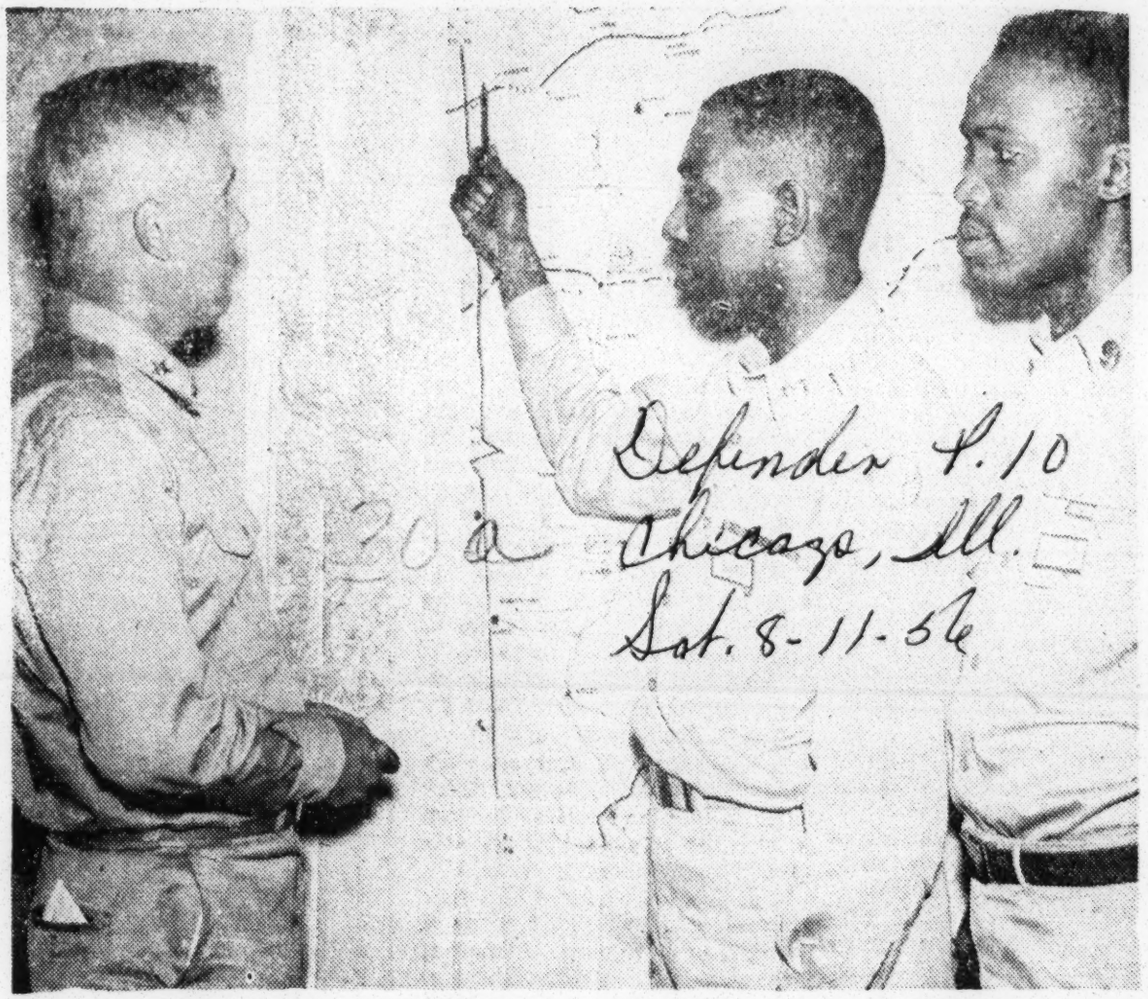
Money features of the bill are the same as those in the one Eisenhower vetoed Monday. But the new version eliminates veto authority previously included for the Senate and House Armed Services Committees over construction of Talos missile sites and family housing for military personnel.

Mr. Eisenhower had objected that this "would destroy the clear lines of responsibility which the Constitution provides" between the executive and legislative branches of government.

He vetoed the bill with an "urgent recommendation" that it be reenacted without the requirement of advance committee approval for missile and housing projects.

[A catch-all appropriations bill providing money for the vetoed military construction plus many District and Washington area projects has passed both houses and is before a House-Senate conferenec to settle diffeernces.

[Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), chairman of both the Armed Services Subcommittee on military construction and the Appropriations Sub committe on the District, said he was sure Congress would "work something out to meet military needs and safeguard other items in the appropriation bill."]



Defender P. 10
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-11-56

BRIG. GEN. Daniel J. Manning, Warrant Officer Robert Starks, 4205 Wells st., and Sgt. Daniel Mason, 4406 Vincennes avenue, Chicago, check map while training with the 322nd Logistical Command, U. S. Army Reserve, at Fort Bragg, N. C. Members of the unit received instructions from the Regular Army on the latest methods of warfare.

ARMY DENIES NEGRO ATTACK ON WHITES

Commercial Appeal P. 34
Memphis Tenn.

Guardsman's Report Sifted At Fort McClellan

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 22. — (AP) — The Army has advised that a military investigation has failed to substantiate reports of violence between Mississippi National Guardsmen and Negro soldiers at Fort McClellan, Ala.

The information came from Maj. Gen. G. S. Meloy Jr., chief of Army information at Washington. He said both regular Army officers and National Guard officers have investigated.

A young Greenwood guardsman, training with the Dixie Division at Fort McClellan this summer, had reported guardsmen were attacked by Negro regular Army soldiers on the post.

Thurs. 8-23-56

General Meloy wrote his investigators found one instance of trouble between a white guardsman and Puerto Rican regular Army soldiers at the post's WAC training center during the period from June 9 through June 24.

The Greenwood guardsman, not identified, had told of illegal questioning of a guardsman by regular Army MSP at the fort and the beating of two Mississippi youths by Negro soldiers.

FORT BENNING, GA. — "RIGHT ABOUT HERE" — Studying blue prints of a warehouse construction job during summer field training at Fort Benning, Georgia, are Specialist 2nd Class James William Rice of 1180 Sceaffer Place, Macon, Georgia, and Private First Class Charlie C. Winn of 350 Penn Street, Macon, both of Company "C", 340th Engineer Construction Battalion, a Macon reserve unit.

A Quiet Death for Old GI Bill

By DORIS McABEE
Herald Education Writer

The largest veterans training program the world has ever known ended last Wednesday — minus the fanfare which heralded its beginning in 1944.

It is the 12-year-old World War II GI Bill of Rights — a law that has given more than 7,800,000 veterans a chance to catch up with the years taken out of their lives by military service.

A small handful of World War II veterans who enlisted in 1945 and 1946 under the Voluntary Recruitment Act and some disabled veterans who haven't been able to finish their training will be allowed to continue their studies, the Veterans Administration said.

The Korean GI Bill, entering its fourth year, is just getting into full swing. This fall, the VA expects nearly three-quarters of a million Korean veterans to be enrolled in schools and training establishments under that law.

It was the World War II bill and its effect on thousands of returning veterans that took the University of Miami out of the "small college" category and put it on the map as a "big time operator."

Faced with an influx of servicemen who wanted to go back to school, UM officials put their heads together and finally decided that they would try to provide educational facilities for those who demanded them.

The university's tremendous expansion program, initiated in 1946 when the Memorial Classroom building was completed on what is now the main campus, was the direct result of Uncle Sam's decision to help educate homecoming GIs.

Approximately 22,000 World War II veterans have attended UM at government expense during the last 12 years, including an average of about 200 disabled veterans per semester.

Some 5,100 Korean veterans have taken advantage of the Korean Bill at the university during the past four years.

Last year a total of 2,801 veterans attended UM — 177 who were disabled, 390 from World War II, and 2,234 from Korea.

Veteran enrollment hit its peak at UM in 1949-50 when 6,300 were enrolled.

Korean veterans don't get the same benefits provided in the "good old days," however.

They receive straight subsistence of $110 per month if they are single, $135 if they are married, and $160 if they have one or more children. They must pay all expenses out of this amount.

The government footed nearly all the bills for World War II veterans — full tuition, fees, and books and supplies, plus subsistence of $75 per month for single veterans, $105 for married, and $120 for those with children.

Last March, Florida had a veteran population from World War II of 308,000. Of this number, 171,200 entered training, with a breakdown of 38,300 in institutions of higher learning, 88,000 in schools below college level, 11,400 in institutional on-the-farm training, and 33,700 in on-the-job training.

Army Is Under Fire On Jobs for Negroes

Associated Press

Rep. Adam Powell (D-N. Y.) yesterday accused the Army's European Command of "not telling the truth" about its employment of Negroes and the recent firing of Louise Winston, a Negro civilian secretary at Landskriess, Germany.

Powell's office released a copy of a letter written from Europe Tuesday to President Eisenhower renewing Powell's request for an investigation of the "highly questionable" discharge of Miss Winston.

Powell on Aug. 23 first wrote Mr. Eisenhower and Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker asking an inquiry into the firing of Miss Winston. Powell said she was the only civilian Negro secretary in the Army's European Command.

In his letter saying the Army was not telling the truth, Powell quoted Army correspondents last April as acknowledging Miss Winston was the only Negro secretary in the European command.

Powell demanded the Army "tell the truth." He further wrote the President:

"Do not allow this issue to become a political football in the current campaign." He added:

"I demand a day-to-day report of the investigation of not only the Winston case, but also why she is the only Negro secretary in the United States Army Forces in Europe."

He also claimed Negro soldiers attacked guardsmen on a bus.

General Meloy said information available to him does not confirm the incidents described by the Mississippian. He said records did show three guardsmen were beaten and robbed of $15 south of Oxford, Ala., but said this was done by three white men in civilian clothing.

Service Benefit Bill Revised

Senate-House conferees yesterday agreed on compromise legislation to increase payments to dependents of servicemen who die on active duty.

In addition to increasing Veterans' Administration payments to dependents of deceased servicemen, the military survivors benefit bill puts all military personnel under Social Security system on a permanent, contributory basis. This will mean Social Security survivor and retirement benefits for service families.

The compromise bill will be called up in the House first.

The measure increases VA death compensation from the $70 a month in peacetime for service widows to a sliding scale of $122 to $266 based on earnings of the husband in the military service.

Text of President's Veto of Military Bill

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's message to Congress in which he vetoed the $2-billion military construction bill:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 9893, "To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes."

The bill authorizes the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to establish or develop military installations and facilities by acquiring, constructing, converting, rehabilitating, or installing permanent or temporary public works and family housing necessary for the operation of the Armed Services.

While I recognize the manifest importance of this measure to national defense, I cannot approve it so long as it contains certain provisions found in Sections 301 and 419.

Section 301 provides that none of the authorization contained in that section relating to the Talos missile "shall be effective until the secretary of Defense shall have come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to its utilization." If the Committees should fail or decline to agree to the plans prepared by the Secretary of Defense, the practical effect of this provision would be to lodge in the Committees the authority to nullify Congression authorization. The provision would also compel the Secretary of Defense, an executive official, to share with two Committees of the Congress the responsibility for the carrying out of the Talos missile authorization. This procedure would destroy the clear lines of responsibility which the Constitution provides.

Section 419 provides that: "Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or any other law, no contract shall be entered into by the United States for the construction or acquisition of family housing units by or for the use of the Department of Defense unless the Department of Defense, in each instance, has come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives." While the Congress may enact legislation governing the making of Government contracts, it may not constitutionally delegate to its members or committees the power to make such contracts, either directly or by giving them the authority to approve or disapprove a contract which an executive officer proposes to make.

Two years ago I returned, without my approval, a bill, H. R. 7512, 83d Congress, containing similar provisions. At that time I stated that such provisions violate the fundamental constitutional principle of separation of powers prescribed in Articles I and II of the Constitution, which place the legislative power in the Congress and the executive power in the Executive Branch.

Once again, I must object to such a serious departure from the separation of powers as provided by the Constitution. Any such departure from constitutional procedures must be avoided. I am persuaded that the true purpose of the Congress in the enactment of both of these provisions was to exercise a close and full legislative oversight of important programs of the Department of Defense. This purpose can be properly attained by requiring timely reports from the Executive. Such reports would provide the Congress with the basis for any further legislative action it may find to be necessary.

Accordingly, I am returning H. R. 9893, with my urgent recommendation that it be reenacted without the objectionable provisions.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

SELECTIVE SERVICE IS CHECKING ROLLS

Going Over Nation's Standby Reservists' Records

REGULATIONS OUTLINED

The nation's standby reservists—including women—are having their records checked by Selective Service boards to find out who could be called to active duty immediately in case of a national emergency.

Shelby County draft officials emphasized yesterday that nobody will be called to active duty without action by Congress; but they also warned reservists not to ignore the questionnaires.

Regulation Quoted

Several men, including some Naval Reserve officers, have declined to reply to Selective Service mail on the grounds they no longer are in the standby reserve.

But the draft officials quoted Selective Service Regulation 1609.9 which give local boards authority in the matter. That regulation states, ". . . unless the information is presented to the local board within the time specified for the return of the questionnaire, he (the reservist) will be found available for order to active duty."

Setting Up System

About 250 names of reservists have been received by the Shelby boards. The names are sent here by state Selective Service headquarters in Nashville on the basis of information received from the armed services.

Local boards are setting up a filing system for reservists apart from the records for ordinary draft registrants.

The eight-page questionnaires being sent reservists asks about their military status, prior military service, family status and dependents, present occupation, possible agricultural occupation, education, court record (if any) and physical condition. Answers to those questions will help determine a reservist's status.

To Be Classified

Changes in status or in mailing address are to be reported to the draft board.

These men and women have the same right to appeal as ordinary Selective Service registrants.

Covered by this survey are reservists not required to register under the 1948 Selective Service Act. That law covers men 18 years old or older born after Aug. 30, 1922.

Reservists will be classified in Category 1-R, available for order to active duty; 2-R, not available for active duty because of civilian occupation, and 3-R, not available because of "extreme hardship and privation to dependents."

If a reservist has not registered with Selective Service, the board serving the area where he lives will handle his records.

In Shelby County, Boards 83, 84 and 85 are in the Baltimore Building on Main at Adams. They will move Aug. 8 to the M&M Building on Main at Beale, location of Board 86.

Pentagon Moves Against Reducing Nation's Military

By DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Pentagon high command moved Friday to quell a "revolt" in the armed forces against reported plans to reduce the nation's military establishment by 800,000 men.

Defense secretary Charles E. Wilson and Adm. Arthur W. Radford sought to ease the dispute, which Senate Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson called "very disturbing."

THIS FALL

Wilson declared no decision on projected manpower cuts will be reached "until late this summer or early this fall."

Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and leader of the move toward a drastic slash in military manpower, said reports of the 800,000-man reduction are based on only "partial information."

The Admiral would neither confirm nor deny assertions that he wants the armed forces cut by nearly one-third, but said: "It is possible that manpower requirements for the future security of the United States can ultimately be lowered because of the introduction of new weapons."

Earlier, the Pentagon denied a published report that work on the nation's master defense plan had been stopped because of the manpower dispute. A spokesman conceded, however, that the plan may not be completed until after the presidential elections.

When reporters asked Radford whether there really is a "revolt" in the armed services, he smiled and said, "I don't think there is." There are merely differences of opinion, he added.

He conceded that when the manpower recommendation is finally made, it "may not be unanimous."

Atom Bomb Victims Are Going Home

NEW YORK—(INS)—Ten young Japanese women, rehabilitated from the scars of the atomic bomb, leave for their Hiroshima homes Tuesday morning.

They said goodby with "mixed emotions" last night to 14 other "Hiroshima Maidens" at a small farewell party in the New York apartment of Mrs. Helen Tokoyama.

She has been their counselor at Mt. Sinai Hospital throughout the long year of surgery, learning new and relearning lost skills.

There was little sadness. Mrs. Tokoyama said, for the girls had not yet realized the full impact of their leaving. Ten of them board an American airlines plane at 9:15 a. m. EDT Tuesday for a short hop to Washington.

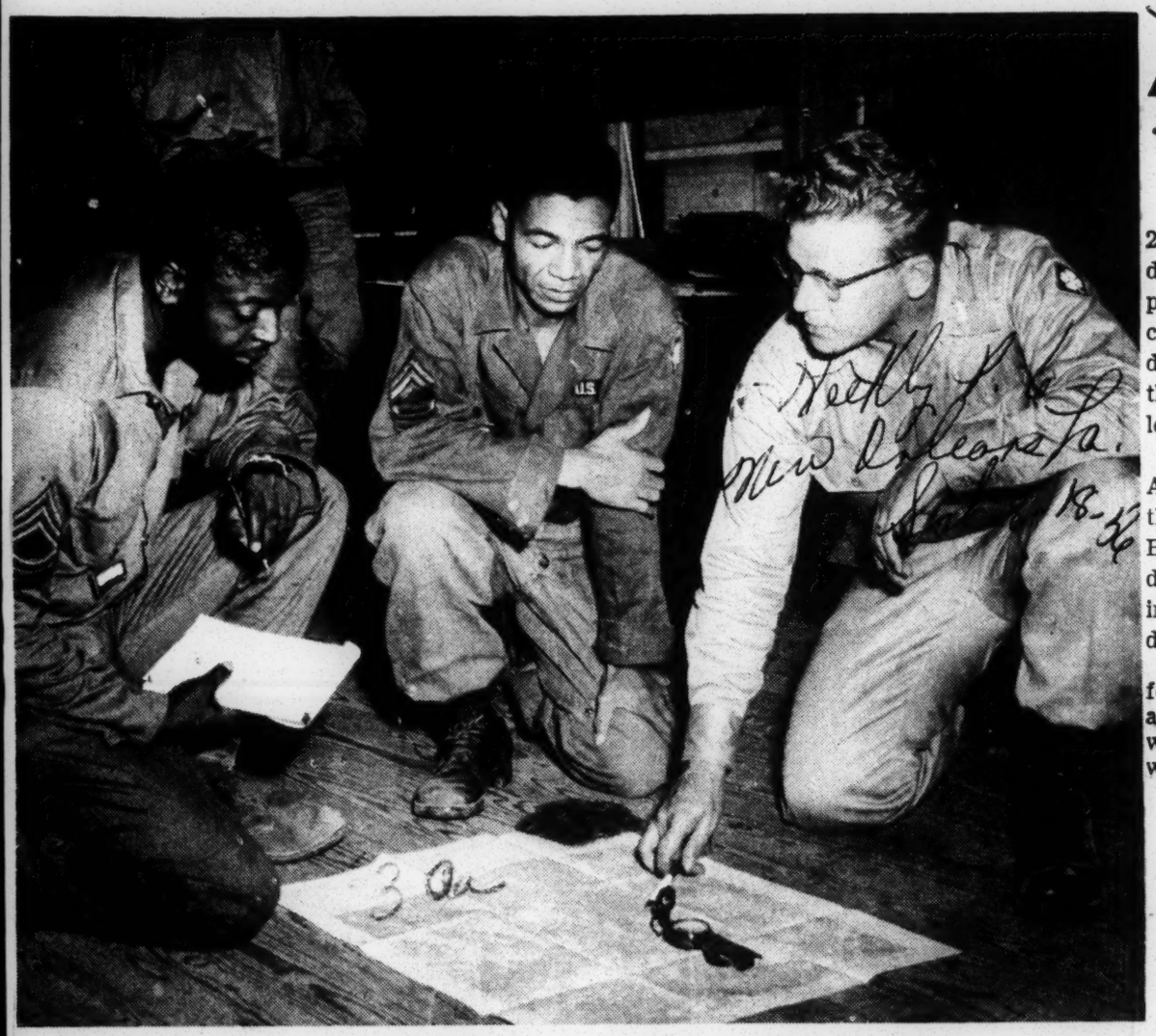
From there, they will be flown by the air force to California, where Mitsuko Kuramoto leaves the group to visit relatives in the state. The remaining girls, unless two of them accept offered scholarships, plan to leave the first week in September.

The first group will take with them the ashes and a lock of hair of Tomako Nakabayashi, who died after a heart failure while undergoing her third operation to correct a disfigured arm.

The plastic surgery has been not so much a beauty treatment as a means of giving the girls all their functions. For instance, one girl who could use only a few fingers now plays the piano.

And the surgery, combined with the kindness of Quaker homes where the girls lived, has given the young women the words of one, an inward happiness and a future to think about."

Discuss Reserve Training Problem



Master Sergeant Emanuel M. Washington (left) Master Sergeant Alton W. Davis (center) and first Lieutenant R. H. Roberts (right) discuss one of the many problems which they participated in during their two week reserve training period at Fort Polk, La. The men belong to the 387th Engineer Battalion (Construction) of New Orleans, La. M/Sgt. Washington is Battalion Sergeant Major, M/Sgt. Davis, Personnel Sergeant Major and Lt. Roberts, Executive Officer of Company B.

Texas March Kills Brooklyn GI, Army Refuses Details to Mother

World-Telegram and Sun New York
Sat. 8-18-56

By BERNARD KRISHER,
Staff Writer.

Army trainee Harold Brody, 20, of 322 S. Fourth St., Bklyn., died Wednesday at the post hospital in Fort Hood, Tex., after collapsing during a close order drill session in 110-degree heat, the World-Telegram and Sun learned today.

But the terse telegram the Army dispatched Thursday to the recruit's mother, Mrs. Rita B. Brody, didn't give even those details. It said only that Harold, in the Army two weeks, had died of "heat exhaustion."

The message, apparently a form letter, went on at length about burial instructions. It warned that the government would pay only a "maximum" of $125 for burial, and demanded to know the "name and address of the person who will be responsible for paying interment expenses."

HAROLD BRODY.

Mother Hysterical.

The telegram left Mrs. Brody, who lives alone, hysterical. She was barely able to telephone a sister to come to see her.

Her nephew, Stanley Cohen, protested: "Is a death in the Army such a common occurance that a form telegram has to be sent to this boy's mother? Couldn't they have sent a chaplain from a nearby installation to break the news to her gently?"

Attempts by the family to find out more details were fruitless. But two telephone calls to the Fort Hood public information officer by the World-Telegram and Sun finally gleaned some sparse information, which was passed on to Mrs. Brody.

Staggered in Heat.

The officer said the platoon sergeant noticed Pvt. Brody staggering in formation during the drill. Someone caught him before he fell.

He was then taken to a shady spot where his clothing was loosened, a pillow was placed under his head and first aid was administered. An ambulance arrived in 15 minutes and the soldier was removed to the hospital where he died in less than an hour.

The original diagnosis gave heat exhaustion as the cause of death. An autopsy said sunstroke may have been a possible factor in Pvt. Brody's death.

Sat. 8-18-56

The information officer added that there was no medical reason why Pvt. Brody should not have been doing closer order drill in the sun, and said he had not been on sick call that day. It was conceded, however, that the soldier was overweight.

Took No Physical.

Mrs. Brody recalled yesterday that Harold had phoned her the day of his induction, July 27, and told her he was surprised because he was given no physical examination. She said she intended to ask the Army if he had received one since.

In his last letter home, Pvt. Brody wrote: "I shouldn't have gained so much weight because I sweat but it's lucky it's hot here so I won't get the chills. I don't need blankets at night because it's 80 degrees then."

Pvt. Brody was a graduate of Eastern District High School and of City College, where he was an honor student. While at college, he had supported his mother working at a $50 a week job.

Mrs. Brody has wired Fort Hood, requesting that Harold's body be shipped to a Brooklyn funeral establishment.

Va. Area Vets Total Placed At 1 Million

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va.
Sat. 4-22-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. —The latest statistical estimates of the Veterans Administration show a total estimated number of veterans of all U. S. wars in civil life on June 30, 1956 of 22,381,000.

The largest total of these were veterans of World War II service, who added up to 15,370,000. There were an estimated 4,682,000 veterans of post-Korea military service, many of whom had also seen service in World War II. Of the number, 3,822,000 were estimated to have had no World War II service.

* * *

SURVIVING World War I veterans were estimated at 3,061,000. There were only 128,000 listed from the Spanish-American and prior wars.

The estimates were broken down by states and included figures for Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia and Kentucky.

* * *

THE TOTAL for Virginia was estimated at 438,000 veterans, of whom 294,000 were listed for World War II and 115,000 of the Korean conflict.

For North Carolina, the total was 487,000 veterans of all wars, with 326,000 for World War II and 130,000 Korean.

* * *

WEST VIRGINIA showed a 280,000 total of veterans, with 188,000 for World War II and 73,000 Korean.

The Kentucky total was estimated at 362,000 for all wars, with 238,000 representing World War II veterans and 93,000 post-Korean.

Wisconsin lawyer asks Army to drop racial tag

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-18-56

WASHINGTON — Congressmen Henry S. Reuss (Dem., Wis.) of Milwaukee, this week, asked Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson to end the use of racial designations in military orders in the Army.

Reuss said in a letter to Wilson that the continued use of such designations as "Negro" and "Caucasian" made it easier for prejudiced officers to engage in discriminatory practices, despite the official Army policy of non-discrimination.

Moreover, the Milwaukee Congressman declared, the employment of such designations is bad for morale, because it creates a suspicion race is a factor in personnel actions.

* * *

REUSS SAID he wrote to Wilson because "I got tired of seeing indications of race appearing on copies of military orders which servicemen sent to me.

"When a man is ordered from one post to another, or gets a promotion, why should a 'Neg' appear beside his name on the orders? I've seen some orders, too, where an asterisk appears beside the name of each colored soldier.

"What's the reason for such a mark? I maintain it's not in keeping with official Army policy."

30a 1956

Gallup Survey Reports 69% in Favor of U. M. T.,

Herald Tribune New York City, N.Y.

Polls Show All Groups in All Areas Have Been Behind Plan Since 1942

Wed 1-25-56

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 24.—One issue where Congressional action and public opinion have been at widest variance is that of universal military training.

The most recent survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion finds seven out of ten adults in favor of a U. M. T. program which would require young men to spend one year in military training and then join the reserves.

Plan Backed Since '42

The public has supported such a plan since 1942. In more than a score of separate surveys since then, the proportion in favor of universal training has never fallen below a 60 per cent majority.

These surveys have consistently found all groups of any size in the population and all areas of the country to be in favor of the idea of universal military service for young men.

In fact, while leaders of certain groups have, from time to time, spoken up against U. M. T., the rank-and-file of these groups have been, at the time, strongly in favor of it.

A case in point was the opposition of some of the women leaders of the Protestant Church to U. M. T. early in 1955. A special survey at that time found seven out of ten Protestant women in favor of universal service.

Latest Survey

The issue in today's survey was put to a cross-section of American adults in the following manner:

"Would you favor or oppose requiring every able-bodied young man in this country when he reaches the age of eighteeen, to spend one year in military training and then join the reserves?"

Today's vote:

Favor	69%
Oppose	23
No opinion	8

Sentiment in favor of U. M. T. rose to its highest point after the United States entered the Korean War. In August of 1950, 78 per cent of all persons interviewed on the subject signified their approval.

The low point, with 60 per cent in favor, came in March, 1952.

The following summary of survey results since 1942 shows how the general public has felt about the principle of requiring all able-bodied young men to devote a period of their lives to national service:

	Favor	Oppose	No Opin
Dec. 1942..	66%	27%	7%
Dec. 1944..	70	25	5
Dec. 1945..	70	25	5
	Favor	Oppose	No Opin.
Feb. 1947..	72	23	5
Apr. 1948..	77	16	7
Mar. 1949..	73	22	5
Aug. 1950..	78	17	5
Mar. 1952..	60	33	7
Feb. 1953..	74	21	5
Jan. 1955..	75	22	3
TODAY ...	69	23	8

When the attitudes of various major population groups were analyzed in today's survey, it was found that women are somewhat less in favor of U. M. T. than are men and that Catholics tend to be more in favor than do Protestants.

Easterners are more in favor of the proposal than are persons interviewed in any other part of the country.

It would be impossible, however, to conduct a scientific sampling of any group in the population and not find, as of today, a substantial majority approving of universal military training.

That the public has always shown great interest in the issue of universal training for all youths is evidenced by the low "no opinion" vote which has varied little over the years.

While Congress passed the Universal Military Training and Service Act in 1951, it was not made operative largely because the Selective Service Act was also on the books.

Supporters of the present draft law—under which the draftee serves two years on active duty and is then obligated to join the reserves—claim that this plan is, in effect, universal military training for all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six with deferments being granted to only a few categories.

Copyright, 1956, American Institute of Public Opinion

JAMES C. EVANS, civilian assistant office, of the assistant secretary, Department of Defense, will be the guest speaker at Armed Forces Day to be observed at Florida A and M University, Tallahassee, Wednesday, May 16.

Army Report Clears General of 'Indorsing' Segregation

Daily Tribune P. 3

Sat. 2-25-56

Chicago Ill.

BY LLOYD NORMAN

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, Feb. 24—The army's chief legal officer today was formally cleared of accusations by Negro groups that he publicly indorsed race segregation before the Georgia legislature. The army said his remarks were "injudicious," but violated no law or regulation.

Army Secretary Brucker approved a confidential report by Maj. Gen. David A. D. Ogden, army inspector general, on a preliminary inquiry into remarks made by Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Caffey, army judge advocate general, Jan. 30 before a joint meeting of the house and senate of Georgia. Caffey complimented a speech by Rep. Flynt [D., Ga.] before the Georgia legislators.

"Just a Compliment"

"The inquiry shows," the army secretary said, "that while Gen. Caffey's exact words were ambiguous and susceptible to an inference that he was indorsing views favorable to racial segregation, they were actually intended solely as complimentary reference to the speaking ability of a third party and were so understood by his audience.

"It was determined that while his remarks were injudicious there was no violation of law or regulation for which punitive action would be appropriate."

The army information office said the report of the inspector general could not be made public because such inquiries are always provided in confidence to the army secretary and chief of staff.

Closes the Matter

Ogden told a reporter the preliminary inquiry showed that no formal investigation was indicated by the facts. He said approval of his report by Brucker closes the matter. Caffey will not be reprimanded or admonished for his remarks.

Caffey, a native of Decatur, Ga., explained to the army after complaints by Negro groups that his speech before the Georgia legislature was intended only as praise for Flynt's oratory, not for the content of his speech.

In his speech Flynt defended the south's right to separate the races in public schools and urged action against the Supreme court decision banning race segregation.

CHATTING during a break in a signal communications class at Fort Jackson are left to right, Arthur M. Carter, managing editor, AFRO-American Newspapers of Baltimore; Pvts. Oscar Thompson, James C. Smith Jr., both of Baltimore, and Paul E. Huffington, supervisor of high schools, Maryland State Department of Education. The Maryland visitors were part of a group from that state which toured Fort Jackson recently to observe infantry training under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

Slate Entrance Exams For Service Academies

A civil service competitive examination for the purpose of selecting candidates to qualify for entrance examinations for the US Military, Naval, and Air Force academies will be held in Chicago on Monday, July 9, according to an announcement by Rep. Sidney R. Yates.

Yates, of the 9th Congressional District of Illinis said young men who live in the district and are interested in entering either West Point, Annapolis or the Air Force Academy should write to him at Room 1740, New House Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

In writing to Rep. Yates, applicants should request from him a letter of admission to the examination, which will begin at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, July 9, in Room 1154 of the U. S. Customs House, 610 S. Canal st.

The 9th Congressional District is bounded on the south by the Chicago river and on the north by Irving Park boulevard, on the east by Lake Michigan and on the West by the north branch of the Chicago river.

All candidates must be citizens of the United States and must be physically qualified. Candidates must be not less than 17 years old and not more than 22 years old on July 1, 1957, the date on which successful candidates will enter the academies.

Closing date for applications is June 26.

Troop Train Quiets Down

CROCKER, Mo. — (INS) — A troop train, with nearly 400 Air Force recruits rolled along toward the bright blue yonder' of Lackland Air Force Base in Texas, Saturday, June 2, after a 90-minute delay in Crocker, while MP's and Air Force officers separated fighting white and Negro youths.

The trouble-attributed to "fire-water" some of the boys had-began at Newburg, Mo., and Frisco trainmen wired Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., for MP's to meet Marshal Clyde Fry at Crocker.

There the recruits were separated into units and one of their own number placed in charge of each group. MP's also remained on the train.

Marshal Fry said:

"There were about 350 or 400 boys on the train-recruits that had been picked up all the way from the East. Most of the boys were white. I heard some had weapons and liquor.

"I think it was a case of high spirits of boys who had never been away from home before or friction between groups that had been raised on different sides of the track. I didn't see any bloodshed, but there was some damage to the train. Everything seemed to be peaceful when the train left."

'Army integration is here to stay,' spokesmen say

"Army integration is here to stay. The Army has been very forward in its integration program. We see no return to segregation . . ."

Department spokesmen at the Pentagon were answering questions asked by the AFRO this week in view of charges that segregation was being restored in the Army.

Such charges were made recently by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.).

"I hold original letters signed by commander after commander in fort after fort in this country restoring segregation by law," Mr. Powell told a Baltimore audience.

* * *

THE TRIO of Army spokesmen said, however, that their statements to the interviewer were not to be considered as answers to the congressman.

They said the Army would reply directly to Mr. Powell on questions asked by him.

The AFRO wanted to know if the Army has complaints from enlisted personnel charging racial discrimination.

* * *

"WE HAVE had so few such instances that it leads us to say that integration has been a total success," the spokesmen said.

"We have instances where men have gone to the I.G.," they added, referring to an officer serving as a trouble shooter from the Inspector General's Department.

"We found some cases to be true upon investigation. Specific instances are always looked into with a view of eliminating discrimination if it exists."

THE TRIO said the Inspector General stands as a barrier against restoring segregation in the Army. Men can appeal to this office without the consent of their commanders.

Does the Army still identify personnel by race?

"Yes," the spokesmen answered. "The Army has a procedure to assign colored personnel in areas wherever we have people serving.

"The only way we know how to do that is to know the racial identity of people sent to these areas. To do that we must know the racial identity."

* * *

THEY ADDED, "While we do send personnel overseas by race it's done to assure that we send colored to all places.

"It (racial identity) is in no wise used with the intent to discriminate against colored personnel."

Do colored soldiers get a fair chance at promotions in the integrated Army?

"The percentage of colored non-coms is higher now than it was during World War II," spokesmen said.

* * *

THEY EXPLAINED that promotions were slow throughout the Army at the top level of non-commissioned officers, like sergeant first class and master sergeant, known in today's Army as grades E-6 and E-7.

They said the Army was top heavy at this level because of the cut back in personnel. These ranks are held by veterans who don't leave the service fast through retirement or otherwise.

"We are loaded up in those top grades," they said.

THEN ONE spokesman put in, "Anybody who says there aren't colored master sergeants in the Army just doesn't know anything about the Army."

"There are more field grade colored officers now than there were during World War II," they said, referring to officers with the rank of major and above.

One of the spokesmen was a lieutenant colonel who said he has been at the Pentagon before and since integration.

"These field officers are serving in various parts of the Army," spokesmen said. "They have earned their rank through merit."

* * *

THEY MENTIONED the steady output of colored cadets at West Point as an indication of Army equal opportunity for all on the officer level.

"There are 11 colored cadets at the Academy," they said. "This number is about the lowest it has been in recent years from a peak of 13."

Then another said "We can say these things, but there's nothing like seeing for yourself.

He invited Newspaper reporter to go to various places and see what's happening for themselves.

He said the Army grants such visits upon request.

Gen. Mark Clark Wants Jim Crow Army?

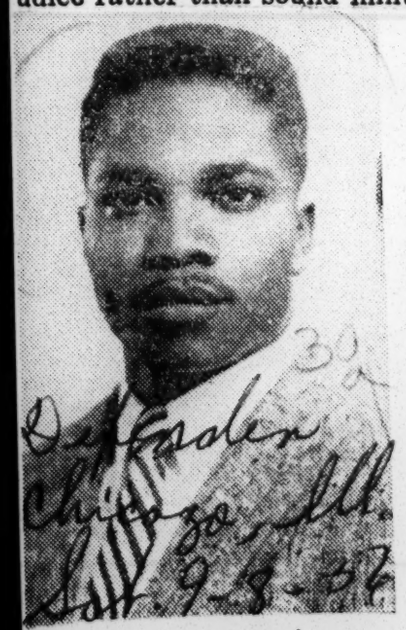
Gen. Mark Clark has come out against integration in military service. According to a speech which he made recently, the wartime commander of allied forces in Italy claims that Negro troops bolted and ran under fire and could not be disciplined for soldiering.

He says he was against integration then and he is against it now, and called it a matter of military and political expediency to mix troops. Now president of the Citadel, the ultra-swank private military academy in Charleston, S. C., the general surely delighted the hearts of the pro-segregationists; but he did his country no service when he indulged in this kind of inflammatory race-baiting.

Moreover, he was blinding himself to certain indisputable facts that integration has lifted the general efficiency of the entire U. S. fighting force. We did not make the facts and figures — the Pentagon has a battalion of experts who, whatever they're regional feelings may be, have set down scientifically proved data.

The general is retired now from active military service; but in the future, the men who are responsible for the safety and protection of this country as well as preserving the lives of men under their command, are dangerously unfit for this responsibility if they are dominated by blind prejudice rather than sound military reasoning.

"REMEDY FOR PEACE" — FORT BENNING, Ga. — (SNS) — Dr. Gerold A. Edwards (right), associate professor of Chemistry at Tuskegee Institute, is shown looking over a .30 calibre machine gun of ammunition at the 1956 General Military Science Reserve Officers Training Corps Summer Camp here. With Dr. Edwards, Cadets Jimmy L. Williams (left), and Johnny Pace, both students at Tuskegee Institute, are attending the Summer Encampment here at the Georgia army base.



ALPHONSO WILLIAMS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pringle of Gainesville, Fla., returned recently from Japan, where he was a clerk-typist in the adjutant general's section of Army headquarters. A graduate of Xavier university, New Orleans, Williams plans to reenter the university for the fall semester for graduate work. He holds teaching certificates for the states of Louisiana and Florida in the field of science education. Williams is a 32nd degree Free and Accepted Mason.

Draftee Term Might Be Cut

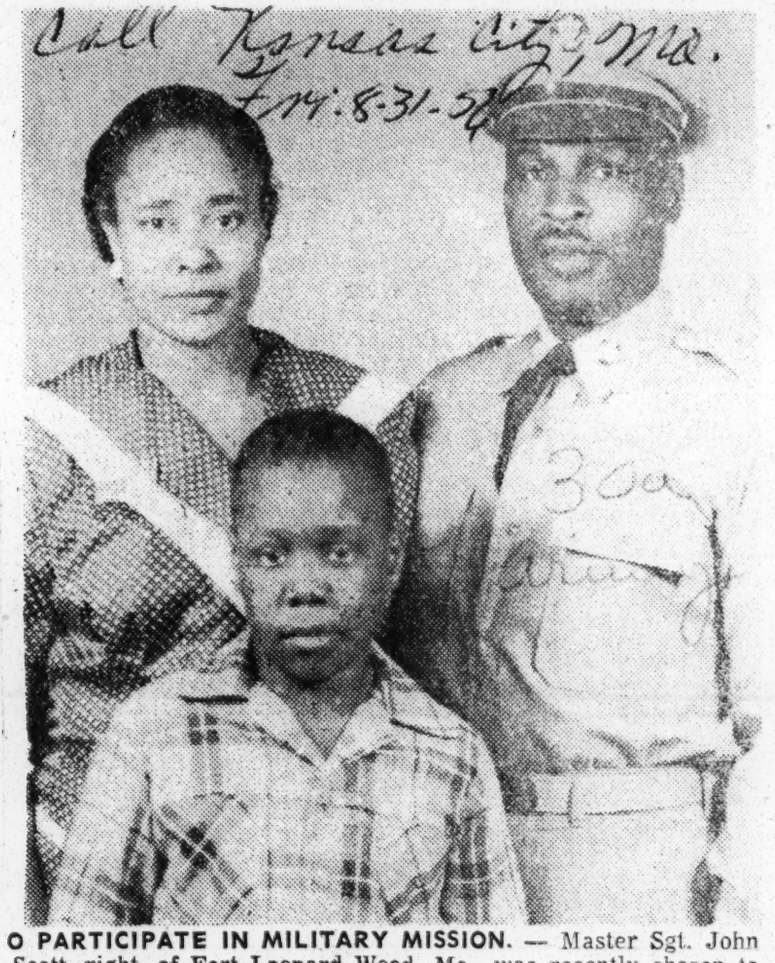
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Wilson said today some draftees might be released after 2 years service as a means to build up the reserve forces.

The Pentagon chief said that such a step was under consideration, partly because the new volunteer reserve program, in its first year of operation, "has not brought in the numbers we hoped for or think that we need."

Wilson told a news conference there was no immediate intention of asking Congress for authority to draft young men directly into the reserve force for six months of active military training.

The idea of shortening the military service period for draftees, as a means of building up the reserve, was considered at the Pentagon last winter but finally dropped.

The reserve law adopted last year requires men who are drafted to take part in regular reserve training for varying periods after their tour of active duty.



O PARTICIPATE IN MILITARY MISSION. — Master Sgt. John Scott, right, of Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., was recently chosen to participate in a military mission to Izmir, Turkey. Sgt. Scott will be accompanied on the mission by his wife, Mrs. Ruth C. Scott, right, and their son, Don C. Scott, front. Sgt. Scott is a native of Kansas City, Kas. and has spent the past 20 years in the Army. Mrs. Scott is a former instructor at Banneker school. The family plans to visit in Oklahoma, Washington, D. C. and Minnesota before leaving the states. They will remain overseas approximately 3 years.

The service period for draftees now is 24 months.

Wilson was asked for comment on the recent suggestion by Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic presidential nominee, that it might be possible to maintain American military forces "in the foreseeable future" without the draft.

Wilson said that President Eisenhower had covered the ground thoroughly in his address last night.

Capital merry-go-round—
Rep. Powell orders Army fishing gear

BY JACK ANDERSON, subbing for Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — Congr. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), who is supposed to be inspecting Europe for the House education committee, recently ordered the Army to furnish fishing gear for him in Germany.

In a letter that wasn't meant for publication, the Harlem congressman explained he would be in Berchtesgaden, Hitler's former playground, from Aug. 4 until Sept. 1. The letter was addressed to Capt.

Florence Nicholson. Army liaison officer, who was supposed to make official arrangements for his trip.

"I would like to start fishing Aug. 5 and would like full equipment including fatigues and boots," Powell instructed. "I would also like two seats for the Salzburg festivals two or three times each week and would appreciate your selecting the best available."

He deliberately went fishing during the Democratic convention, as previously reported here, because of another letter he had written to Vice President Nixon. In this letter, Powell offered to campaign for the Republicans this Fall.

The reason he gave was the Democrats' schizophrenia over the civil rights issue. Another possible reason: Powell is under income-tax investigation by the Republicans. One of his secretaries has already been convicted.

Hint Secret Plot To Discredit U.S. Armed Forces In Germany

Weekly New Orleans, La. Sat. 9-22-34

$.24

Rome (Special) _ A top American official attending the recent International Conference of Social Work in Munich, Germany disclosed here last week disturbingly factual evidence behind the relationship between Americans in Army uniform and the German civilian population.

The official noted that during the past six or eight months American G.I.-German civilian relationships have deteriorated severely. Time and time again there have been fights between representatives of the two groups, charges of unprovoked violence by Americans against Germans and accusations of violence with theft as the motive he said.

He state that not until reaching Munich did he realize how violent the reaction had been. It was pointed out that the German newspapers had been headlining facts and rumors with vehemence. Meetings had been held, calling for withdrawal of American troops from "defenseless German areas;" much space had been given to so-called "Negro atrocities," and leading members of the Bavarian legislature had sought passage of a resolution demanding that Negro servicemen be sent home-or kept permanently on Army bases, he said.

The six facts and opinions unearthed by the officials follows:

"1. The German press has headlined 'an American G.I. Crime Wave.' Army authorities hold that there has been no such crime wave, that violations of civil law and military regulations have, in fact, been on the downward trend while German civilian crime has taken an upward rise during the past year.

"2. From reading the South German newspapers, the public has gotten the idea that a majority of the 'crimes' have been committed by Negroes. This is not true, and has never been true; though it is true (for. the usual reasons of inferior education and the like) that Negro violations have been a larger percentage of the whole than the percentage of Negroes in the Army outfits.

"3. There is something extremely 'fishy about the way in which many of the 'incidents have transpired. For instance, in the majority of cases where American G.I.'s have been accused of attacking civilians in beer halls and on streets, it has been almost impossible to identify the Germans who are described in press stories as 'innocent victims. A strong suspicion exists in some quarters that instead of being victims, these individuals are 'provacateurs,' assigned to the job of picking quarrels with Americans so that fresh incidents can keep the pot of press publicity constantly boiling. No one will come out and say so without proof, but the suspicion is clearly current that this is another Communist device to discredit the USA by handing a black eye to our troops.

"4. Without question, the German papers have played heavily on the theme of 'Negro crime.' for all the world like an anti-Negro newspaper in South Carolina or Alabama. This is true not only of the pro-Communist, but of the anti-Communist press as well. One is reminded of the 'Harlem crime wave' stories that the New York newspapers ran back in 1939 and 1940, in spite of the fact that figures proved there was no crime wave, in Harlem or anywhere else among New York's Negro population. It is ironic, however, to find German Communists playing up racist feeling while the American co-conspirators profess to condemn it.

"5. At the height of the anti-Army campaign, there was an extremely serious incident involving a Negro G.I. who tossed a hand grenade into a bar, severely injuring a number of people. The press reported that he had had an argument with his 'girl friend' and took this means of revenge. The actual facts were more significant than this. The G.I. had dropped in for a drink, and the management was trying to discourage Negro patronage. The 'B' girl who was employed to attract white servicemen was assigned to persuade the Negro to leave. In her urging, she used the German word 'Negur' which means Negro, but which the G.I. took to be the hated American appellation. Furious, he warned those present that he intended to 'blow up the joint,' and he carried out the threat. All of this was revealed at the trial. It did not minimize the seriousness of the crime, but it did tell a different story of developments and motives. Not a German paper carried a line on this interpretation.

"6. Any story of rape involving American servicemen should be read with extreme skepticism--as Negroes have learned to be grimly true of our own Southern variety of the charge. In the first place, prostitution is rife in German areas where troops of any nationality are stationed. Visiting civilians are frequently accosted and uniformed personnel are pursued by 'isiters of the night. Rape, therefore, is unnecessary even for an abnormally sex-starved G.I. In the second place, many of the charges of 'rape' allege that the act took place at night in a park or some similarly deserted place. As an American correspondent asserted, and a German confirmed, the South German mores are such that single women would simply not be found in a park after ten or eleven o'clock for innocent purposes. The chances are that many of the rape cases are only a variant of the old badger game--with our men in the proverbial sucker's role. In these cases, however, the aim is not balckmail; it is discrediting the US Forces in Germnay, an end devoutly desired by the German as well as the Soviet Communists."

Today, the official pointed out, the situation has taken a different twist in face of possible financial loss by Bavarian businessmen. In place of the smear campaigns feature stories are now appearing that show the American G.I. to be a very nice fellow, with no more than the usual soldier's predilection toward trouble.

The general impression among the government officials who helped in the promotion of the Conference in Munich was that the Negro soldier in Germany had comported himself with dignity and that he had been well recieved by the German population as a whole and had made warm friends, it was stated.

30a 1956 ARMY

Called Cowards by Gen. Clark

Courier Sat. 5-5-56 Pittsburgh, Pa

TAN GIs INSULTED!

Roy Wilkins Hits Back

Gen. Mark Clark In New Attack On Negro Troops

Courier p. 24
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 5-5-56

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, blasted two retired Southern generals of the United States Army for asserting that Negro troops were cowardly and unreliable.

General Mark W. Clark (USA-Ret.), and now president of the Citadel, historic South Carolina Military Institute, told an audience attending a meeting of the Southern Regional Conference of State Governments, that "the worst division I had was a Negro division." Clark said he based his opinion on experience as commander of the U. S. Fifth Army in Italy during World War II.

Clark said the Negro troops "were not reliable and they bolted from the enemy." He told his audience, "I looked at it not from a sociological standpoint. I wanted the best fighting unit possible, politics or no politics."

Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond (USA-Ret.) of Anniston, Ala., endorsed Clark's statement "100 per cent." He said, "I have always been opposed to integration of white troops and Negro troops." Almond said when the Government ordered integration of the troops in 1950, I did not feel that we should integrate them then and I don't think so now."

■

Almond said further that in the spring of 1951, he told Frank Pace, Truman's Secretary of the Army, and Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff, that "I had three years experience with fighting qualities of Negro troops."

Pace and Lawton "ignored my advice completely," Almond recalled.

Roy Wilkins shrugged off the statements as echoes from another age. The NAACP spokesman called Clark's statement and Almond's me-too endorsement, "voices from the past."

Wilkins reminded the generals that in 1941 "a similar voice of the past maintained that American Negroes were incapable of flying aircraft." Differing sharply with Clark and Almond, Wilkins said that the Defense Department made extensive studies before adopting its integration policy six years ago. These studies removed the "political and sociological" charges of Clark when it was concluded that integration was best from both "military and moral standpoints."

While neither Wilkins, Almond nor Clark mentioned the division that Clark apparently referred to, Army officials in Washington concluded that it must have been the 92nd Buffalo Division which participated in the 1942 Italian campaign.

Deaths Of Army Recruits To Be Investigated

Courier p. 1

FORT STORY, VA.—(INS)— An investigating board was appointed today to look into the drowning of thre army recruits in training operations at Fort Story yesterday.

The three men drowned when an amphibious landing vehicle, tracked (LVT) used in training, swamped while attempting to go around a stone retaining wall. The accident occured 50 yards off shore.

The body of Pvt. Robert E. Tourville, 23, of Chateaugay, N. Y. was recovered yesterday. Searchers were still looking for the bodies of Pvt. Wiliam E. Turner, 21 of Arvin, Calif. and Ernest H. Warnix, 22, of Cropwell, Ala., today.

Two other men, also on the swamped craft, swam to safety. A spokesman for the post said it was not known whether or not the drowned men were able to swim.

Lt. Col. Federick G. Ward, Deputy Post Commander, said the investigating board would "remain in session until all facts and circumstances have been determined."

Three officers appointed to the investigating board were described Col. Ward as "familiar with amphibious operations and the Lvt."

The LVT was returning with four other craft from a maintenance area following night shore training. A ft. story spokesman said the area at the retaining wall was the only place along the 2 1-2 mile route where the vehicles are forced to leave dry land.

Say Army Integration Shows Way To End All Segregation

Constitution Atlanta, Ga
Mon 5-14-56 p. 2

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—A Columbia University study released today reports that integration as now being practiced in military service "will provide a dynamic force for remodeling race relations throughout the nation, particularly in the South."

The 144-page book, titled "The Negro Potential," was published by the Conservation of Human Resources Project, established by President Eisenhower in 1950 when he was president of Columbia.

Authors of the new study are Dr. Eli Ginzberg, project director, James K. Anderson, Dr. Douglas W. Bray and Robert W. Smuts. They wrote:

"The armed services will continue to represent a pilot experiment in integration which will show there is a practical alternative to segregation."

Ginzberg was asked at a news conference about a recent statement of Gen. Mark Clark that the all-Negro 92nd Division in Italy during World War II was "the worst division" in the Italian theater.

AUTHOR'S DEFENSE

Ginzberg cited the report as saying:

"If the combat record of the Negro in World War II were appraised solely in terms of the 92nd (and 93rd) divisions, a judgment of unsatisfactory would be necessary."

The report adds:

"Segregation affected the performance of Negro troops in three major ways. First, assigning men according to color rather than aptitude made it impossible to provide large Negro units with the necessary balance of men with varying aptitudes and skills.

"CUT OPPORTUNITIES"

"Secondly, the Army had difficulty in developing and assigning the number of capable officers required to get the most out of the Negro units.

"Finally, segregation reduced the opportunities and the motivation of many Negro soldiers."

In the Korean War, where Negroes served in integrated squads, the report said "the over-all evidence is clear, when given a chance to fight as a member of a balanced unit with competent leadership, the Negro performed satisfactorily."

Concerning education, the study says:

"Since the Negro goes to school for fewer years than do whites, he receives far less preparation for life and work. What schooling he does receive is of inferior quality and therefore has less value than the schooling received by whites."

Say Army Integration Shows Way To End All Segregation

Constitution Mon. 5-14-56
Atlanta Ga. p. 25

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—A Columbia University study released today reports that integration as now being practiced in military service "will provide a dynamic force for remodeling race relations throughout the nation, particularly in the South."

The 144-page book, titled "The Negro Potential," was published by the Conservation of Human Resources Project, established by President Eisenhower in 1950 when he was president of Columbia.

Authors of the new study are Dr. Eli Ginzberg, project director, James K. Anderson, Dr. Douglas W. Bray and Robert W. Smuts. They wrote:

"The armed services will continue to represent a pilot experiment in integration which will show there is a practical alternative to segregation."

Ginzberg was asked at a news conference about a recent statement of Gen. Mark Clark that the all-Negro 92nd Division in Italy during World War II was "the worst division" in the Italian theater.

AUTHOR'S DEFENSE

Ginzberg cited the report as saying:

"If the combat record of the Negro in World War II were appraised solely in terms of the 92nd (and 93rd) divisions, a judgment of unsatisfactory would be necessary."

The report adds:

"Segregation affected the performance of Negro troops in three major ways. First, assigning men according to color rather than aptitude made it impossible to provide large Negro units with the necessary balance of men with varying aptitudes and skills.

"CUT OPPORTUNITIES"

"Secondly, the Army had difficulty in developing and assigning the number of capable officers required to get the most out of the Negro units.

"Finally, segregation reduced the opportunities and the motivation of many Negro soldiers."

In the Korean War, where Negroes served in integrated squads, the report said "the over-all evidence is clear, when given a chance to fight as a member of a balanced unit with competent leadership, the Negro performed satisfactorily."

Concerning education, the study says:

"Since the Negro goes to school for fewer years than do whites, he receives far less preparation for life and work. What schooling he does receive is of inferior quality and therefore has less value than the schooling received by whites."

NEGRO SOLON ASKS TO SEE CLARK'S RECORDS

Daily World Fri. 5-4-56
Atlanta, Ga. p. 1

Had Praised Negro Troops, Powell Says

30 Dec 1951

NEW YORK — Charging that General Mark Clark has "sold out to the Eastland-Jimmy Byrnes fifth column against American democracy," Congressman Adam Clayton Powell announced yesterday he was asking for "a complete breakdown" on the officer's charges against Negro troops.

"It is obvious" Mr. Powell said, "that General Mark Clark had his price and has sold out."

DIXIE PRESIDENT

The Congressman pointed out that Clark, a New Yorker, is now president of the Citadel, a military college in extreme pro-segregationist South Carolina.

Controversy developed this week when the General was quoted as saying he had been opposed to integration in the Army in 1951 and was still so opposed.

A Negro division, Clark was further quoted as saying, was the worst that had served under him during his command of the Fifth Army. It was recalled that the famed 92nd division, which crossed the Po River in northern Italy in winter 1944-45 after several white divisions had failed had previously been highly praised by Clark. Such units as the 332nd Fighter Group and 366 Infantry Regiment had also reportedly drawn his praise.

Daily World p. 2

Later, the General said he meant that he still thought that he was right in 1951 although he would not advocate reversing the policy at this time.

WITH DIXIECRATS

Powell lined the General up with Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) and former South Carolina Gov. James M. Byrnes. He said:

Fri. 5-4-56

"I have this day requested the Department of the Army to give me a complete breakdown on the charges made by Gen. Mark Clark against Negro troops; also previous quotations by Gen. Clark when he praised Negro troops, and lastly, an analysis of the morale and efficiency of Negro troops after they were integrated as compared when they were segregated.'

The report on "The Negro Potential,' made public yesterday was written by Dr. Eli Ginzberg, director of the project. He was assisted by James K. Anderson, Dr. Douglas W. Bray and Robert W. Smuts.

Spectacular Advances

The report said gains in the economic position of Negroes in the past 15 years have been "spectacular." It added that discrimination both in the South and the North still hamper Negro potentialities.

Progress in recent years was attributed primarily to prosperity, rather than to changes in attitudes.

The report said the two World War II all-Negro divisions—the 92d, which fought with Gen. Mark Clark's 5th Army in Italy, and the 93d, which was assigned to non-combat work in the Pacific, had "poor" records.

But in the Korean war, the report added, it was demonstrated that integration brought out the "remarkable ability" of whites and Negroes to adjust to new relations with each other. It said Negro troops did well in combat in Korea.

The report said the record of Dr. Ginzberg cited the report as saying: "If the combat record of the Negro in World War II were appraised solely in terms of the 92d (and 93d) Division, a judgment of unsatisfactory would be necessary."

The report also said:

"Segregation affected the performance of Negro troops in three major ways.

"First, assigning men according to color rather than aptitude made it impossible to provide large Negro units with the necessary balance of men with varying aptitudes and skills.

"Secondly, the Army had difficulty in developing and assigning the number of capable officers required to get the most out of the Negro units. Finally, segregation reduced the opportunities and the motivation of many Negro soldiers."

Commenting on the use of Negroes in integrated squads in the Korean war, the report said: "The over-all evidence is clear, when given a chance to fight as a member of a balanced unit with competent leadership, the Negro performed satisfactorily."

Services Used as Experiment

The report said integration, as now practiced in military service, "will provide a dynamic force for remodeling race relations throughout the Nation, particularly in the South."

"The armed services," it said, "will continue to represent a pilot experiment in integration which will show there is a practical alternative to segregation."

The report described the estimated 15 million Negroes in the United States as "the single most under-developed human resource in the country."

It added:

"Only when Negro and white families can live together as neighbors, when Negro children and white children can play together, study together, go to the same church—only then will the Negro grow up properly prepared for his place in the world of work."

The report was praised by President Eisenhower in a letter to Dr. John A. Krout, vice president and provost of Columbia University.

From an inspection of the findings, Mr. Eisenhower said, "I am impressed by the new information that this study brings together on the changing position of the American Negro in the national economy."

Fifteen major businesses and industrial companies supported the study project, along with foundations, trade unions and the Federal Government.

Advances of Integration In Armed Services Told

Evening Star Washington D.C. 5-18-54
Mon. 5-14-56

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP).—The "most spectacular increases" in opportunities for Negroes in the past generation have occurred in the armed forces, says the report on a study made at Columbia University.

Racial integration in the armed forces has been a success, according to a 144-page book published by the Columbia University Press.

The study was made under auspices of the Conservation of Human Resources Project at Columbia University, established by President Eisenhower in 1950 while he was president of Columbia.

The project, which reflected Mr. Eisenhower's concern over manpower wastage in World War II, has published the results of several other studies and is continuing research in other phases of manpower utilization.

entitled "The Negro Potential," Negroes was "less good" than that of white troops in World War II. It said this can be explained by the handicaps that Negroes brought from civilian life and the segregated pattern of their utilization.

Admits Clark Was Justified

Dr. Ginzberg was asked at a news conference about the recent statement by Gen. Clark, now president of The Citadel, South Carolina military college, that the all-Negro 92d Division was "the worst division" in the Italian theater in World War II.

COLUMBIA REPORT

Military Integration Called

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP) — A Columbia University study released today reports that integration as now being practiced in military service "will provide a dynamic force for remodeling race relations throughout the nation, particularly in the South."

The 144-page book, titled "The Negro Potential," was published by the Conservation of Human Resources Project, established by President Eisenhower in 1950 when he was president of Columbia.

Authors of the new study are Dr. Eli Ginzberg, project director, James K. Anderson, Dr. Douglas W. Bray and Robert W. Smuts. They wrote:

PILOT EXPERIMENT

"The armed services will continue to represent a pilot experiment in integration which will show there is a practical alternative to segregation."

Ginzberg was asked at a news conference about a recent statement of Gen. Mark Clark that the all-Negro 92nd Division in Italy during World War II was "the worst division" in the Italian theater.

Clark, former United Nations commander in the Far East, now is president of The Citadel, South Carolina military college.

Ginzberg cited the report as saying:

"If the combat record of the Negro in World War II were appraised solely in terms of the 92nd (and 93rd) divisions, a judgment of unsatisfactory would be necessary."

The report adds:

3 MAJOR WAYS

"Segregation affected the performance of Negro troops in three major ways. First, assigning men according to color rather than aptitude made it impossible to provide large Negro units with the necessary balance of men with varying aptitudes and skills.

"Secondly, the Army had difficulty in developing and assigning the number of capable officers required to get the most out of the Negro units.

"Finally, segregation reduced the opportunities and the motivation of many Negro soldiers."

In the Korean War, where Negroes served in integrated squads, the report said "the over-all evidence is clear, when given a chance to fight as a member of a balanced unit with competent leadership, the Negro performed satisfactorily."

Concerning education, the study says:

EDUCATION STUDY

"Since the Negro goes to school for fewer years than do whites, he receives far less preparation for life and work. What schooling he does receive is of inferior quality and therefore has less value than the schooling received by whites."

Significant improvement in Negro education, the book says, "will probably have to wait for progress in integration. This was surely a major concern of the Supreme Court when it handed down its epoch-making decision to end segregation in public education."

On the subject of federal antidiscrimination legislation, the study said:

USELESS CONFLICT

"Southern members of Congress may be able to defeat legislation favored by the majority people . . . solely on grounds of their impact on segregation. Such action can lead to no more than useless conflict and delay."

The report continues:

"Only when Negro and white families can live together as neighbors, when Negro children and white children can play together, study together, go to the same church—only then will the Negro grow up properly prepared for his place in the world of work."

The project is described as a cooperative in research involving Columbia University and other groups supported by contributions from a number of major business and industrial firms.

Dynamic Force For Change

Gen. Mark Clark Confused "Brass Hat"; Quoted Pro And Con On Bias In Army

NEW YORK, May 10 --General Mark Clark's position on the integration of troops in the armed services is "confused and inconsistent," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared here today.

The general, now president of The Citadel, a South Carolina military institute, condemned non-segregation in the Army in a recent address in Charleston, S. C., asserting: "I did not feel that we should integrate then (1950) and I do not think so now."

However, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, "Collier's" Magazine of Feb. 19, 1954, quoted General Clark as saying: "Integration of Negro troops in white units on a percentage basis proved an unqualified success against the predictions of many military men, including myself." He listed this development as one of several "beneficial results" of the Korean War.

Upon his return to this country on May 5, General Anthony C. McAuliffe, retiring commander in chief of United States infantry troops in Europe, challenged General Clark's Charleston statement. "I don't agree with him (General Clark) at all," General McAuliffe asserted. "I should say that the integration of the Negro in the armed forces has worked very well and that we are getting much greater usefulness from the available manpower than we ever did under segregation."

In an article in the U. S. News and World Report of May 11, General Clark somewhat modified his Charleston statement. In this article he said he was "opposed to indiscriminate integration in the Army" though maintaining that "all white units compose the most effective fighting teams." He also admitted that he had "decorated Negroes for great individual bravery and exemplary conduct under fire."

"The general, apparently, does not know what he believes," Mr. Wilkins commented. "He is confused and inconsistent and seemingly motivated by prejudice. Studies made of integration in the armed services, with which General Clark must be acquainted, have amply substantiated General McAuliffe's view that integration works and has improved efficiency in the use of manpower."

Dr. Murphy presents top honors

BALTIMORE

"There are two and a half million persons in the armed forces of the United States and 220,000 of them are colored.

"They need the trained leadership of officers like you."

With this advice on Thursday afternoon, Carl Murphy, chairman of the Morgan State College board of trustees and president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, presented the AFRO - AMERICAN Newspaper Trophy as the school's military science department staged the eighth annual ROTC Day.

WINNER OF the best company was Company I of the 3rd batalion, commanded by Carmichael Caldwell, Pasedena, Md. The AFRO-AMERICAN Trophy was presented to him by Dr. Murphy.

Other winners were:

The best platoon, Company I, commanded by Claude Ligon; Best squad, Company I, commanded by Sinclair Swan; individual best in drill was Willard L. Clayton, all of Baltimore.

IN PRESENTING the award, Mr. Murphy told the cadets:

"I present you this cup, awarded annually by the AFRO-AMERICAN to the cadet who is ranked first in all round excellence.

"In doing so, I have a word for you to take back to the officers and men of the battalion.

"There are only 4,700 ROTC students in colored colleges—3 1/3 per cent of all ROTC students in American colleges.

"Tell your associates that is not enough.

"Tell them it is their job as well as ours to sell ROTC to other students, to the alumni, and to the parents.

"Tell them that every able-bodied young man must be prepared to serve his country if necessary.

"He will be drafted as a private in the ranks or make use of facilities such as you have here at Morgan to qualify as a commissioned officer.

"If you put this straight to them we shall soon have our cadet ranks filled with 90 per cent of our men students.

"Will you do this?

"I congratulate you and bring greetings to your commanding officers and every man of you in the ranks."

* * *

AMONG THE AWARDS presented were:

The Col. West A. Hamilton Trophy to Douglas B. Sands, Cooksville, Md., for being the graduating senior with the highest academic average and for having demonstrated a high degree of leadership.

Mr. Sands was also the recipient of the first annual American Legion Award presented by the national headquarters of the Legion for academic achievements.

The Combat Forces Medal for being the outstanding ROTC cadet to be commissioned went to Spencer A. Key, Baltimore.

Lee H. Bostic, Brooklyn, N.Y. won the Sunpapers Medal for being the outstanding first semester senior student in the ROTC.

* * *

FOR OUTSTANDING leadership and academic standing, the Reserve Officers Association presented the following awards: Gold Medal—Theodore K. Stokes, Harve De Grace; Silver Medal—John H. Onley, Sellman, Md.; Bronze Medal—Bernard C. Gregory, Baltimore.

Reserve Officers Association ribbons went to these outstanding sophomores and juniors: Earl Graves, Brooklyn; Otha Spriggs, Baltimore; Carroll Waters, Remo, Va.; Dreyfus Froe, Bluefield, W. Va.; Clifton Johnson, Baltimore; William Irving, Philadelphia; William Marshall, Baltimore;

* * *

ALBERT HAYES, Baltimore; Clarence Battle, Kinston, N.C.; William North, Washington; Lawrence Straughn, Baltimore; Floyd Fitts, Baltimore Harry Gilbert Logan, Baltimore; Floyd Fitts, Baltimore Harry Wilson, Bridgeville, Pa.; Morris Thrower, Baltimore.

Meritorious Service Medals went to:

James Dixon, Bel Air; Ronald Bradley, Richmond; Donald Johnson, Pittsburgh; Rodney Douglass, Baltimore, and Wilbur Gray, Baltimore.

* * *

MERITORIOUS Service Certificates went to:

William Smith, Columbus; **Donald Chapman, Mt. Royal,** N.J.; George Covington, Trevilliams, Va.; Joseph Morris, Princess Anne; Donald Powell, Cumberland; Wilmeth Roberts, Milburn, N.J.; Harold Bradby, Long Island, N.Y.; Shirley Newby, Baltimore.

The Rifle Team Gold Medal was presented to Mr. Bostic, the Outstanding Band Member Award to Mr. Douglass, and the Pershing Rifle Group Award to Mr. Battle.

Military denies fights on troop train racial in nature

CROCKER, Mo., June 2—(AP)—Military authorities reported Saturday that individual fights broke out Friday night among Air Force trainees aboard a special train.

The train carried about 150 white and Negro trainees. The public information office at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., said it was advised the fights were between individuals and were not racial in nature.

Earlier the Crocker city marshal said, "There was some kind of a racial dispute."

Lt. Col. Fred May, the public information officer, said the causes of the disturbances were not learned but that there was no group brawling. A train official, he said, requested the military to provide help to restore order.

The special Frisco Railroad train had left St. Louis Friday with trainees from cities in the East.

No benefits for Negro vets in South

WASHINGTON — A Congressional investigation of the denial to the Negro veteran in the South "of his rights as an American ex-serviceman", was demanded here last week by Mickey Levine, national chairman of the American Veterans Committee, upon his return from a two-week-tour of five southern states to ascertain the condition of Negro veterans.

"The Negro veteran in the South is being failed miserably", Levine told Congressman Olin E. Teague, of Texas, chairman of the House Veterans Affairs committee.

GI Bill of Rights and other veteran programs are being sidestepped in the South as regards Negroes, Levine charged.

Levine said he has filed a 2,500-word report, covering a 2,500-mile tour through Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

There are more than 9 million Negroes in the 11 principal southern states, said Levine, and he believes four million of them are veterans, who are "suffering because of a failure of the veterans programs to provide equally for them."

Levine said he was "particularly impressed with the unanimity of opinion" among the Negro veterans in the South that vet programs are not being administered to include them.

"One of the benefits most denied is on-the-job-training. This is because in most places the only jobs open to Negroes are custodial, for which no on-the-job training is required."

Another weakness is the loan guaranty program as applies to Negro veterans in farming and business.

"In the area of central Mississippi between Jackson and Greenwood, Negroes knew of just one Negro veteran among the thousands in the area who have received a business loan," Levine said.

Negro veterans receive no information as to their rights and privileges as veterans, said Levine, and all veterans organizations, with the exception of AVC, are segregated.

The bias goes so far as to deny Negro communities the right to start a Negro post, he said.

A NATION OF VETERANS

The constant high-pressuring by professional veterans' organizations for bigger and better pensions and other benefits for practically everyone who ever wore a uniform has over the years disturbed much of the American public, including a very large number of genuine veterans themselves. The veteran who has been injured in the service of his country is of course entitled to the best and most generous treatment that can be offered; but it is something else again to try indiscriminately to tap the public treasury on behalf of men and women who merely served, and suffered no injury in thus doing their simple duty as citizens. This is—or soon will be—a nation of veterans and it is long past the time when all of us recognized this fact and therefore took an entirely new look at special-interest veterans' legislation.

This has been the position of this newspaper for years; and we are gratified that, in general terms, it seems to be the position of the Presidential Commission on Veterans Pensions, headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and former Administrator of Veterans Affairs. The commission's report, which has just been made public, is imbued with the kind of common-sense approach to veterans' pension legislation that one would expect from any group headed by General Bradley.

In the first place it points out, as we all agree, that "special provision should be provided for those who are injured or substantially handicapped as a result of wartime military service." However—and we hope this comment will help dispel the Congressional illusion that veterans' lobbies necessarily speak for the millions of veteran-voters—"the overwhelming proportion of veterans believes that nonservice connected benefits should not be generally provided. * * * The [veterans] laws have been enacted in response to minority pressures." The commission notes that "military service in time of war or peace is an obligation of citizenship and should not be considered inherently a basis for future Government benefits."

The commission urges a revision of standards for determining service-connected disability and suggests that compensation for the totally disabled is inadequate. Similarly, it notes that some service-connected survivor benefits, "particularly for career officers," are inadequate and urges passage of pending legislation to correct the deficiencies. The commission has much praise for the G. I. Bill of Rights, embodying an approach to the nondisabled wartime veteran that "provides constructive assistance when it is most needed." This is an effective way to help veterans readjust to civilian life after the dislocation of war, without the continuing obligation to take care of them as pensioners forever.

But as far as peacetime veterans go, the commission notes that there will probably be 26,000,000 of them by the end of the century: "the Government's post-service obligation to peacetime ex-service men should be limited to compensation * * * for such significant disabilities as may arise directly out of military service * * *." As to nonservice-connected disabilities: "A practically universal social security system protects veterans and nonveterans alike against the ordinary risks of life." The commission advocates coordination of existing veterans' pension benefits with old age and survivors insurance "to fill gaps in the general social insurance programs."

Veterans' benefits now are costing the country over $4 billions annually, and are expected to rise to $6 billions before they begin to drop. A rational approach to the pension problem is necessary out of fairness to the veterans as well as to the rest of their countrymen. But pensions are not the only area where such an approach is needed. Medical services provided by the Federal Government need overhaul, as the Hoover Commission has carefully spelled out, to the horror of some of the veterans' organizations. Veterans' preferences within the civil service system provide another fruitful area for reform. There is ample room for improvement in all aspects of veteran legislation. The improvement can be effected with a lot of political leadership and a little political courage.

Raps Negro GIs In World War II

A former artillery major who served under Gen. Mark W. Clark said this week there is "absolutely no truth" in the General's published statement that Negro troops in the 5th Army could not be relied on in World War II.

Col. WATKINS

Col. Raymond Watkins of the 178th Regimental Combat team told the Defender he couldn't believe newspaper reports that Gen. Clark, now a South Carolina military college president, had labelled a Negro division "the worst I had."

"General Clark could only be referring to the 92nd Division," Col. Watkins said. "But in 1945, the Defender quoted him as describing the 92nd as 'glorious'. I just can't understand his latest statements."

Watkins, an attorney, pointed out that the 92nd really wasn't an all Negro unit because, even though the enlisted men were all Negroes, the officers were predominantly white.

"And the 92nd Division was a well decorated outfit," he said. "Records in Washington will show that about 2,300 men of the 92nd received the Combat Infantry Badge, 1,000 won the Bronze Star, almost 300 were awarded the Silver Star. The Commanding General, Edwin M. Almond won the Distinguished Service Cross.

"Does this sound like a unit that 'bolted from the enemy' or which give the 5th army a lot of trouble?" Watkins asked. "I just believe that General Clark was either misinformed or misquoted."

General Clark, president of The Citadel, addressing a meeting of Southern Governors, declared that at the time he was Commander of the 5th army, he did not favor integration of troops, nor does he favor it now. He said Negro troops give him too much trouble.

Col. Watkins, however, said that the 92nd Division never failed to accomplish a mission.

"When the war ended, the 92nd Division, was so far out in front of the rest of the 5th army," Watkins had to let the rest of the troops catch up."

"General Clark is one of the finest combat officers I have ever known," Watkins said, "but there isn't a threat of truth in his statements about Negro troops in World War II.

From another quarter, the Rev. M. E. Holmes, pastor of the Bibleway Church of the Air, labelled Gen. Clark "a coward and a liar" for his statement. He offered to debate the General on the heroism of Negro troops.

James C. Evans, assistant on racial matters to the Secretary of Army, joined Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) and NAACP executive Roy Wilkins and Clarence Mitchell in denouncing Clark's charges.

"The greatest victory we had in Korea," said Evans, was the integrated use of our manpower. Officers who opposed it before Korea now say they would never go back to segregated units."

Powell accused Clark of selling out to the forces of segregation.

"It is obvious that Gen. Mark Clark had his price and has sold out to the Eastland-Jimmy Byrnes fifth column against American democracy."

NAACP executive secretary Roy Wilkins said the general "speaks with the voice of the past" in opposing integration of white and Negro troops.

Wilkins said it was a similar "voice of the past" that maintained "prior to 1941 that American Negroes were incapable of flying aircraft."

"His voice and those of others like him were wrong then and they are wrong today," Wilkins added.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the NAACP, saw Clark's statement as a means of gaining popularity among the White Citizens Councils elements in the south.

ARMY

30a 1956

L. A. boy new conductor of 7th Army Symphony

Tribune p. 17

Fri. 3-2-56 Los Angeles, Calif.

STUTTGART, Germany — Pvt. Henry Lewis Jr., of 2401 W. 35th st., Los Angeles, has been named new conductor of the 7th U. S. Army Symphony orchestra from a field of 10 candidates.

Lewis, 23, during civilian life, was the first Negro and youngest member of the Los Angeles Philharmonic orchestra. Hired at the age of 18, he was also the youngest professional bass player in America.

Lewis was chosen for the 7th army post by Dr. Hans Hoerner, conductor of the Stuttgart Philharmonic orchestra, and Fritz Mareczek, conductor of the South German Radio Symphony.

CONTRA BASS PLAYER

Lewis, member of the 73rd AAA Bn., has been attached to the symphony as contra-bass player and has been assistant conductor. Born in Los Angeles, he started hismusical studies at the age of four on the piano. When he was 13, he decided on the contra-bass for his career. Playing with various youth orchestras, he was granted a musical scholarship to the University of Southern California.

In his first university year, he played with various chamber groups and attracted the attention of conductor Alfred Wallenstein who hired him for the Los Angeles Philharmonic. During his first year, he played as a soloist.

Sent to Germany shortly after completing his basic training, he won a place as contra-bass player immediately after auditioning. In addition to the orchestra, he has been playing with the Army's Chamber Ensemble.

Young Lewis is the son of Mrs. Mary J. Lewis, head nurse of the communicable disease ward at the General hospital. Until his induction a year ago in January, he made his home with her.

His father is Henry Lewis, Sr., an auto salesman.

Lewis, Sr. said that he and the young musician's mother early recognized the unusual talent of their son and gave him the very best training, "never minding or counting the cost." However, they were not alone in recognizing their son's talent and encouraging him, Lewis said. He generously gave credit for recognition of his son's ability on the contra-bass to his former music instructor at Foshay junior high school, Mrs. Bicknel.

Gen. Caffey Denies He Backs Bias

Herald Tribune New York Wed. 2-1-56

Quoted in Praise Of Georgia Stand

By Coleman B. Jones

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Pentagon took extraordinary steps Monday to find out whether Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Caffey, judge advocate general of the Army, actually implied in a speech before the Georgia House of Representatives that he agreed with its racial segregation forces.

The general's answer was that he had no such intention, that he merely was paying tribute to the oratorical ability of a personal friend who is a member of Congress from Georgia.

The Defense Department, which is charged with carrying out President Eisenhower's military desegregation policies, went into action soon after it learned that The United Press distributed to newspapers a story which stated that "Gen. Caffey appeared to put himself on record on the side of the Southern segregation forces."

Reported Praising Speech

The story said that the general in a speech before the Georgia House of Representatives told of having dined with Rep. John J. Flynt, D., Ga., and that the Congressman had permitted him to read a copy of a speech.

"If I were going to make a speech I would hope to make one like that," Gen. Caffey is quoted as having told the Georgia legislators.

"Flynt's speech," The United Press account said, "was a bitter attack on the government and the United States Supreme Court for recent racial integration orders."

The Pentagon reached the General in Atlanta. Then it dictated a formal statement to news correspondents who had wondered whether the Judge Advocate General had exposed himself to official censure or even premature retirement. As far as could be learned at the Pentagon, nothing like that was under consideration tonight.

Pentagon Statement

The Pentagon statement follows:

"Maj. Gen. Guy S. Meloy, Army Chief of Public Information, was informed late this afternoon by Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Caffey, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, that the latter's remarks earlier Monday before the Georgia House of Representatives were misinterpreted in a news report.

"Gen. Caffey, contacted by telephone at Atlanta, said that his remarks were made in praise of the speech-making ability of Rep. John J. Flynt, of Georgia, and did not in any manner refer to the content of an address by Rep. Flynt.

" 'Congressman Flynt is a friend of mine, but nothing I said was an indorsement of any one or anything. I simply paid tribute to Jack Flynt's ability to make a speech,' Gen. Caffey informed Gen. Meloy."

PVT. HENRY LEWIS, JR. . . . German musicians choose him. . . .

Post & Times Herald Washington, D. C.

High Scorer

Army Pvt. Rudolph Cobb of 4620 8th st. nw., graduated third highest from the first chemical entry course at the Ft. McClellan, Ala., chemical corps school.

Hail To 972nd Laundry Company On Return Home

Journal & Guide p. 13
Sat. 4-7-56
Norfolk, Va.

By EARL S. BRAXTON

LAST WEEK there was a news item in the newspapers to the effect that the 972nd Quartermaster Laundry Company was being returned to Norfolk as a reserve unit with an initial complement of a commanding officer and 17 or 18 enlisted men with its ultimate strength being 150. This was welcomed news for many.. What the article failed to mention was that on one hot, sultry day in August, 1950, this same outfit, without fanfare or ceremony, loaded up in four buses and rolled away from the Organized Army Reserve Armory to begin active military training at Fort Lee, Va. in order that the free world might remain intact from Northern Korean and Russian domination. One hundred and twenty-one enlisted men shoved off that morning along with five officers. Incidentally, this was the first Army Reserve unit in Norfolk to be transferred to federal service and among the first in the United States to be so honored.

Mr. Braxton

• • •

THE COMPANY as an entire unit, did not get to Korea, but hundreds of its personnel over a five year period, served on foreign soil all over the globe. Those who, fortunately or unfortunately, stayed at Fort Lee found many ways to serve their country in the training of raw recruits; thus making the odds against Communism and its menace greater.

No doubt, many who read these lines, will have nostalgic memories of their days at Lee; how they went three months without pay; literally burned the mess hall down because they couldn't get it clean enough for the colonel and the mess officer; how the regular Army outfits stole sheets and blankets to replenish their diminishing stock; how the company suffered because most of the top noncommissioned officers were related to each other (and the captain, as well).

• • •

WELL, DEAR readers, this reminiscing may be boresome, but one could hardly be offended if a little space is devoted to an outfit which served honorably during the crisis, and is now home to carry on in the event of another emergencey.

Men like the Al Bowsers, Herbert Smiths, Thurman Corprews, James Askews, Wally Browns, Alonza Adams, Horace Downings, Charles Bensons, Archie Tollivers, Clinton Smothers, many others and (your scribe) should take pride in having served, and wish the new 972nd and other newly activated reserve units in other sections of the country the best of luck in their new missions.

Powell Sees Army Drift Back To Old Segregation

Journal & Guide Sat. 4-28-56
Norfolk, Va.
p. 13

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"There seems to be a drift in the Army back to the days of segregation and away from the policy of integration," Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D. Rep.) told top brass at a Pentagon conference April 17. His assertion was supported by "factual documents".

The next day, New York's 16th District Representative sent a letter to Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, listing the five points covered at the meeting and added this sixth point not raised: "Is it true or not that clerk Negro personnel in the Pentagon are frozen at Grade 4 or Grade 5?"

• • •

THE FIVE points raised were: 1. The designation for overseas levy of "For Caucasians Only" on official orders signed by the various commanders in various military installations within the United States. 2. The designation of colored on all forms used in compiling the morning reports in the Army. 3. The fact that only about one percent of the people unemployed in the Special Services of the Army are Negro. 4. That less than one percent of those employed in educational staffs of schools for dependents in the Army were Negro. 5. That the USO had established in one military installation two canteens, one for colored, one for white.

Officials present were Under Secretary of the Army Charles C. Finucane, assistant deputy chief of staff for personnel; Major General D. P. Booth, military assistant to Secretary Brucker; Colonel Paul Smith, Legislative liaison; Lt. Colonel Dale E. Buchanan and Major William D. Meara, office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

• • •

"INTEGRATION is working so well as regards relationship between the troops themselves that it would be very unfortunate for any drift back to the segregation pattern," Rep. Powell Jr. said in an address to a District Branch NAACP audience at Asbury Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., April 19, at 8 p. m.

Rep. Powell Jr. also told the audience that he is now trying for the second time to get President Eisenhower to answer this "most important" question first in a letter to him March 14:

• • •

"WHY, RIGHT now, despite the Supreme Court decision, is $100,000,000 flowing from the Federal treasury to defiant states for educational purposes?"

The first letter directed to the President was answered from the White House by a letter dated March 28, signed by Gerald D. Morgan, special counsel to the President. Rep. Powell Jr. has now sent the President a telegram stating the question ,hoping that it will not be "completely ignored" this time.

"If you do not believe that your office can do something to stop this iniquitous procedure, then what do you suggest legislatively should be done?" was an additional question the Congressman directed to the President in the telegram.

Army Cuts School Days In Europe

Herald Tribune
Wed. 4-4-56
New York, N.Y.

Deficit Is Cited; Complaints Made

p. 10

FRANKFURT (AP).—American parents and teachers in Europe are waging a running battle with the United States Army. They say the Army is not giving the children enough education. The Army says it is.

The Army operates ninety-four elementary schools and fourteen high schools in West Germany and France for 27,200 children—sons and daughters of the quarter-million American troops in Europe.

The fight began when the Army announced it was lopping twelve days off the 180-day elementary school calendar and eight days off the high school calendar as one means of offsetting a $560,000 deficit in the school budget. Shortening the school year, the Army said, would result in savings of $120,000 in teachers' salaries alone. Other cuts were ordered elsewhere.

Protest to Headquarters

Teachers and parents protested to Army headquarters at Heidelberg. They sent cables to Congressmen and Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson.

The Army said it had "made every effort" to get funds to counter the deficit, but without success. A spokesman said the Department of the Army at Washington was asked to increase the allowance per pupil from $231 to $240, but that the request was turned down.

"The educational program of our children is seriously undermined" by shortening the school year, Frankfurt parents said in a letter to Army headquarters "Our children will receive credit of only 168 days, which is below the Army's established minimum requirement."

Minimum Is 172 Days

The Army minimum for elementary and high school pupils is 172 days. Last year, the schools ran for 180 days. The new order would bring the number of elementary school days to 168, the high school to 172.

An Army spokesman said: "It is not considered that the reduction of four days below the minimum should adversely affect the elementary pupils."

The teachers differed. "The reduction of the school calendar is educationally unsound," they said in protest letters. The teachers also said the Army's move was "discriminatory."

"Air Force and Navy schools, which draw their funds from the same Congressional allocation, have not had to shorten the school year," they said.

Teacher Speaks Up

Miss Mary Hoague, of Cambridge, Mass., chairman of the teachers organization, said: "We are being arbitrarily forced to take a financial loss." Miss Hoague, a first-grade teacher at Frankfurt, is the spokesman for 1,400 elementary and high school teachers in France and West Germany.

The Army said the deficit arose primarily because a 7½ per cent pay increase for teachers came through after the current school budget was prepared.

There has been no complaint from the children—none at all.

FRED D. GRAY
DRAFT CASE

Three Quit Posts With Draft Board Over Gray Ruling

Advertiser Jan. 9-18-56
Montgomery, Ala. P.1

Delay In Negro's Induction Stirs Up Bitter Resentment

By STEVE LESHER

Three members of a five-man local draft board resigned yesterday in protest of a ruling from Washington postponing indefinitely the induction of a Negro attorney.

A fourth board member resigned at 2 p.m. yesterday when he was sworn in as a National Guard officer and the fifth said he would not resign "so I can see how much rottener this thing gets."

The resignations of the members of Local Draft Board 51, which included a blast at "political pressure" by the board chairman, came on the heels of a "request" by national Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey to reopen the case of Negro Atty. Fred D. Gray, legal spokesman of the Montgomery bus boycott.

GRAY RECLASSIFIED

Gray had been reclassified 1-A by the local board from 4-D, a deferment classification issued to practicing ministers. He had been ordered to report for induction into the Army Sept. 17, yesterday.

Resigning their positions were F. A. Miller, chairman of the board, and members G. C. Gilder and Hugh M. Smith. Member Glenn Harrison said he would stay on the board to "see how much rottener this thing gets."

Member Richard O. Grable resigned due to regulations prohibiting a member of the National Guard from serving on a local draft board.

HERSHEY BLASTED

Miller, district manager of the Pure Oil Co. here, blasted Gen. Hershey in his letter of resignation to State Selective Service Director James W. Jones.

"The National Selective Service Director has yielded to political pressure," Miller's letter said, "and voided a decision of Local Draft Board 51, which had been upheld by the State Appeal Board and the Presidential Appeal Board.

"The decision of the national director to play politics with draftees renders my position as chairman, untenable."

The resignation was effective immediately. Miller refused to elaborate on the letter, but board members mentioned the name of Maxwell Raab, White House aide, as intervening in the case in Gray's behalf.

DETAILS REFUSED

The members refused to discuss the details of Raab's intervention as all matter in Gray's file at the draft board is classified as confidential.

Smith, general manager of WCOV-TV and WCOV-radio, said in his letter if Hershey "has the authority to overrule our local board then our usefulness is ended. I must resign, as my conscience would never allow me to vote for the induction of any registrant while Fred David Gray is allowed to evade his responsibility to his country."

Gilder, a teacher at Baldwin Junior High School, told Jones that "I feel that we have been 'overrun,' so to speak. In this case, I believe my services on the board are no longer needed."

Harrison, state and county license inspector, said he "tried to discourage" other board members from resigning their positions.

"It's like running away from a fight," he said. "I want to stay and see how much further this thing might go, so I can see how much rottener this thing gets." He said he "might" resign his post "later on."

Gray said he had "no comment."

Advertiser P. 2-A

All men on the local board were volunteers who served without pay.

State Director Jones said he "regretted" the resignations.

"It was a very fine board," Jones said. "As for myself—and the general too—we feel bad about the board resigning."

OUT OF EXISTENCE

Jan. 12-13-56

According to law, a board in Montgomery must consist of at least three men. Technically, Local Board 51 does not now exist, Jones said all induction cases "will be transferred to other boards to equalize the load."

He said it would be "at least 20 days" before a new board is appointed. Recommendations go Gov. James E. Folsom, who forwards his recommendations to the President. The President makes the actual appointments.

Jones said the next step in the Gray case "is up to Gen. Hershey." If Hershey wishes the case reassigned to another local board, Jones said, the general will notify the state board.

"We merely act as go-betweens," Jones said of the state board.

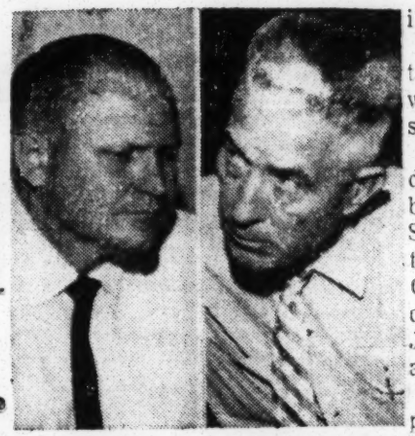
In his press conference yesterday, Gov. Folsom was asked to comment on a report that he had written to Hershey in Gray's behalf. "That report is too silly to even consider," Folsom replied.

It was believed the local board had been asked to consider the fact that the full-time minister at Gray's church had resigned and that Gray was now filling the pulpit alone. Smith said Gray became the only minister at the Holt Street Church of Christ after he had been ordered to report for induction.

"Our position was that it was too late for such evidence once we had ordered him inducted and set the date," Smith said.

When Gray's ministerial draft deferment was publicized after the bus boycott began last Dec. 5, State Selective Service Headquarters ordered an investigation. Gray's status was subsequently changed to 1-A. Gray married in June and is now reported to be an expectant father.

The new classification was appealed to the highest review board and sustained. The local board then scheduled Gray for August induction. Hershey ordered a 30-day delay and then asked the board to reconsider the case.



SMITH MILLER

GILDER HARRISON

Folsom Blasts 'Politics'

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 9-20-57

For Gray's Draft Delay

Grant Told P.1

Gen. Hershey To Stand Pat

By STEVE LESHER

The battlefield surrounding the Fred D. Gray draft induction case exploded on three fronts yesterday.

Gov. James E. Folsom charged the case has been made "a political football by the Republican White House."

National Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, in a telegram to an Alabama Congressman, refused to retreat an inch from suspending Gray's induction.

And a former member of Montgomery Local Draft Board 51 offered evidence to show that if Gray's case is reopened, he will never be drafted under present laws.

Gray is a 25-year-old Negro attorney-minister and bus boycott spokesman. The indefinite postponement of his induction into the Army last Monday resulted in resignations of two Alabama draft boards and a storm of protest from throughout the state.

POLITICAL FOOTBALL

In a letter to three men who resigned Monday from the Montgomery draft board, Gov. Folsom said he concurred in their action in handling the Gray case.

"The state director of selective service concurred in your action and so did the national director of selective service as well as the Presidential Appeal Board," the letter said.

"I don't believe any injustice has been done," the letter added. "The case has now been made a political football by the Republican White House. That is regrettable."

The governor said he did not blame the local board for resigning but he said he hoped "no more of our good Democrats will resign from other selective service boards. You can't win a ball game by walking out."

In reply to a telegram from U.S. Rep. George Grant of Alabama's Second Congressional District, Gen. Hershey indicated yesterday he would not back down from his order to reopen Gray's case.

LAST CLASSIFICATION

The telegram revealed that subsequent to Gray's last classification as 1-A, the Interdenominational Ministerial Altiance of Montgomery and the joint board of elders and deacons of the Holt Street Church of Christ asked the case be reopened based on new evidence.

The Alliance is a Negro organization and the Holt Street Church is where Gray now serves as full-time pastor.

"Upon the reopening of the case the local board, after considering the new evidence, is free to classify the registrant (Gray) into any class for which they find he qualified." Grant had no comment on the telegram, except to say he is "awaiting action of the board to which it is referred."

But Hugh M. Smith, one of the men who resigned from the Montgomery board, said if the case is reopened, "Fred Gray will never be drafted."

Smith said while Gray's appeals were pending he became married.

Advertiser

APPEALS DENIED

When the appeals were denied, Smith said Gray was ordered to report for induction on Aug. 20. After these orders were issued, Gray:

P.2-17

Adver. 9-20-57

1. Reported his wife was expecting a baby.

2. Reported that the pastor of the Holt Street Churc6h HBof Christ had taken a six to nine months' leave of absence and that he was the sole pastor of the church.

When the appeals were denied, Smith said, Gen. Hershey ordered a 30-day stay. Gray's orders for induction were amended accordingly, and the date was set for Sept. 17 — last Monday.

"Under the law," Smith said, "after you have been ordered to report for induction an announcement that you are an expectant father is invalid.

"But if a case is reopened, everything must be considered as new evidence. Thus Gray would be classed 4-D, a ministerial deferment, or 1-A in the father's group. If he were classified 1-A as a father, the chances of him being drafted before his 26th birthday are impossible."

26TH BIRTHDAY

Smith added that "even if there was a chance of Gray being drafted as a 1-A father, by the time his appeals went through channels, he would have reached his 26th birthday."

Gray will be 26 in December. Under present draft laws, men over 26 are not eligible for the draft.

Resigning their draft board positions as a result of Hershey's action ordering the Gray case reopened were three members of Montgomery's Local Board 51 and three members of Barbour County's three-man board. Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, Barbour County draft appeal agent, also resigned.

There were rumors that other draft boards in the state might follow suit, but State Selective Service Director James W. Jones said yesterday he had not received resignations from other boards.

Gray's Draft Delay

World Wed. 9-19-56

For several months the case in which Fred D. Gray, youthful Montgomery, Alabama lawyer has been hanging fire, seems to have come to a climax with the action by the national level of Selective Service holding up indefinitely his induction. Mr. Gray had served as pastor of a church, and later it seems became part-time pastor. Under his pastorship he was given a draft classification which did not require his induction. P. 6

Attorney Gray became active as legal counsel for the leadership of the bus protest. His draft status was investigated, and changed to A-1, making him inductible immediately. Local Selective Service officials claimed that when Mr. Gray ceased to serve as a full-time pastor, he lost his ministerial draft status. Yet it seems that his draft status was questioned only when he became active as legal counsel for the protest leaders and upon the urgings of certain evil forces that he be thrown into the Army.

There was a steady flow of publicity on the "Gray Draft Case" and one newspaper even carried a picture of him in shorts at the time he took his induction physical examination. The spotlight was centered on Attorney Gray the leading legal figure on the side the Montgomery protest leaders.

The National Selective Service chief ordered Gray's draft board to grant a 30-day delay of the young lawyer's induction. Meantime the national director of the draft service asked the local draft board to consider purported new evidence which had been uncovered in the case. However the Montgomery board claimed that it found nothing not already known by it and then re-scheduled Gray's induction for September 17. The national level of the draft system then ordered Gray's induction held up indefinitely.

What new information has been uncovered in the Gray Draft Case we do not know. Nor do we know what possible overlooked ground the local board was asked to re-weigh its decision to put Attorney Gray in the Army. Certainly the National Selective Service director must have found something substantial in the case that he gave importance to for him to take the steps he did.

Usually on these draft boards in the South there are no Negro persons serving on them. In World War II a few draft boards seem to have had a special inclination to draft Negro editors and publishers when the Negro Press was protesting vigorously for a better break for Negro soldiers. Whether some of these draft boards have misused and abused their position and power where Negro selectees are concerned is a question which arises naturally.

On 26th birthday—

Gray becomes exempt from draft law tomorrow

Thurs. 12-13-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13—(AP)—Fred D. Gray, the Negro attorney whose draft deferment touched off an angry protest in Alabama, becomes exempt from military service tomorrow when he reaches his 26th birthday.

The present peacetime draft law makes men subject to induction from 18 through 25. Selective Service records show Gray was born Dec. 14, 1930.

AS A PARTTIME minister, the lawyer, who became active in the long Negro bus boycott against segregated city buses in Montgomery, had been exempt under a 4D classification.

But his local board reclassified him 1A and ordered him inducted after the State Appeals Board and the Presidential Appeals Board both upheld the reclassification.

SELECTIVE SERVICE Director Lewis B. Hershey in Washington ordered the induction indefinitely postponed, explaining he had received word that Gray had become a fulltime minister in Montgomery.

Three members of Gray's draft board resigned in protest and subsequently nearly a dozen other selective service board members of appeals agents in Alabama likewise announced they would serve no longer. Hershey replied he was refusing to accept the resignations.

LOCAL BOARDS in Autauga and Bullock Counties stopped all inductions, but the Autauga board later resumed operations. The board in Bullock hasn't.

26th Birthday Placing Gray Beyond Draft

Advertiser P. 1

Fri. 12-14-56

Montgomery, Ala.

When he reaches his 26th birthday today, Negro Atty. Fred D. Gray moves into a draft-exempt status, Selective Service officials said here yesterday.

Gray, a recent storm center of controversy when Gen. Lewis B. Hershey ordered his scheduled induction postponed indefinitely, is 26 on Dec. 14, according to his draft records.

James W. Jones, state selective service director, said Gray's liability under the peacetime draft law expires at age 26.

The present law makes men 18 through 25 subject to call into the Armed Forces unless they receive an extended liability for some reason such as to complete professional training.

Gray was exempt from the draft under a 4D or parttime minister classification, until his local board put him in a 1A classification early this year. Gray has been active in the Montgomery Negro bus boycott. Advertiser

The state Board of Appeals and the Presidential Appeals Board upheld the local board's action. But Hershey ordered a 30-day delay and later an indefinite delay of Gray's induction on information that Gray had become a full-time minister. P. 7-A

When Hershey took the case from the local board, three members resigned in protest and another stepped down by entering the Alabama National Guard automatically terminating his services.

Shortly afterward 14 Alabama draft officials submitted their resignations and several board members threatened to quit calling up young men for the draft until the Gray case was settled.

The Bullock County board has refused to deliver up any registrants for the past two months because of Hershey's intervention in the Gray case.

Members of the Barbour County board reconsidered their resignations after Hershey refused to accept them and the Autauga County board resumed functioning this month.

In Washington, a Selective Service spokesman said that when a local board gives a registrant an exemption from being drafted the registrant is no longer liable to the draft after he reaches 26 years of age.

He said Gray's local board gave him an exemption as a minister and he had never been reclassified into a deferred status.

The spokesman said that the action of the local board in classifying Gray as a 1A did not defer him but made him subject to immediate induction.

Had Gray been placed in a deferred classification, under presidential regulations he would remain liable to the draft until he is 35.

FRED D. GRAY
DRAFT CASE

Alabama Draft Boards Threaten Slowdown Because Negro Deferred

Courier-Journal Sat. 9-22-56 P. 1
Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 21.—Alabama draft boards, hot under the collar over an indefinite deferment ordered for Negro attorney Fred D. Gray, today threatened a deliberate draft slowdown.

At least one board promised no registrants, white or Negro, would be called up for induction "until Gray is drafted."

And an appeals agent, Alton L. Turner of Crenshaw County, resigned with an angry blast at Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People.

Gray has been an attorney for Negro groups in the months-old boycott of Montgomery City buses.

N.A.A.C.P. Domination Charged

Charging that Hershey had bowed to the "wishes of the N.A.A.C.P.," Turner said the Selective Service director is pursuing a "politically inspired course" that could wreck the Selective Service System.

Three members of Gray's local board resigned Monday after the 25-year-old attorney failed to report for induction.

Since then three County appeals agents, a State appeals board member, and the entire Barbour County board have resigned in protest at Gray's deferment.

Even though Hershey directed Gray's board to reopen his case on two occasions, the members refused and forced Hershey to intervene to keep Gray from being inducted.

Gray had been deferred as a "practicing minister" until he hit the limelight as the boycott attorney.

Status Changed by Local Board

His case was reviewed by the local board that determined that he was no longer entitled to exemption as a part-time minister since legal duties took up most of his time.

Last spring Gray was reclassified 1-A. He was called up for a preinduction physical and was ordered up for induction in August.

On instruction from National Selective Service headquarters, a 30-day delay was ordered and a new induction date set for last Monday. Then Hershey ordered a review of Gray's case.

Members of the Bullock County board said they were setting up a new "F-G" (Fred Gray) classification for all eligible 1-A's for the duration of the squabble.

One of the members, former State Senator L. K. Andrews, said the group would not "send anybody from Bullock County until Fred Gray goes."

1-A Is F-G In Bullock

Advertiser P. 4-A
Montgomery, Ala.

Hand it to the Bullock County draft board for the shrewdest maneuver yet in the private war between Gen. Hershey and Alabama's selective service officials.

Sat. 9-22-56

By designating all its prospective draftees in a new "F-G" (for Fred Gray) category, the Bullock board has thrown down the gauntlet to national Selective Service headquarters. In fact, you might say the Bullock board has adopted Adlai Stevenson's recent proposal that the draft be ended as soon as possible.

In Bullock the draft is already over.

The next move is up to Hershey. If he wants draftees out of Bullock—and other counties which may be expected to adopt the "F-G" classification in a spirit of playful rebellion—he'll have to oust the board.

Hershey has a commendable record as draft director, but when it comes to guerrilla warfare he may prove no match for the rebel tacticians.

30a 1956

ARMY

FRED D. GRAY
DRAFT CASE

Bullock Halts Draft; 2 More Officials Quit

Advertiser Sat. 9-22-56 Montgomery, Ala.

Five Men Given Deferment With 'FG' Classification

By STEVE LESHER

Military induction of five Bullock County men, scheduled for the October draft, was postponed indefinitely yesterday as waves of protest from Alabama continued to crash down on National Selective Service Headquarters in Washington.

The men were classified "FG"—Fred Gray—as the three-man Bullock County Draft Board announced yesterday it would halt all inductions until Negro Atty. Fred D. Gray is drafted.

Members of the board are Bob Owen, chairman, former State Sen. L. K. (Snag) Andrews and Earl Brannon. The county draft appeal agent, J. Allen Tucker, announced his resignation after a meeting of the board at 8:30 a.m. yesterday.

12 HAVE RESIGNED

Meanwhile, two other Alabama selective service officials—including a member of the State Appeals Board—announced their resignations yesterday to bring the total of resignations since last Monday to 12.

There was unconfirmed speculation last night that other Alabama draft boards would follow Bullock's example in halting inductions. In this event, it would be doubtful that Alabama could meet its October induction quota of 400.

The men classified FG included one white man and four Negroes. They are the only men in U.S. history to be classified under any designation other than those set down as law by Congress.

FOUR NEGROES

They were William Thomas Morton, a white resident of Midway, Ala., and four Negro men, Charlie Glaze, Johnnie Lee Scott, Henry Joseph Thomas and Tom Williams Jr., all of Bullock County.

Morton, 22, is a graduate of the University of Alabama. He is floor manager for the J. C. Penney Co. in Decatur. He had no comment to make on his reclassification.

Morton's father, Lawrence Morton, operates a store in Midway. He is a former member of the Bullock County draft board. Morton's son, Lawrence Morton Jr., said his father "has followed the Gray case closely and I can tell you he agrees 100 per cent with the board's action in holding up inductions."

APPEAL AGENT

State Selective Service Director James W. Jones announced yesterday the resignation of Crenshaw County Draft Appeal Agent Alton L. Turner. Turner said he resigned since the head of the Selective Service System 'has chosen to subject the decision of one of our local boards to the wishes of the NAACP.' The letter added that "the people of Alabama will never accept a forced draft system dominated by the NAACP."

Other resignations yesterday came from Bullock County Draft Appeal Agent Tucker and O. O. Martin of Montgomery, a member of the State Appeals Board for the Middle District of Alabama, the board that sustained Montgomery Draft Board 51's decision reclassifying Gray 1-A.

Both cited the Gray case as their reasons for submitting their resignations.

Martin represented labor on the five-man appeals board. Members are chosen from the fields of medicine, law, agriculture, business and labor.

Resignations from draft board officials are expected to snowball. The first resignations came last Monday after Gray, a legal spokesman in the Montgomery bus boycott, was notified his draft had been postponed indefinitely.

The 25-year-old attorney-minister was ordered by the Montgomery board to report for induction on Sept. 17, last Monday. Earlier, Gray had ben reclassified 1-A from 4-D, a ministerial deferment. He appealed to the State and Presidential Appeals boards but both bodies declined to overrule the local board's decision.

But then Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the national selective service director, went over the heads of the local board and ordered the case reopened. Three members of the Montgomery board resigned Monday rather than reopen the case.

On Tuesday, three members of the Barbour County Draft Board and the county draft appeal agent resigned. Two more resignations came in Thursday from the Dallas County draft appeal agent and from a member of the Hale County Draft Board.

The three resignations yesterday raised the total to 12.

State Director Jones said yesterday he would not take immediate action on the Bullock County board's action refusing to induct anyone until Gray was drafted.

Under law, Jones could ask for removal of the board for placing five men in an unauthorized classification. But Jones reiterated yesterday "any action must come from Washington."

He said he had not received any directives from the nation's capital concerning the Gray case. He said he has not made any recommendations to Gov. James E. Folsom for replacements of the draft board vacancies created by the wave of resignations.

Word came yesterday from the Bibb County draft appeal agent that he will resign 'if the members of the county draft board will go along with me.'

George Herring, Bibb's appeal agent, said, "I have not been able to contact the members of the board and tell them of my intentions. I want all of us to resign at the same time. I think it would be a more effective move that way."

Chairman Paul I. Reaves of Barbour County Board No. 3 and members Emmett Holmes and Carl Strang resigned in Eufaula with the "firm conviction that outside pressure groups have succeeded, in the case of registrant Gray, in giving the lie to one of the cardinal principles" of the draft—freedom for local boards to operate without "any compulsion or pressure whatsoever."

In resigning Monday, the three Montgomery board members said they thought the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had brought the pressure.

Gray has represented the NAACP in Alabama legal actions. He was one of the attorneys during the continuing Negro bus boycott here in a suit that resulted in a three-judge Federal court panel ruling city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

Circuit Judge George B. Wallace of Clayton, the county appeals agent, also resigned. He said he would have no part in drafting young men while "influence peddling is the vogue."

Attorney In Bus Boycott

Gray has been an attorney for Negro groups in the months-old boycott of Montgomery city buses.

Charging that General Hershey had bowed to the "wishes of the NAACP," Mr. Turner said the Selective Service director is pursuing a "politically inspired course" that could wreck the draft.

Three members of Gray's local board resigned Monday after the 25-year-old attorney failed to report for induction.

Since then three county appeals agents, a state appeals board member and the entire Barbour County board have resigned in protest at Gray's deferment.

Deferred As Minister

Gray had been deferred as a "practicing minister" until he hit the limelight as the boycott attorney.

His case was reviewed and the board decided he was no longer entitled to exemption since legal duties took up most of his time.

Last spring Gray was reclassified 1-A. He was called up for a pre-induction physical and was ordered up for induction in August.

On instruction from National Selective Service Headquarters a 30-day delay was ordered and a new induction date set for last Monday.

Three members of the Barbour County draft board and the county appeals agent resigned, in protest of General Hershey's action.

Members of the Bullock County board said they were setting up a new "F-G" (Fred Gray) classification for all eligible 1-As for the duration of the squabble.

One member, former State Senator L. K. Andrews, said the group would not "send anybody from Bullock County until Fred Gray goes."

Washington Selective Service officials said there is no provision for setting up such a classification.

Alabamians Hit 'Influence' Use As Draft Resignations Spread

Last Times Herald Washington D.C.
Thurs. 9-20-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 19 (AP)—A charge of "influence peddling" was leveled at the Selective Service system as protest resignations from draft boards spread 75 miles to Eufaula, Ala., yesterday.

The six members of boards here and in Eufaula resigned with strong criticism of an indefinite postponement of induction granted Fred D. Gray, a Montgomery Negro attorney prominent in racial cases.

U. S. Rep. George Grant of Troy said he had asked Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, for a full report on the Gray case. Earlier, Selective Service officials in Washington said the "usual, routine manner" was followed.

It resulted in an order from Hershey granting the postponement after he had earlier ordered a 30-day delay of an induction order. A spokesman attributed the orders to Gray's ministerial duties, saying he had recently taken over full responsibility for a pulpit here.

ALABAMA THREATENS SLOWDOWN IN DRAFT

Boards Hot Under Collar Over Hershey Action On Negro Lawyer

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn. Fri. 9-21-56

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 21.—Alabama draft boards, hot under the collar over an indefinite deferment ordered for Negro attorney Fred D. Gray, Friday threatened a deliberate draft slowdown.

At least one board promised no registrants, white or Negro, would be called for induction "until Gray is drafted."

And an appeals agent, Alton L. Turner of Crenshaw County, resigned with an angry blast at Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Barbour Board Resigns Over Grav's Deferment

Advertiser Montgomery Ala Wed. 9-19-56

Group Joins Local Unit In Protest

A second Alabama draft board resigned yesterday charging "sinister influences" caused the indefinite postponement of a 25-year-old Montgomery Negro attorney's induction.

Barbour County's three-man draft board and the county's draft appeal agent quit their posts because of what they called "outside pressure groups" instigating the draft deferment of Negro Atty. Fred David Gray, legal spokesman for Negroes boycotting Montgomery's city buses.

LOCAL UNIT QUIT

The resignations of Local Draft Board 3 in Barbour County came a day after three members of Montgomery's Local Draft Board 51 resigned in protest of a National Selective Service Headquarters' ruling postponing Gray's induction.

A fourth member of the Montgomery draft board said he would not resign "so I can see how much rottener this thing gets."

Gray had been ordered to report for induction into military service last Monday after the Negro attorney's appeals to the State Appeals Board and the Presidential Appeals Board had been denied. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director, then ordered the case reopened. The order, in effect, overruled the local board's decision.

JUDGE RESIGNS

Resigning yesterday in Eufaula were the board chairman, Paul Reaves of Clayton and members Carl Strang of Eufaula and Emmett Holmes of Clayton. Also resigning, effective immediately, was Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, the county draft appeal agent.

In the board's letter of resignation to State Selective Service Director James W. Jones, the Barbour County board said, "if national headquarters can ride roughshod over Local Board 51 of Montgomery County, if that board can be the victim of sinister influences, Local Board 3 of Barbour County might at any time find itself in the same position."

NO COMMENT

The group said they reached their decision to resign from their "firm conviction that outside pressure groups have succeeded, in the case of Gray, in giving the lie to one of the cardinal principals upon which national selective service is supposed to operate: namely, that local boards ...must remain free from any compulsion or pressure..."

The strongly worded letter of resignation said, "We particularly take exception to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's alleged statement that 'state and national selective service headquarters have the power to intervene in draft orders if questions of procedure are involved'."

The letter added, "Any such statement is specious and wholly misleading as it relates to the case of registrant Gray. If our information is correct (and we believe it to be), the indefinite deferment granted registrant Gray had no procedural basis whatsoever."

Advertiser

OTHER BOARDS

There were unconfirmed reports yesterday that other draft boards in the state might follow suit and resign.

9-2-A

Local Board 51 was stripped of members Monday when Chairman F. A. Miller and members Hugh M. Smith and G. C. Gilder resigned. Member Glenn Harrison said he would not resign "so I can see how much rottener this thing gets."

Wed 9-19-56

The fifth member of the five-man local board resigned earlier in the day when he was sworn in as a National Guard officer. Regulations prohibited Richard O. Grable from serving on the board when he was activated in the Guard.

Strang, spokesman for the resigning Barbour County board, told The Advertiser yesterday that the board "has always operated fairly regardless of race or creed. We are not rabble rousers ...We are resigning because the integrity accredited to local draft boards has been questioned."

NO COMMENT

Gray, who had "no comment" to make Monday, was reported "out of the state" by his wife. She said she did not know where he could be reached and added he would be home in a couple of days."

Meanwhile, U. S. Rep. George Grant of Alabama's second district wired Hershey in Washington yesterday asking for a full report on Gray's case.

Grant said he asked Hershey to reveal his reasons for delaying Gray's induction. The congressman said he "would not be surprised if the NAACP had pressured him (Hershey)."

State Director Jones said yesterday Hershey had not commented yet on the resignation of the Montgomery board. Jones said he had not received official word of the Barbour board's resignation but said "they were a fine, fine board." Jones said he had not heard reports that other Alabama boards might submit their resignations.

Alabama Draft Board Calls Protest 'Strike'

Post & Times Herald Wash. D.C

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 21 (AP)—An Alabama draft board pulled back its October quota today and voted not to "send any more Bullock County boys into the Army" until a Negro bus-boycott leader is inducted.

The Board in Bullock County in Southeast Alabama took its stand to protest the delay in the drafting of Negro Attorney Fred Gray on the personal order of Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey.

At the same time, the board's appeal agent resigned with a blast at Gov. James E. Folsom, whom he blamed for the dispute over Gray's induction. Appeal Agent J. A. Tucker was the twelfth Alabama draft board official to resign since Hershey's order came down.

Gray, 25, has played an active role in the 10-month-old Montgomery bus boycott which has resulted in the city's 40,000 Negroes traveling in private pools. He was to have been drafted last Monday but Hershey ordered a review of his case because of "new evidence" that might entitle him to deferment.

Ala. 9-22-56

Gray had listed himself as a part-time minister but the Montgomery County draft board reclassified him 1-A on the ground he was spending less than half his time in that work. The new ebidence submitted by his church lists him as full-time minister.

L. K. (Snag) Andrews, a member of the Bullock board, said it had "pulled the files" on five men, four or them Negroes, who were slated for induction in the forthcoming October call. Bullock County's quota is five for the call.

All five of the Bullcok County eligibles have been reclassified F-G, the Frey Gray classificatio," Andrews said.

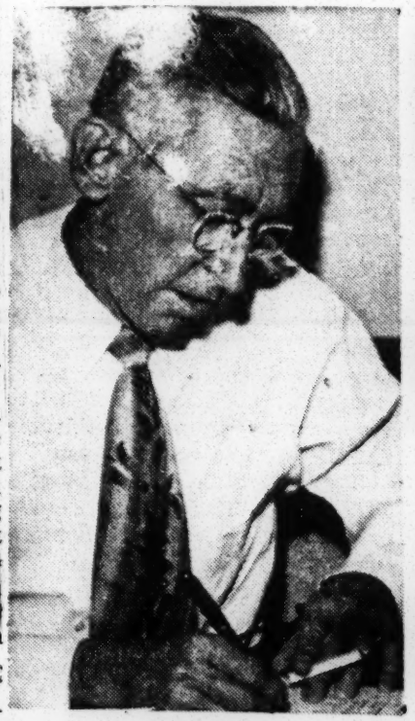
In Washington, a Selective Service spokesman said "the this thing in the hands of the borad and national headquarters."

Tucker said hequite because "I thinfl the case of Fred Gray was illegally handled."

"I am convinced the Governor is at the bottom of Fred Gray's induction postponement," he said.

A member of the Crenshaw County draft board, Alton Turner, a White Citizens Council leader in Luverne, resigned today, citing the Gray case as his reason.

Jones said 12 board members and appeal agents have resigned in central Alabama in protest against Hershey's intervention in the case.



TUCKER

Advertiser Sat. 9-22-56 Montgomery Ala

ANDI

BRANNON

"Selective Service law and regulation do not provide for any such classificration F-G."

Actually, deferments can be appealed individually by the Government appeal agent attached to each local board, by hte State director or by Hershey if one of them feels the deferments are improper.

With appeal agent Tucker out of the picture, State Selective Service Director James W. Jones said he was "leaving

3Ca 1956 ARMY DRAFT CASE FRED D. GRAY

Folsom Blasts 'Politics' For Gray's Draft Delay

Advertiser Thurs. 9-20-56 Montgomery, Ala.

Grant Told Gen. Hershey To Stand Pat

By STEVE LESHER

The battlefield surrounding the Fred D. Gray draft induction case exploded on three fronts yesterday.

Gov. James E. Folsom charged the case has been made "a political football by the Republican White House."

National Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, in a telegram to an Alabama Congressman, refused to retreat an inch from suspending Gray's induction.

And a former member of Montgomery Local Draft Board 51 offered evidence to show that if Gray's case is reopened, he will never be drafted under present laws.

Gray is a 25-year-old Negro attorney-minister and bus boycott spokesman. The indefinite postponement of his induction into the Army last Monday resulted in resignations of two Alabama draft boards and a storm of protest from throughout the state.

POLITICAL FOOTBALL

In a letter to three men who resigned Monday from the Montgomery draft board, Gov. Folsom said he concurred in their action in handling the Gray case.

"The state director of selective service concurred in your action and so did the national director of selective service as well as the Presidential Appeal Board," the letter said.

"I don't believe any injustice has been done," the letter added. "The case has now been made a political football by the Republican White House. That is regrettable."

The governor said he did not blame the local board for resigning but he said he hoped "no more of our good Democrats will resign from other selective service boards. You can't win a ball game by walking out."

In reply to a telegram from U.S. Rep. George Grant of Alabama's Second Congressional District, Gen. Hershey indicated yesterday he would not back down from his order to reopen Gray's case.

LAST CLASSIFICATION

The telegram revealed that subsequent to Gray's last classification as 1-A, the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Montgomery and the joint board of elders and deacons of the Holt Street Church of Christ asked the case be reopened based on new evidence.

The Alliance is a Negro organization and the Holt Street Church is where Gray now serves as full-time pastor.

"Upon the reopening of the case the local board, after considering the new evidence, is free to classify the registrant (Gray) into any class for which they find he qualified." Grant had no comment on the telegram, except to say he is "awaiting action of the board to which it is referred."

But Hugh M. Smith, one of the men who resigned from the Montgomery board, said if the case is reopened, "Fred Gray will never be drafted." Advertiser

Smith said while Gray's appeals were pending he became married. P-2-A

APPEALS DENIED

When the appeals were denied, Smith said Gray was ordered to report for induction on Aug. 20. After these orders were issued, Gray:

1. Reported his wife was expecting a baby.

2. Reported that the pastor of the Holt Street Churc6h HBof Christ had taken a six to nine months' leave of absence and that he was the sole pastor of the church.

When the appeals were denied, Smith said, Gen. Hershey ordered a 30-day stay. Gray's orders for induction were amended accordingly, and the date was set for Sept. 17 — last Monday.

"Under the law," Smith said, "after you have been ordered to report for induction an announcement that you are an expectant father is invalid.

"But if a case is reopened, everything must be considered as new evidence. Thus Gray would be classed 4-D, a ministerial deferment, or 1-A in the father's group. If he were classified 1-A as a father, the chances of him being drafted before his 26th birthday are impossible."

26TH BIRTHDAY

Smith added that "even if there was a chance of Gray being drafted as a 1-A father, by the time his appeals went through channels, he would have reached his 26th birthday."

Gray will be 26 in December. Under present draft laws, men over 26 are not eligible for the draft.

Resigning their draft board positions as a result of Hershey's action ordering the Gray case reopened were three members of Montgomery's Local Board 51 and three members of Barbour County's three-man board. Circuit Judge George C. Wallace, Barbour County draft appeal agent, also resigned.

There were rumors that other draft boards in the state might follow suit, but State Selective Service Director James W. Jones said yesterday he had not received resignations from other boards.

DRAFT HEAD QUIZZED ON NEGRO DEFERMENT

Commercial Appeal P.21

Hershey Questioned In Letter From Senator

Sat. 10-13-56

ECHO OF BUS BOYCOTT

Montgomery, Ala.

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) asked Selective Service officials Friday whether any influence was brought to bear in the controversial draft deferment of Negro Fred Gray of Montgomery, Ala.

The Georgian, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee which would have jurisdiction in any Senate investigation of the case, posed his question in a letter to Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service.

Hershey Out Of Town

Senator Russell, acting in response to requests from Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman of Alabama, said he is concerned over the possibility the case may be another instance of a member of "an organized minority group" being accorded "preferential treatment."

A spokesman at Selective Service headquarters confirmed receipt of the letter but said General Hershey is out of town.

Senator Russell's letter indicated the General Hershey's answers may determine whether a Senate investigation is held.

Gray, a youthful preacher, was drafted by his local draft board in Montgomery after he became a leader in the Montgomery bus boycott and was judged to have quit devoting at least 50 per cent of his time to the ministry.

Induction Held Up

A presidential appeals board approved the induction but General Hershey intervened and stayed the induction, saying new evidence of Gray's status had developed.

Senator Russell posed a number of questions to General Hershey. And he asked for a prompt reply "so that I may give further consideration to this case to determine whether changes in the Selective Service laws are indicated."

"I recognize your responsibility for assuring fair treatment to all registrants," he wrote. "In my view there is a concomitant responsibility to members of local boards who patriotically bear onerous duties without compensation."

In protest to Gray's deferment, a number of local draft board members in Alabama have resigned.

Says Knowledge Incomplete

Senator Russell said he was seeking information about the deferment because his present knowledge is incomplete.

"But that which I do possess gives me concern," he wrote, "that this may be another instance of a member of an organized minority group, who thus is in a position to allege discrimination, in fact receiving preferential treatment in comparison with that which would be afforded members of an unorganized minority."

The Georgia senator inquired specifically about reasons for the delay in processing the Gray case in certain stages of the appeal.

It was first thought that the Senate Government Operations Committee, headed by Senator John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), would have jurisdiction over any Senate investigation. But Senator McClellan, after conferring with aides, determined that jurisdiction would go to Senator Russell's Armed Services Committee.

Draft board resignations are accepted

News P.11 Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 9-19-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 19—(AP)—State Selective Service Director James W. Jones said today he has no choice but to accept the resignation of the Barbour County Draft Board since the members perform voluntarily and without compensation.

"This board has done a magnificent job just as others have over the state," he said. "We've never failed to meet our quota in Alabama and we're among the top states in the nation in proportion to population in furnishing men to the armed forces."

The Barbour County board resigned yesterday in protest at what members referred to as "outside influence." In the case of a Negro attorney active in the Montgomery bus boycott.

LT. GEN. LEWIS B. Hershey, National Selective Service director, ordered an indefinite delay for Atty. Fred D. Gray who was under orders by his local board to report afor induction here Monday.

The state draft head said he had just received the resignations of the Barbour board. He added that he has not heard reports that other Alabama draft boards might resign over the Gray case.

U. S. Rep. George Grant of Troy said he had asked Hershey for a full report on the Gray case. But earlier Selective Service officials in Washington said the "usual, routine manner" was followed.

IT RESULTED in an order from Hershey granting the postponement after he had earlier ordered a 30-day delay of an induction order by Local 51. A spokesman attributed the orders to Gray's ministerial duties, saying he had recently taken over full responsibility for a pulpit here.

Chairman Paul I. Reaves of Barbour County Board No. 3 and Members Emmett Holmes and Carl Strang resigned in Eufaula with the "firm conviction that outside pressure groups have succeeded; in the case of Registrant Gray, in giving the lie to one of the cardinal principles" of the draft—freedom for local boards to operate without "any compulsion or pressure whatsoever."

The Barbour officials did not specify any "pressure group."

IN RESIGNING Monday the three Montgomery board members said they thought the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People had brought the pressure.

Gray has represented the NAACP in Alabama legal actions. He was one of the attorneys during the continuing Negro bus boycott here in a suit

that resulted in a three-judge federal court panel ruling city and state bus segregation laws unconstitutional.

The Barbour board members said if the Montgomery board "can be made the victim of sinister influences," they might get "in the same position" and preferred to resign.

Circuit Judge George B. Wallace of Clayton, the county appeals agent, also resigned. He said he would have no part in drafting young men while "influence peddling is the vogue."

OVER GRAY CASE

Bullock Unit May Resign

A federal draft appeal agent from Dallas County and a member of the Hale County draft board resigned their positions effective yesterday in protest of "handling of the Fred D. Gray draft case."

J. Stuart Yow of Selma, Dallas County draft appeal agent wired National Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey his resignation. J. M. Stanton, a member of the three-man Hale County board, resigned in a letter to State Selective Service Director James W. Jones.

The three-man Bullock County draft board may call it quits today in another protest move against the indefinite postponements of Negro Atty. Fred D. Gray's military induction.

Members of the board and the county draft appeal agent have called a special meeting in Union Springs scheduled for 8:30 a.m. today. The board chairman said purpose of the meeting "is to resign our jobs or remain at them."

State Selective Service Director James W. Jones and Col. James T. Johnson, deputy director, have been invited to the meeting. Their purpose, ostensibly, will be to convince the board not to resign.

IN PROTEST

Bullock County board chairman is Bob Owen. Members are Earl Brannan and former State Sen. L. K. (Snag) Andrews. All are residents of Union Springs. County draft appeal agent J. Allen Tucker will also attend the meeting.

Andrews said yesterday if the board resigns this morning "I'm sure it would be in protest of the way the Fred Gray case was handled." Andrews would not say whether he intended to resign.

If the Bullock County board resigns it will be the third Alabama draft board to be dissolved since last Monday. Montgomery's local draft board 51 was stripped working strength when three of its five members resigned over the Gray case.

One member blamed "political pressure" brought to bear on National Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey caused the general to order the Gray case reopened.

Gray, a leader in the Montgomery bus boycott, had been ordered by the local board to report for induction on Sept. 17. Hershey ordered the case reopened based on "new evidence" that Gray was a full-time pastor of a Montgomery church.

Gray had appealed the local board decisions to the state and presidential appeal boards. Both agencies denied Gray's appeal.

The Barbour County draft board, composed of three members and a county appeal agent, resigned en masse Tuesday charging "sinister influences" were afoot in Washington to cause the delay in Gray's induction. They took the stand that if Montgomery's draft board could be "run over roughshod," a similar situation might develop later in Barbour County.

Hugh M. Smith, one of the three men who resigned from the Montgomery board, said Wednesday that if the Gray case was reopened "Fred Gray will never be drafted." The board resigned rather than reopen the case.

Bullock County board chairman Owen said, "I'll be frank, I didn't like Hershey's decision. White or colored, when their time comes, we put them in the Army." But the board chairman would not say definitely that if the board resigned it would be in protest to the Gray case.

State Director Jones could not be reached for comment last night.

DISPUTE WITH GOVERNOR

Draft Director Faces Transfer

By BOB INGRAM

Gov. James E. Folsom has vengefully punished a top-ranking State Selective Service official, the action reportedly being taken by the governor in behalf of Negro attorney Fred Gray.

Col. James T. Johnson Jr., deputy director of Selective Service in Alabama and the recognized leader of the federal agency in the state since its conception in 1940, will soon be transferred to the Atlanta regional office, the change being made on the recommendation of Gov. James E. Folsom.

While neither Folsom nor Johnson have commented on the differences which have arisen between them, it has been learned from a very competent source that the transfer was requested by Folsom after he became upset over the scheduled induction of Gray into the armed forces.

Folsom has emphatically denied these reports, although he confirmed yesterday that on Aug. 9 he had written Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Hershey, National Selective Service director, and requested that Johnson be either declared "surplus" and removed from office or be transferred.

CALLED TO CAPITOL

Early last week Col. Johnson was called to Washington where he conferred with Hershey on the situation. It was learned that Hershey, in recognition of Johnson's distinguished record, wanted him to come to Washington to work in the national office.

However, due to the physical condition of his wife which requires she remain in a warm climate, Johnson reportedly requested and was granted an assignment in Atlanta. He has not yet received his orders, however.

Gray, the Negro attorney, was scheduled to be inducted into the armed forces in mid-August, but his induction date was re-set for Sept. 17. However, last weekend Gen. Hershey announced that he was indefinitely postponing the induction of the boycott leader.

This action resulted in three members of the Montgomery County draft board resigning, and a short time later the members of the Barbour County board also resigned in protest. The Bullock County board is expected to follow suit today.

Folsom's letter asking for Johnson's transfer was written but one week before Gray was originally scheduled to be drafted.

STAND NOT CLEAR

What role was played in the controversy by Selective Service Director James Jones of Gadsden has not been made clear, but it has been reliably reported that Jones had for many months favored the removal of Johnson.

Col. Johnson is in reality the "father" of the draft set-up in Alabama. He was called into active duty with the Army in September, 1940, to work with the new Selective Service System. He served as director four times and deputy director on three occasions.

In 1947, in recognition of his outstanding service, he was presented the Distinguished Service Medal by Gen. Hershey. This is the highest non-combatant award which can be given by the Army.

Under his guidance, Alabama has established a record of being one of the few states in the nation which has never failed to provide its full quota of men for the armed forces.

Prior to his activation with the Army in 1940, Col. Johnson was for a number of years an official with the Alabama Power Co. in Montgomery.

General Eisenhower And The Sudden Preacher

A FINAL WORD about Classification

Any citizen soldier who has been drafted into the armed services—be he Alabamian, Pennsylvanian or Californian—be he white or colored—is entitled to resent the Washington government's dodging the draft in behalf of Fred Gray, the sudden preacher, husband, father.

Since 1940, a total of 240,910 Alabamians has been drafted into the armed services.

Since January of this year until the present, a total of 1,174 Alabamians—white and colored—has been drafted.

The total is one short.

Gray's exemption is a stain on Selective Service integrity. It is a breaking of faith with all those who have been called up.

The Advertiser does not know who interceded for Gray. We doubt very much if President Eisenhower was consulted. Perhaps somebody on the White House staff, bent on lick-spitting a bloc of Northeastern voters, took it upon himself.

But regardless of whether President Eisenhower knew of the case when the code was corrupted, he knows about it now.

This is the kind of thing we Alabamians have come to expect from both Democrats and Republicans. And since most colored citizens are now Democrats, it is not unlikely that had the Democratic trucklers been in the White House, Gray would have been commissioned a colonel and assigned as chaplain to reservists at Tuskegee.

Nevertheless, it is conspicuously offensive that President Eisenhower, himself a soldier and one who had the terrible responsibility of ordering many a fairly drafted American into battle and unto death, should acquiesce in this smutting of the government's integrity.

HERSHEY BACKS MINISTER IN DRAFT CONTROVERSY

Controversy Over Boycott Attorney's Draft Status Still Going Strong in Southland

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The controversy is still under discussion among high ranking government officials over whether Fred D. Gray, minister-lawyer of Alabama, should be inducted into the armed services.

Draft Director Lewis B Hershey who deferred Gray, has recently defended his action to a trio of Southern senators.

A lengthy letter on this subject sent by Hershey to Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.) chairman of the Armed Service Committee was released Monday. Hershey said Gray, who was a part-time preacher, had once been deferred for five years by a local Montgomery draft board.

But, continued the draft director, Gray was reclassified and ordered inducted "due to the tremendous local pressures being brought to bear on the local board because of his activities in the bus boycott then existing in Montgomery."

This accusation was labeled as "absolutely untrue" by F. A. Miller who resigned as chairman of the Montgomery draft board after Hershey took the case out of the board's hands.

Miller claimed that Gray's reclassification came up in the normal course of checking files just as other occupational exemption cases.

Hershey contended that Gray's induction was held up because he now qualifies for exemption since he became a full-time minister last September. He recalled that the local board reclassified Gray last February and ordered his induction. The Alabama State draft board upheld the order two weeks later. The papers were then forwarded to the Selective Service headquarters here on the last day of February and were studied until May. They were then sent to a three-member presidential draft appeals board wrich upheld Gray's reclassification on a 2-to-1 vote, and ordered his induction in August.

Gen. Hershey, as draft director, halted induction and directed the local board to consider new evidence that Gray had become a full-time minister.

Hershey's defense explanation was made in answer to questions raised by Senator Russell. The Georgia senator was requested to investigate this case by the Alabama senators, John Sparkman and Lister Hill.

Hershey Cites Law In Exempting Gray

Says Montgomery Board Pressured Into Drafting Boycott Leader

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Fred Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney, became draft exempt only after his final appeal against Army induction had been rejected, National Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey declared today.

This was Hershey's first public admission taht Gray's status changed after, not before, the Montgomery board ordered him inducted.

It also was after the Presidential Appeals Board had ruled on Aug. 2 that Gray, a bus-boycott leader, should be classified as A-1.

But, said Hershey, when the Montgomery Negro's status changed, he (Hershey) had no choice.

Gray became a full-time minister on Aug. 9, Hershey said, and the law says that ministers cannot be drafted.

The director said it then became necessary for him to ask that Gray's induction be postponed.

These conditions were set forth today when the Senate Armed Forces Committee made Hershey's letter public. Committee Chairman Richard Russell of Georgia had asked Hershey for this information two weeks ago.

Hershey pointed out in his letter that the Montgomery draft board was under pressure to induct Gray because of Gray's leadership in the bus boycott there, which began in December, 1955.

A spokesman in Hershey's office admitted the possibility of collusion between Gray and his church, so Gray could remain in Montgomery and assist in the boycott.

Hershey said that in the past three years, there have been 79 similar cases.

In 34 other cases, he said, he asked for re-openings for various reasons.

Hershey said that the Montgomery board had exempted Gray from induction for five years because of his status as a minister.

On Feb. 7, 1956, Gray was reclassified as 1-A.

Gray appealed and the case reached Hershey's office on Feb. 29.

Hershey said he studied the Supreme Court ruling dealing with the exemption of ministers and on May 24, he decided it was proper to send the case to the Presidential Appeals Board.

Afterwards, he related, he heard from Alabama's State Selective Service Director.

The director advised him, Hershey said, "that the local board felt compelled to take some action to revoke the registrant's ministerial classification, due to the tremendous local pressures being brought to bear on the local board because of the registrant's activities in the bus boycott . . ."

On Aug. 2, the Presidential Appeals Board approved Gray's 1-A classification.

Seven days later, Gray took up "full pastoral duties with his church," Hershey stated.

Then, said Hershey, on Aug 13, he ordered a 30-day postponement of Gray's induction.

This gave Gray's church "an opportunity to present to the local board new evidence that this registrant had assumed full-time pastoral duties at his church."

"This action to assure consideration of the new evidence in the case would not conflict with the provision . . . of . . . the law," the director said.

Hershey said that on Sept. 5, he "requested the local board to re-open the case and to consider this new evidence."

The Alabama board resigned and Hershey accepted the resignations.

Sen. Russell was not available here for comment on the letter.

Gray Becomes 'Exempt' Today

Birthday Changes Draft Status

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13 (AP)—When he reaches his 26th birthday tomorrow, Negro Atty Fred D. Gray moves into a draft-exempt status, Selective Service officials said here today.

Gray, a recent storm center of controversy when Gen. Lewis B. Hershey ordered his scheduled induction postponed indefinitely, will be 26 on Dec. 14, according to his draft records.

James W. Jones, state selective service director, said Gray's liability under the peacetime draft law expires at age 26.

The present law makes men 18 through 25 subject to call into the Armed Forces unless they receive an extended liability for some reason such as to complete professional training.

Gray was exempt from the draft under a 4-D or part time minister classification, until his local board put him in a 1-A classification early this year. Gray has been active in the Montgomery Negro bus boycott.

The State Board of Appeals and the Presidential Appeals Board upheld the local board's action. But Hershey ordered a 30-day delay and later an indefinite delay of Gray's induction on information that Gray had become a full time minister.

When Hershey took the case from the local board, three members resigned in protest and another stepped down by entering the Alabama National Guard, automatically terminating his services.

Shortly afterward 14 Alabama draft officials submitted their resignations and several boards threatened to quit calling up young men for the draft until the Gray case was settled.

The Bullock County Board has refused to deliver up any registrants for the past two months because of Hershey's intervention in the Gray case.

Members of the Barbour County Board reconsidered their resignations after Hershey refused to accept them and the Autauga County Board resumed functioning this month.

In Washington, a selective service spokesman said that when a local board gives a registrant an exemption from being drafted the registrant is no longer liable to the draft after he reaches 26 years of age.

He said Gray's local board gave him an exemption as a minister and he had never been reclassified into a deferred status.

The spokesman said that the action of the local board in classifying Gray as 1-A did not defer him but made him subject to immediate induction.

Had Gray been placed in a deferred classification, under presidential regulations he would remain liable to the draft until he is 35.

BULLOCK PROTEST CONTINUES

Two Boards Resume Induction After Shutdown In Gray Case

Two of the Alabama draft boards which rebelled over the indefinite deferment given Negro Atty. Fred Gray disclosed yesterday that they are calling draftees into service again.

But a third local board is still refusing to call men up for induction, a spokesman said, and a fourth board has been assigned no draft quota since three of its five members resigned in protest against the Gray deferment.

The Autauga County board at Prattville, which halted inductions in September and demanded a congressional investigation of Selective Service procedure, decided Tuesday night to resume the December quota of five draftees.

Chairman H. M. Gipson said the board has been "satisfied with the investigation. We felt that a general misunderstanding was going on in regard to draft postponements and we wanted it cleared up. We feel that this has been done."

At Clayton, Ala., meanwhile, board member Paul I. Reaves said the Barbour County board never quit functioning although all three members and the appeals agent resigned in anger over the Gray incident.

Reaves explained that Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director, refused to accept the protest resignations and the Barbour County board decided to continue its work.

Three members of Gray's board in Montgomery resigned after Hershey set aside the Negro attorney's 1-A classification and indefinitely suspended an order for his induction. No quotas have been assigned to that board since then.

Gray has been active in the fight against bus segregation in Montgomery and was reclassified during the long Negro bus boycott. He had been exempt as a part-time minister.

The Bullock County board, whose members systematically deferred all eligible registrants, has refused to budge from that course, said Lawrence K. Andrews, one of the members.

Andrews said the board decided this week it had made a "diligent search" but was "unablt to find" any acceptable 1-A registrants to fill the December quota of seven.

However, he said the board had three volunteers it could send.

In all, 14 draft board members and other officials resigned in Alabama to protest the handling of the Gray case.

OFFICER FREED IN ABUSE CASE

Acquitted of Charge of Mass Punishment

FT. BRAGG, N. C., Nov. 21 (AP)—Lyle Edward Brinkoetter, husky, 31-year-old Army lieutenant, marched briskly out of a trial room today, acquitted of charges that he inflicted mass punishment upon enlisted men, cursed them, and falsely reported to his commanding officer.

"I do not feel that my actions were designed for punishment," the square-shouldered officer from Decatur, Ill., testified in explaining a 4.8-mile night march he required of about 100 men last July 3. "Everything was done without malice."

Lt. Brinkoetter, a World War II Naval enlistee and an Army veteran of the Korean conflict, told the court he had restricted men of his battalion "to rebuild their discipline," which he asserted had developed deficiencies under non-commissioned officers. He added he had discussed the proposed night march with his battalion commander before it was ordered.

The Army had charged at the court-martial which opened yesterday that the sturdy blond officer used "abusive, profane, lewd and obscene language" while addressing enlisted men, and has falsely reported to his commanding officer about restricting the men. Lt. Brinkoetter entered pleas of innocent to all charges and specifications.

Lt. Col. Bruce N. Gillaspey of Defense counsel told the court that "It appears to me this entire case is based on what an officer can or cannot do in his battery."

There was no suggestion that any men on the march were mistreated physically.

The six-man court-martial deliberated 40 minutes before acquitting the beribboned defendant.

Army Integrates Off-Duty Classes

Afro-American Sat. 11-10-56

Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The Department of Army has abolished segregated off-duty courses conducted on southern military installations under contracts between the Army and private and public educational institutions.

Sen Herbert H. Lehman (Dem., NY.) made the announcement Tuesday upon receiving word of the Army's action from Carter L. Burgess, assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel and Reserve.

Mr. Burgess said that the Army issued a directive last May 14 to the Continental Army Command that all civilian schools on Army posts must be open to all military personnel meeting entrance requirements.

* * *

THE NEW York senator first questioned the policies of the Army education program last February upon learning that colored airmen at Donaldson Air Force Base were denied courses offered by the University of South Carolina.

Later he learned that similar restrictions were being applied to colored soldiers at Fort Jackson, Columbia, S.C.

In making public his correspondence with the Defense Department, Senator Lehman said he was "pleased" that his efforts have "resulted in the elimination of this shameful phase of racial segregation."

He added that it is all the more intolerabale when schools subsidized by Defense Department funds, extend the prejudice to men in uniform on the very installation where they serve.

* * *

MR. BURGESS informed Senator Lehman that a number of Army posts in southern states now have integrated classes and, in cases where educational institutions have refused Army commanders have been authorized to take "remedial action."

"This means," said Senator Lehman, "that no segregated classes, university extension or otherwise, will be permitted by the Army."

Referring to Fort Benning, Ga., Fort Jackson, S. C., and other Army posts in the South, Mr. Burgess informed Senator Lehman that the Army directive of May 14 reiterates that:

"Voluntary off-duty classes conducted on a military installation would necessarily have to be open to all military personnel having educational, prerequisites acceptable to the concerned civilian institution."

* * *

MR. BURGESS added that "Race, creed, and color restrictions, if matters of institutional policy, may not be applied to on-post classes. Under Army policy, these distinctions are not made in activities conducted by or under the auspices of the Army."

While he was furnished copies only of the orders issued and reports of remedial action taken by the Department of the Army, Senator Lehman said he is hopeful that similar action "has been or will be taken by the Department of the Air Force."

A report showing the conclusive action resulting from the directive of May 14, made by Col. Harold C. Lyon, Chief, Troop Information and Education Division, to the Director, Office of Armed Forces Information and Education, Department of Defense, shows:

* * *

1. **FORT BENNING,** Ga.—"As a result of the action taken by Pfc. Winfred R. Mundle, the University of Georgia permanently withdrew from on-post activity 1 June 1956.

"This was the result of an expected unilateral decision by the university's president, Dr. O. C. Aderhold.

"As of 7 June, University of Georgia classes, involving military personnel, were reported as being conducted in the Baker High School building in Columbus, Georgia. Classes in this downtown (civilian) location were responsive to the Infantry Center's request."

2. Fort Gordon. Ga.—"Civilian high school classes on the Fort Gordon installation conducted by the Richmond County Public School (on a segregated basis) were terminated 31 May 1956 in accordance with policy stated" in the directive of May 14.

* * *

3. **FORT JACKSON,** S.C.—"Contract with the University of South Carolina was terminated at the close of the Spring semester. University has indicated that contract will not be renewed. No record of a problem regarding segregation."

4. Fort Rucker, Ala.—"On-post college classes (State Teachers College, Troy) are conducted on a non-segregated basis. In these classes, colored personnel earn credits in State Teachers College (Montgomery)"

5. Fort Campbell, Ky.—"Since April 1953, a program of accredited college classes has been conducted on-post jointly by the Austin Peay State College (white) Clarkesville, Tennessee, and the Agricultural and Industrial State University of Nashville (colored).

* * *

"**ALL** classes are conducted on a non-segregated basis by Austin Peay instructors. Any student who meets the academic requirements of Austin Peay (high school graduation or successful completion of the GED test) is admitted without regard to race, creed, or color.

"A uniform schedule of fees is applied to both white and colored registrants."

6. Fort Bragg, N.C.—"Racial segregation has never been an issue. The policy of non-segregated classes in adhered to by the Consolidated University of North Carolina. At present (11 June 1956) four colored military students are attending classes."

7. Forts McClellan (Alabama) McPherson and Stewart (Georgia;.—"no on-post civilian school classes are conducted."

* * *

"**HERE IS** to be noted, that this agreement," Mr. Burgess's letter continued, "has been reached without denying to any service personnel the opportunity for off-duty off-post classes in furtherance of their education."

Integration in Army Called Big Success

Eagle Thurs. 10-18-56

NEW YORK--A national magazine, released today, revealed that the U. S. Army has conclusive proof in its top secret files that Negro combat soldiers in integrated units "stack up in competition with the proud military standards of America."

In April, 1951, the Army launched one of the greatest top secret research projects in its history. Code-named Project. Clear this survey proved that integration was a tremendous success, reported an exclusive article in the current issue of REAL Magazine.

The magazine stated that some 90 percent of a large group of combat commanders queried in the survey said that Negro soldiers performed "on a par" with white soldiers. The survey areas involved included a comparison of Negro and white soldiers, an evaluation of the performance of Negroes in mixed units standing up to mass attack, and an evaluation of the performance of Negro officers in leading integrated men into battle.

Ardmore, Oklahoma

The survey was conducted close to the front lines during the Korean War. Testimony of combat commanders, who had at least one month's experience with mixed troops, was an overwhelming vote of confidence for integration.

Segregation Caused Problems

If, during World War II, the overall record of the Army's two major colored infantry divisions "was spotty and, in many instances below the level of white units committed in the same area," the REAL article stated, "the key factor was not the race of the men but the fact that they were segregated; that segregation was not the remedy but the cause of the frailty that beset some of these units."

"Scientific investigation found that segregated units never had a chance," stated the article. "They became hotbeds for rumors, resentment and the sort of petty misbehavior that can cripple military operations. Conditioned to expect nothing but hostility and contempt from whites since childhood, many Negro soldiers sensed greater danger from their flanks and rear than from the unknown enemy in front. The inevitable result: occasional mass panic - mostly at night-time - and the 'bug-out', or melting away of forward units."

However, the combat test of integration during the Korean War has shown that mixed units "were not merely good; several were brilliant," reported REAL.

In the period just preceding the outbreak of the Korean War to 1952, the number of Negro enlisted men had doubled while the number of Negro officers had gone up almost tenfold. That same year, the all-Negro units, as the Army had known them for over 100 years, were gone for good. "But this was no movement of social reform," the REAL article stated, "it was a transformation wrought by the practical needs of combat. Military planners realized on the basis of experience in World War I and World II, that if the Negro was to fight, he had to fight on an integrated basis."

The proof of this was established during the Korean War, said REAL, when General S. L. A. Marshall, one of America's foremost military analysts, "followed mixed units into combat for the first time and emerged fervently enthusiastic, reporting that they were not merely good; several were 'brilliant.'

Integration Ends GI Classes at 3 Southern Bases

Evening Star Washington D.C. Tues 11-30-56

By the Associated Press

An Army report says off-duty educational classes have been dropped by three Southern Army posts since orders last spring banned racial segregation of the soldier-students.

The report, issued yesterday was addressed to Senator Lehman, Democrat of New York, who had denounced segregation in classes on the bases as a "shocking affront to the law and conscience of our land." It was issued by Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower.

Mr. Burgess said on-base classes had been terminated at Fort Benning and Fort Gordon, Ga., and Fort Jackson, S. C. He said nonsegregated classes continue at Fort Rucker, Ala., Fort Campbell, Ky., and Fort Bragg, N. C.

The classes are offered on military bases under contracts with educational institutions for military personnel to attend in off-duty hours. They cover a range from high school to university training.

Order Issued May 14

Mr. Burgess' letter to Senator Lehman said the Army's anti-segregation order was issued May 14 and said this was one day before Senator Lehman had raised questions about it.

Mr. Burgess said an "agreement has been reached to permit no segregated classes, university extension or otherwise, on any military post or installation." He added:

"We encourage the advancement of personnel in uniform through enrollment in courses conducted during off-duty hours, such courses, of course, being approved courses offered by accredited institutions (presumably courses on the institutions' campuses). Obviously the military authorities cannot be expected to exercise controls in these academic situations."

Georgia Drops Out

His letter pointed to a memorandum from Col. Harold C. Lyon, chief of the 3d Army Troop Information and Education Division, reporting on a survey of the integration policies at Southern bases.

At Fort Benning, the memorandum said, the University of Georgia "withdrew from on-post activity" on June 1. It said that as of June 7 University of Georgia classes for military personnel were being conducted at Baker High School in Columbus, Ga.

It said classes conducted by Richmond County (Georgia) public school at Fort Gordon were terminated May 31.

It said a contract with the University of South Carolina was terminated "at the close of the spring semester" and added there was "no record of a problem re-

garding segregation."

College Credits Available

It said classes at Fort Rucker 'are conducted on a nonsegregated basis" by the State Teachers College of Troy and that Negro personnel can earn credits in these classes in the State Teachers College at Montgomery.

At Fort Campbell, the memorandum said a program of college classes has been conducted on the post since April, 1953, jointly by the Austin Peay State College of Clarksville, Tenn., for white personnel and the Agricultural and Industrial State University of Nashville for Negroes. It said the classes offered by Austin Peay instructors are non-segregated.

Army Bias Ended In Outside Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Herbert H. Lehman has announced he has been notified that the Department of the Army has abolished segregated off-duty education courses conducted on Southern military installations under contracts between the Army and private and public educational institutions.

Word of the Army's action reached Senator Lehman in a letter from Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Personnel and Reserve.

The New York Senator first questioned the Defense Department's policies on off-duty education last February when he learned that Negro airmen at Donaldson Air Force Base were being denied access to courses conducted on the base by the University of South Carolina. Later, Senator Lehman learned that similar restrictions were being applied to Negro soldiers at Fort Jackson, Columbia, S. C., an Army installation.

In releasing his correspondence with Defense Department officials and copies of a department memorandum and order, Senator Lehman made this statement:

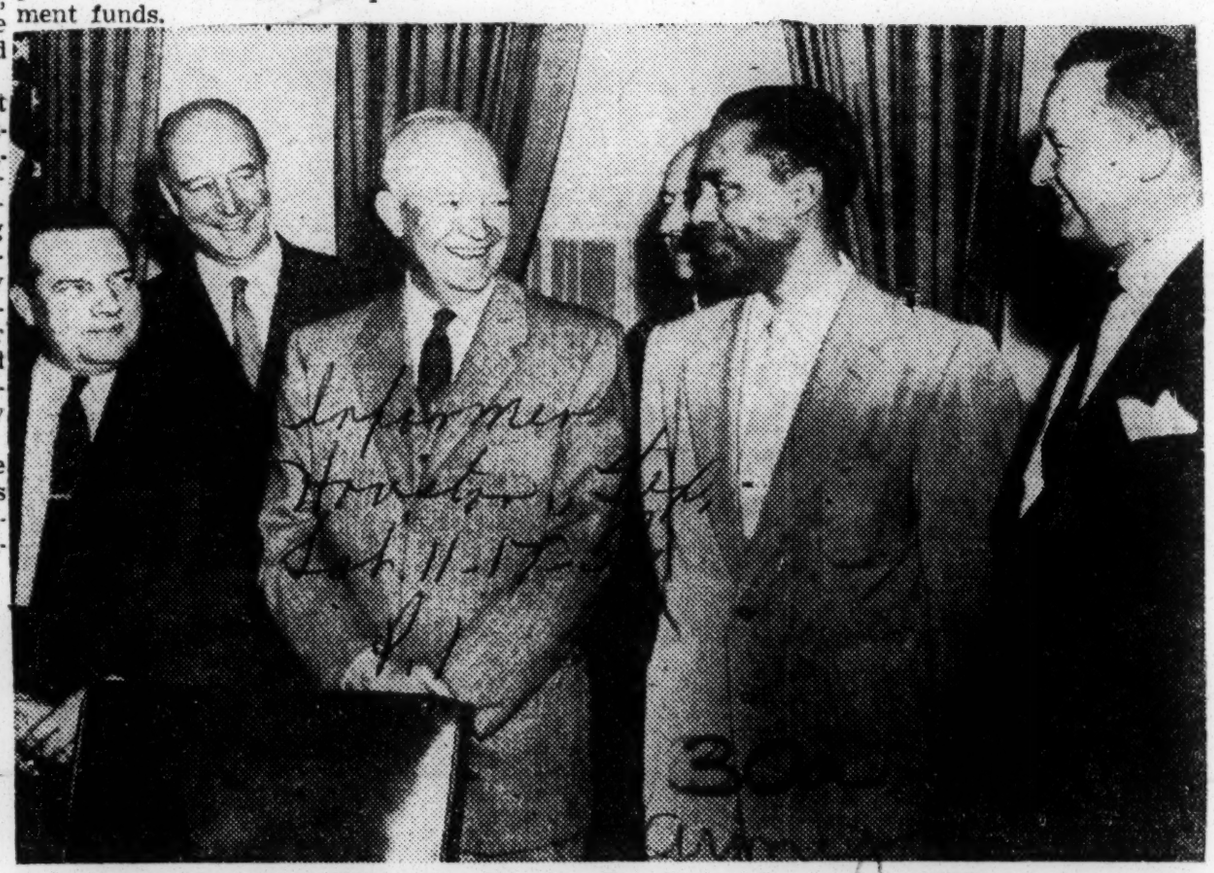
"I am advised that today a number of Southern military bases have integrated courses in operation, in cases where educational institutions have refused to enroll Negro service personnel, military authorities have been authorized to take remedial action. This means that no segregated classes, university extension or otherwise, will be permitted by the Army."

Information sent Senator Lehman by the Army advised that the University of Geogia permanently withdrew from all on-post activity on June 1. However, as of June 7, University of Georgia classes involving military personnel were being conducted in the Baker High School Building (downtown civilian location) in Columbus, Ga., but were being conducted in accordance with the Army's request for non-segregation.

SINCE APRIL, 1953, accredited college classes have been offered on a non-segregated basis on-post at Fort Campbell, Ky. Similar on-post non-segregated classes are being conducted at Fort Rucker, Ala. and Fort Bragg, N. C. high school classes at Fort Gordon, Ga., and University of South Carolina extension courses at Fort Jackson, S. C., have been terminated.

No on-post civilian school classes are offered at Fort McClellan, Ala., or Forts McPherson and Stewart in Georgia.

At least 75 per cent of the tuition costs of such courses are paid with U. S. Defense Department funds.



IKE MEETS ARMY SCHOLARS — President Eisenhower chats with recipients of grants under the Army's research and study fellowship program, during the group's recent visit to the White House. From left are: Walter H. Spinks, Alexandria, Va.; undersecretary of the Army Charles C. Finucane; the President; Mylon Merriam of Woodstock, N. J.; Walter S. McAfee, So. Belmar, N. J.; and Franklin D. Orth, deputy secretary of the Army. (NEWSPRESS PHOTO).

OVER GRAY CASE

Bullock Unit May Resign

Advertiser Jan. 9-21-56

Montgomery, Ala.

A federal draft appeal agent from Dallas County and a member of the Hale County draft board resigned their positions effective yesterday in protest of "handling of the Fred D. Gray draft case."

J. Stuart Yow of Selma, Dallas County draft appeal agent wired National Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey his resignation. J. M. Stanton, a member of the three-man Hale County board, resigned in a letter to State Selective Service Director James W. Jones.

The three-man Bullock County draft board may call it quits today in another protest move against the indefinite postponements of Negro Atty. Fred D. Gray's military induction.

Members of the board and the county draft appeal agent have called a special meeting in Union Springs scheduled for 8:30 a.m. today. The board chairman said purpose of the meeting "is to resign our jobs or remain at them."

State Selective Service Director James W. Jones and Col. James T. Johnson, deputy director, have been invited to the meeting. Their purpose, ostensibly, will be to convince the board not to resign.

IN PROTEST

Bullock County board chairman is Bob Owen. Members are Earl Brannan and former State Sen. L. K. (Snag) Andrews. All are residents of Union Springs. County draft appeal agent J. Allen Tucker will also attend the meeting.

Andrews said yesterday if the board resigns this morning "I'm sure it would be in protest of the way the Fred Gray case was handled." Andrews would not say whether he intended to resign.

Advertiser

If the Bullock County board resigns it will be the third Alabama draft board to be dissolved since last Monday. Montgomery's local draft board 51 was stripped working strength when three of its five members resigned over the Gray case.

One member blamed "political pressure" brought to bear on National Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey caused the general to order the Gray case reopened.

Gray, a leader in the Montgomery bus boycott, had been ordered by the local board to report for induction on Sept. 17. Hershey ordered the case reopened based on "new evidence" that Gray was a full-time pastor of a Montgomery church.

Gray had appealed the local board decisions to the state and presidential appeal boards. Both agencies denied Gray's appeal.

The Barbour County draft board, composed of three members and a county appeal agent, resigned en masse Tuesday charging "sinister influences" were afoot in Washington to cause the delay in Gray's induction. They took the stand that if Montgomery's draft board could be "run over roughshod," a similar situation might develop later in Barbour County.

Hugh M. Smith, one of the three men who resigned from the Montgomery board, said Wednesday that if the Gray case was reopened "Fred Gray will never be drafted." The board resigned rather than reopen the case.

Bullock County board chairman Owen said, "I'll be frank, I didn't like Hershey's decision. White or colored, when their time comes, we put them in the Army." But the board chairman would not say definitely that if the board resigned it would be in protest to the Gray case.

State Director Jones could not be reached for comment last night.

Charge political pressure—

Three on Negro's draft board quit

News Pg 1

Dec. 9-18-56

Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 18—(AP)—Only one member remained on a Montgomery draft board today and he said his reason for not resigning is "to see how much rottener" a situation involving a legal spokesman for Montgomery Negroes might become.

Three board members resigned yesterday with charges that "political pressure" had been used to keep Negro Atty. Fred D. Gray from being inducted yesterday as the board had ordered. They named the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People as having brought pressure in Washington.

THE 25-YEAR-OLD LAWYER has been the legal representative of Negroes who have been boycotting buses here since last Dec. 5 to protest segregation laws. He has also participated in Alabama legal actions by the NAACP.

When Local 51 classified Gray 1-A last Spring the NAACP obtained an appeal on the case that went to the highest national review board. It upheld the local board, which set an August induction date.

THAT WAS POSTPONED 30 days at the request of Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national Selective Service director. Then Hershey ordered Gray's induction indefinitely postponed.

Board Chairman F. A. Miller charged in resigning that "the decision of the national director to play politics with draftees renders my position . . . untenable." Hugh M. Smith said "our usefulness is ended," and G. C. Gilder Jr. said in his resignation "that we have been 'run over,' so to speak."

W. Glenn Harrison said he was "going to stay inside to see how much rottener the thing gets." He might resign later, Harrison added.

The fifth member, Richard O. Grable, resigned earlier yesterday because he was sworn into the National Guard, making him ineligible.

WHEN GRAY'S PART in the boycott was publicized early this year, he held a ministerial draft deferment as a part-time pastor of a Negro church. The state Selective Service headquarters ordered an investigation that ended in reclassification and the appeal.

Smith said since the induction date was set the board was told by Hershey that Gray had taken over full duties at his church with the regular minister gone. "Our position was that it was too late for such evidence once we had ordered him inducted and set the date," Smith said, so the board refused to reopen the case.

AFTER THAT REFUSAL Hershey granted the indefinite postponement.

James W Jones, state Selective Service director, said Hershey could transfer Gray's case to any other Alabama board He said it would take at least 20 days for new Board 51 members to be named so the board could operate again. A minimum of three are required.

And an appeals agent, Alton L. Turner of Crenshaw County, resigned with an angry blast at Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Gray has been an attorney for Negro groups in the months-old boycott of Montgomery city buses.

Washington, D.C.,

Bow to NAACP Charged

Charging that Gen. Hershey had bowed to the "wishes of the NAACP," Mr. Turner said the selective service director is pursuing a "politically inspired course" that could wreck the selective service system.

Three members of Mr. Gray's local board resigned Monday after the 25-year-old attorney failed to report for induction.

Since then three county appeal agents, a State appeals board member and the entire Barbour County Board have resigned in protest at Mr. Gray's deferment.

Even though Gen. Hershey directed Mr. Gray's board to reopen his case on two occasions, the members refused and forced Gen. Hershey to intervene to keep Mr. Gray from being inducted.

Deferred as "Minister"

Mr. Gray had been deferred as a "practicing minister" until he hit the limelight as the boycott attorney.

His case was reviewed by the local board which determined that he was no longer entitled to exemption as a part-time minister since legal duties took up most of his time.

Members of the Bullock County Board said they were setting up a new "F-G" (Fred Gray) classification for all eligible 1A's for the duration of the squabble.

One of the members, former State Senator L. K. Andrews, said the group would not "send anybody from Bullock County until Fred Gray goes."

"We are going to stay on here and protect our boys," he added.

Determent of Negro Slows Alabama Draft

Evening Star Pg 24

Oct. 9-22-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 22 (AP). — Alabama draft boards aroused over an indefinite deferment ordered for Negro Attorney Fred D. Gray, have threatened a deliberate draft slowdown.

At least one board yesterday promised no registrants, white or Negro, would be called up for induction "until Gray is drafted."

Gen. Hersey Vetoes Ala. Draft Board

Journal & Guide

Oct. 9-22-56

Norfolk, Va.

Indefinite Delay Given Att'y Gray By Draft Chieftain

Special to Journal and Guide

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Uncle Sam has stepped in and the lawyer representing leaders of the bus boycott at Montgomery has been granted indefinite suspension of induction into the Armed Forces even though his local draft board ordered him inducted Monday.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national Selective Service director, announced in Washington Saturday that he had ordered Att'y Fred Gray's induction delayed indefinitely.

* * *

THE ATTORNEY, a spokesman in the continuing bus boycott, was first ordered to report for induction a month ago. He was granted a thirty-day delay on instructions from Gen. Hershey.

Mr. Gray's board ordered him to report for induction again Monday but Gen. Hershey in effect went over the board's head and postponed it indefinitely.

Mr. Gray held a draft exemption because he was an assistant pastor in a Montgomery church, but when the boycott first attracted attention and he was its legal voice, he was reclassified 1-A on the basis that his ministerial duties took only a small part of his time.

DISPUTE WITH GOVERNOR

Draft Director Faces Transfer

By BOB INGRAM

Gov. James E. Folsom has vengefully punished a top-ranking State Selective Service official, the action reportedly being taken by the governor in behalf of Negro attorney Fred Gray.

Col. James T. Johnson Jr., deputy director of Selective Service in Alabama and the recognized leader of the federal agency in the state since its conception in 1940, will soon be transferred to the Atlanta regional office, the change being made on the recommendation of Gov. James E. Folsom.

While neither Folsom nor Johnson have commented on the differences which have arisen between them, it has been learned from a very competent source that the transfer was requested by Folsom after he became upset over the scheduled induction of Gray into the armed forces.

Folsom has emphatically denied these reports, although he confirmed yesterday that on Aug. 9 he had written Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Hershey, National Selective Service director, and requested that Johnson be either declared "surplus" and removed from office or be transferred.

CALLED TO CAPITOL

Early last week Col. Johnson was called to Washington where he conferred with Hershey on the situation. It was learned that Hershey, in recognition of Johnson's distinguished record, wanted him to come to Washington to work in the national office.

However, due to the physical condition of his wife which requires she remain in a warm climate, Johnson reportedly requested and was granted an assignment in Atlanta. He has not yet received his orders, however.

Gray, the Negro attorney, was scheduled to be inducted into the armed forces in mid-August, but his induction date was re-set for Sept. 17. However, last weekend Gen. Hershey announced that he was indefinitely postponing the induction of the boycott leader.

This action resulted in three members of the Montgomery County draft board resigning, and a short time later the members of the Barbour County board also resigned in protest. The Bullock County board is expected to follow suit today.

Folsom's letter asking for Johnson's transfer was written but one week before Gray was originally scheduled to be drafted.

STAND NOT CLEAR

What role was played in the controversy by Selective Service Director James Jones of Gadsden has not been made clear, but it has been reliably reported that Jones had for many months favored the removal of Johnson.

Col. Johnson is in reality the "father" of the draft set-up in Alabama. He was called into active duty with the Army in September, 1940, to work with the new Selective Service System. He served as director four times and deputy director on three occasions.

In 1947, in recognition of his outstanding service, he was presented the Distinguished Service Medal by Gen. Hershey. This is the highest non-combatant award which can be given by the Army.

Under his guidance, Alabama has established a record of being one of the few states in the nation which has never failed to provide its full quota of men for the armed forces.

Prior to his activation with the Army in 1940, Col. Johnson was for a number of years an official with the Alabama Power Co. in Montgomery.

Draft Revolt Growing in Gray Case

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 20 (AP)—Protest resignations from the Selective Service System spread across central Alabama tonight and hot messages were fired off to the national director as a result of the Fred D. Gray case.

The latest count was nine resignations, more draft officials considering quitting and at least six indignant messages to Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

Gray, 25, a Negro attorney and spokesman for Negro bus boycotters in Montgomery, had been directed to report for induction last Monday. Hershey ordered the induction held up indefinitely on the basis of information that Gray has assumed full duties of a minister.

After twice refusing Hershey's request to reopen the case, three members of Gray's Montgomery draft board resigned and another quit to join the Alabama National Guard.

The next day all Barbour County draft board members and the appeal agent resigned, saying they didn't want to be placed in the position of being overridden for "political" reasons.

The Dallas County, Ala., selective service appeal agent resigned today and a member of the Hale County draft board announced he resigned yesterday.

ALABAMA DRAFT BOARDS STIRRED

Threaten Slowdown Due to Gray Deferment

By LYNNE BRANNEN

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 21 (AP)—Alabama draft boards, hot under the collar over an indefinite deferment ordered for Negro attorney Fred D. Gray, today threatened a deliberate draft slowdown.

At least one board promised no registrants, white or Negro, would be called up for induction "until Gray is drafted."

And an appeals agent, Alton L. Turner of Crenshaw County, resigned with an angry blast at Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Gray has been an attorney for Negro groups in the months-old boycott of Montgomery city buses.

Sees Politics in Action

Charging that Hershey had bowed to the "wishes of the NAACP," Turner said the Selective Service director is pursuing a "politically inspired course" that could wreck the Selective Service system.

Three members of Gray's local board resigned Monday after the 25-year-old attorney failed to report for induction.

Since then three county appeals agents, a State Appeals Board member and the entire Barbour County board have resigned in protest at Gray's deferment.

Even though Hershey directed Gray's board to reopen his case on two occasions, the members refused and forced Hershey to intervene to keep Gray from being inducted.

Gray had been deferred as a "practicing minister" until he hit the limelight as the boycott attorney.

Exemption Right Held Lost

His case was reviewed by the local board which determined that he was no longer entitled to exemption as a part-time minister since legal duties took up most of his time.

Last spring Gray was reclassified 1-A. He was called up for a preinduction physical and was ordered up for induction in August.

On instruction from national Selective Service headquarters a 30-day delay was ordered and a new induction date set for last Monday. The national headquarters ordered new deferment of his case on the grounds he is now acting as a full-time minister.

Members of the Bullock County board said they were setting up a new "F-G"—Fred Gray—classification for all eligible 1-As for the duration of the squabble.

One of the members, former State Sen. L. K. Andrews, said the group would not "send anybody from Bullock County until Fred Gray goes."

gomery city buses.

Members of the Bullock County board said they were setting up a new "F-G" [Fred Gray] classification for all eligible 1A's for the duration of the squabble. One member, former State Senator L. K. Andrews, said the group would not "send anybody from Bullock County until Fred Gray goes."

"We are going to stay on here and protect our boys," he added.

General Hershey Under Attack

The Crenshaw County agent, Mr. Turner, asserted that General Hershey had bowed to the "wishes of the N. A. A. C. P." He added that the Selective Service director was pursuing a "politically inspired course" that could wreck the system.

Three members of Mr. Gray's local board resigned Monday after the 25-year-old attorney failed to report for induction. Since then three county appeals agents, a state appeals board member and the entire Barbour County board have resigned in protest at Mr. Gray's deferment.

Even though General Hershey directed Mr. Gray's board to reopen his case on two occasions, the members refused and forced General Hershey to intervene to keep Mr. Gray from being inducted. Mr. Gray had been deferred as a "practicing minister" until he came into the limelight as the boycott attorney.

His case was reviewed by the local board. The board determined that he was no longer entitled to exemption as a part-time minister since legal duties took up most of his time. Last spring Mr. Gray was reclassified 1-A. He was called for a preinduction physical examination and was ordered up for induction in August. On instruction from national Selective Service headquarters, a thirty-day delay was ordered. A new induction date was set for last Monday.

At Washington, Selective Service officials said there was no provision for setting up a classification such as the Bullock County board proposed.

New Classification Barred

The service spokesman said General Hershey had received no official notification of the Bullock County board's action.

"There is only one answer, though," he added, "no such classification is provided for by the law or the regulations."

The Alabama Selective Service director, James W. Jones said the Bullock Board's revolt was "a matter for national headquarters to handle." There are no plans to transfer Mr. Gray's case to another board, he added.

Washington sources said it was the responsibility of the states to secure and maintain local boards.

J. Allen Tucker, Bullock County draft appeal agent said he resigned because of the proposed "transfer" of Col. James Johnson, deputy state director, and the handling of the Gray case.

Gov. James E. Folsom wrote to General Hershey last month asking that Colonel Johnson be transferred or declared surplus in state headquarters. The Governor has denied that the Gray case had anything to do with his action.

Deferment of Negro Slows Down Draft

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 21—Alabama draft boards, indignant over an indefinite deferment ordered for Fred D. Gray, a Negro attorney, today threatened a deliberate draft slowdown.

At least one board promised that no registrants, white or Negro, would be called up for induction "until Gray is drafted." An appeals agent, Alton L. Turner of Crenshaw County, resigned with an attack on Lieut. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Gray has been an attorney for Negro groups in the months-old boycott of Mont-

Boycott lawyer's induction delayed

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The scheduled Sept. 17 induction into the Armed Forces of Fred D. Gray, NAACP attoney who has been one of the leader of the nine-month bus protest here was postponed by the local Selective Service Board, the AFRO learned this week.

Mr. Gray, who had been classified as 4-D before his activities on the civil rights front last February was reclassified as 1-A and slated for induction.

He has appealed the reclassification and a decision on this appeal by the Presidential Selective Service Board in Washington is pending.

'General Clark Trading Principles For Pay Check—NAACP's Mitchell

• **OFF THE CUFF . . .** CLARENCE MITCHELL (D. C., NAACP) says of General Mark Clark, who questioned courage of Negro GI's: "I think the General is an example of a man trading his principles for a pay check." Jim Evans (Pentagon) "The greatest victory we had in Korea was the integrated use of our manpower."

■

• **DID YOU KNOW** . . . That Virginia Union University in Richmond, Va., is located on the site of the old slave market, known as Lumpkins' Bottom . . . ground rented by Dr. Nathaniel Colver, white. Whipping rings were left up; slave traders' boarding house became a dormitory; cells became classrooms and the bar was converted into an assembly hall.

• World's population now totals 2.652 billions of people . . . 72 per cent non-whites? Four biggest cities: New York . . . (pop. 12.3 million); London . . . (pop. 8.3 million); Moscow . . . (pop. 7 million), and Tokyo . . . (pop. 6.3 million). Next come Shanghai and Paris.

■

• **PEARL BAILEY** and Bob Hope danced together on his recent TV show . . . and worked together in new Paramount flicker soon to be released. Pearl is now singing twice nightly in Waldorf-Astoria's (New York) Empire Room.

■

• **HARRY BELAFONTE,** whose "Sing Man Sing" revue has been packing 'em in, is contemplating $100,000 suit against Baltimore Hotel which turned him down. Revue's Dixie tour has also been cancelled.

■

• **NEWS ODDITIES:** George Allen, Mississippi-born "confidant of three Presidents (FDR, Harry, Ike) is an honorary deacon of the church of the Rev. Elder Solomon Michaux, Washington's well-known evangelist, according to story by Beverly Smith of Saturday Evening Post.

■

• **NEW YORK, N. Y.** — Daddy gets arrested, when narcotics raiders in Harlem find 10 ounces of liquid cocaine in a nursing bottle in baby's crib.

■

• **POLITICS:** St. Louis Post-Dispatch in midst of hot political fight, supporting Citizens' Charter Committee against slate selected by office-holders, known as "Big 12." City Charter changes will result. Charter Committee selections list two Negroes: **C. B. Broussard,** elementary school principal, and **David M. Grant,** outstanding lawyer.

■

• **IN DELAWARE, OHIO,** Paul Butler, Democratic National Chairman, took "pot-shots" at Ohio's non-conforming Gov. Frank J. Lausche, because Governor won't help raise party funds. But South likes Lausche . . . and so do Ohio Negroes!

■

• **VAL WASHINGTON:** In Durham, N. C., speech: "No party or candidate is entitled to support of Negroes, if he does not take a **firm stand** in support of the Supreme Court's decision."

■

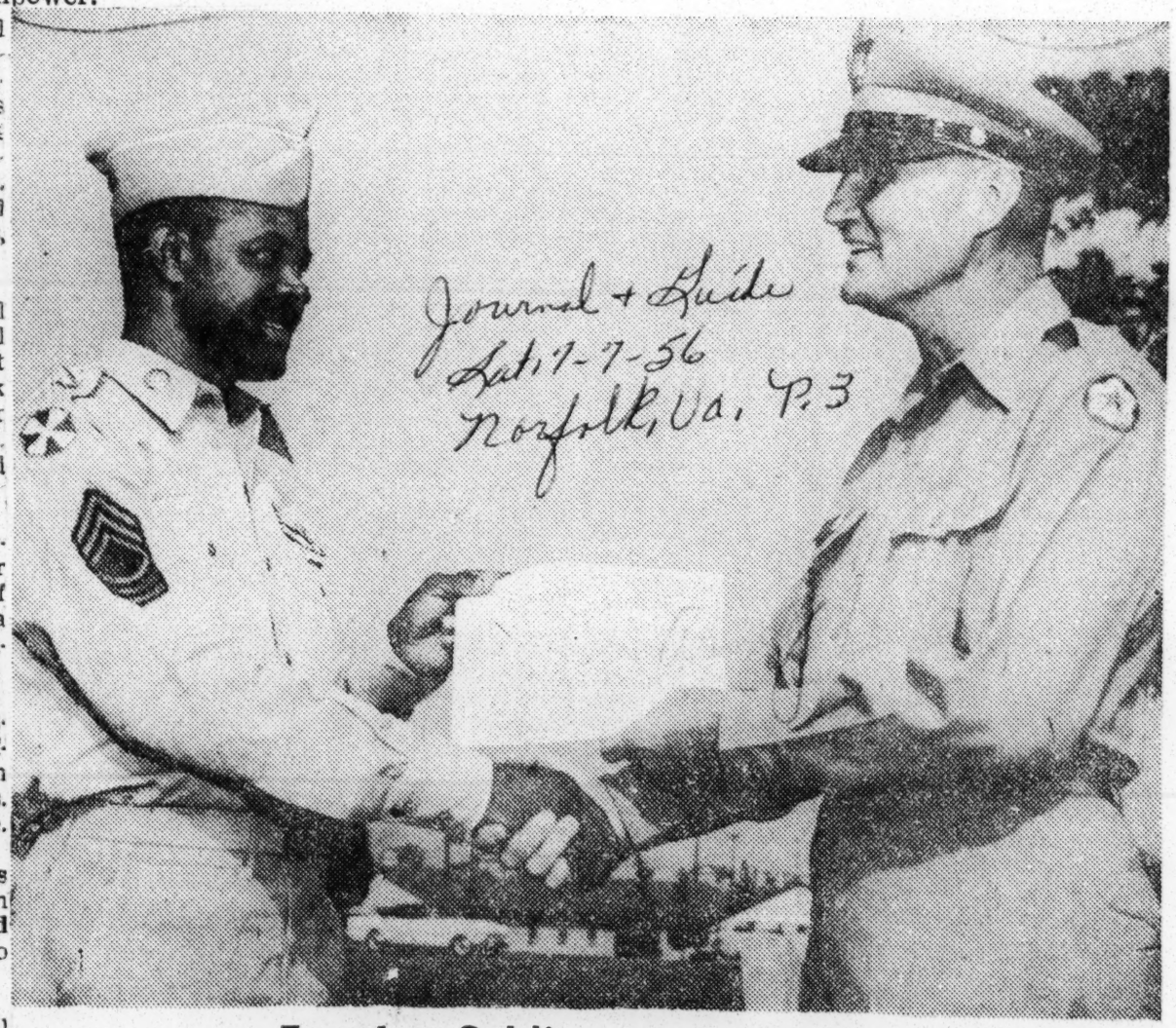
• **LABOR:** Negro labor spokesmen want **more determined effort** to organize the South . . . on a completely integrated basis. Many white labor leaders agree.

■

• **WHEN 3,000 UAW** delegates met in Washington in seventh educational conference, **Thurgood Marshall** was among seven who received plaques.

■

• **TOO GOOD TO MISS:** (Paul Sann in N. Y. Post) "In Kampala, Uganda, an inmate in the local jail managed to carry on an affair with a woman on the outside and a matron on the inside.



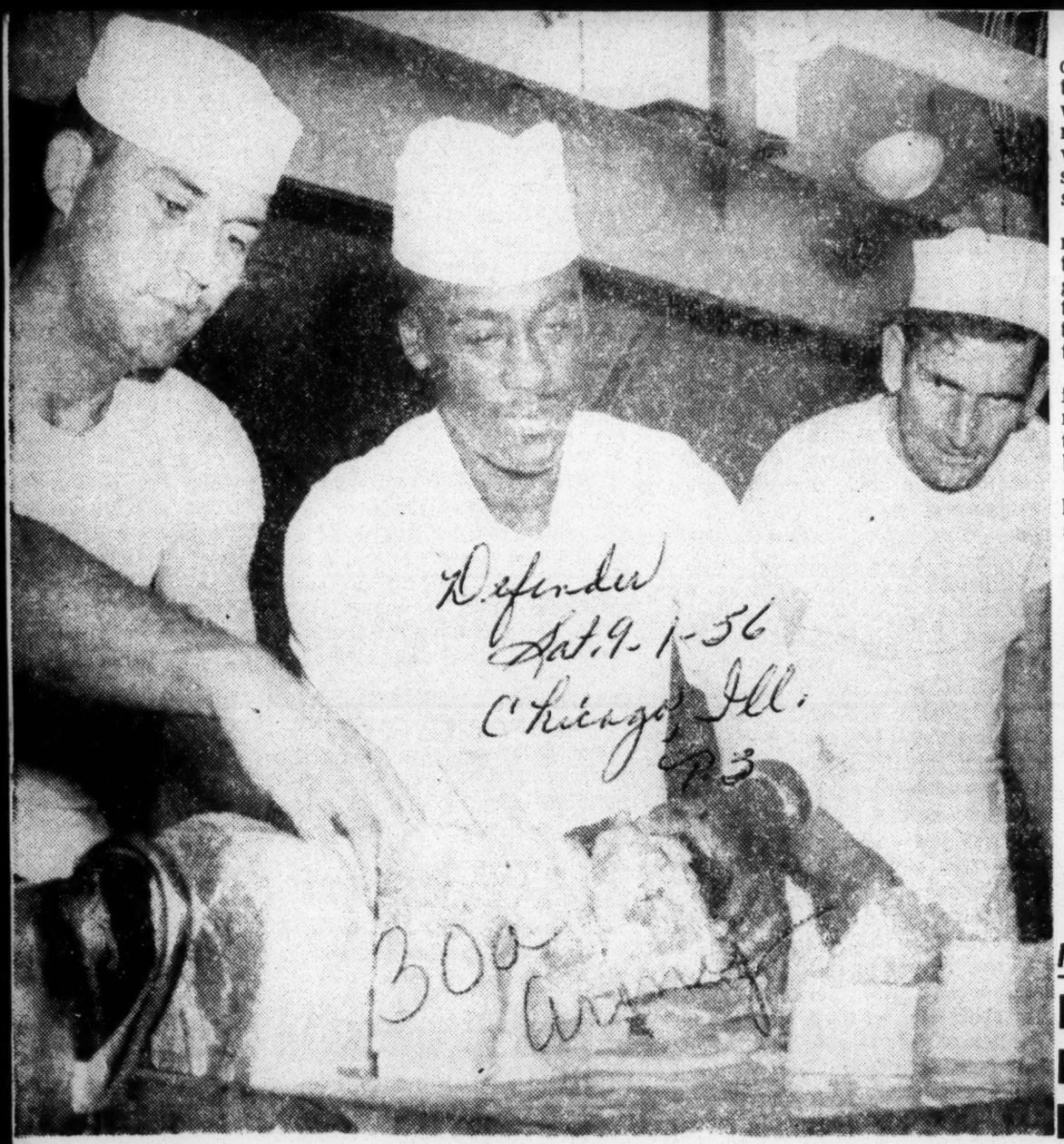
Journal + Guide
Sat. 7-7-56
Norfolk, Va. P. 3

Fort Lee Soldier Of The Month

Master Sergeant Willie J. Parker, whose wife is the former Miss L. A. Moberry Dodson, of Route 5, Halifax, Va., recently was honored at Fort Lee, Va. as Soldier of the Month.

Col. William D. Buchanan, deputy post commander, presented Sgt. Parker with a letter of commendation at a ceremony. Sgt. Parker, who entered the Army in November, 1942, won the honor in competition with other soldiers of the Quartermaster School.

Presently assigned as a platoon sergeant in Company E, Second Battalion, Sgt. Parker has served in both Europe and the Far East. A former student at J. B. Turner High school, Milton, Fla., Sgt. Parker is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Parker of Milton.



CORPORAL GEORGE BADY (center) of Chicago and Sgts. Bob Alford and Harry Cross of Springfield, Mo., work in the kitchen of the mess hall while on active reserve annual training at Fort Eustis, Va. Cpl Bady is a member of the 737th Transportation Battalion

Army Study Proves Integration Works

Pro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-13-56
P 3

NEW YORK — A national magazine, released last week, revealed that the U.S. Army has conclusive proof in its top secret files that colored combat soldiers in integrated units "stack up in competition with the proud military standards of America."

In April, 1951, the Army launched one of the greatest top secret research projects in its history. Code named "Project Clear," this survey proved that integration was a tremendous success, reported an exclusive article in the current issue of REAL Magazine.

The magazine stated that some 90 percent of a large group of combat commanders queried in the survey said that colored soldiers performed "on a par" with white soldiers.

THE SURVEY AREAS involved included a comparison of colored and white soldiers, an evaluation of the performance of colored men in mixed units standing up to mass attack and an evaluation of the performance of colored officers in leading integrated units into battle.

The survey was conducted close to the front lines during the Korean War, Testimony of combat commanders, who had at least one month's experience with mixed troops, was an overwhelming vote of confidence for integration.

If, during World War II, the overall record of the Army's two major colored infantry divisions "was spotty and, in many instances below the level of white units committed in the same area," the REAL article stated:

"THE KEY FACTOR was not the race of the men but the fact that they were segregated; that segregation was not the remedy but the cause of the frailty that beset some of these units."

"Scientific investigation found that segregated units never had a chance," stated the article. "They became hotbeds for rumors, resentment and the sort of petty misbehavior that can cripple military several were brilliant," report-

"Conditioned to expect nothing but hostility and contempt from whites since childhood, many colored soldiers sensed greater danger from their flanks and rear than from the unknown enemy in front. The inevitable result: Occasional mass panic — mostly at night time — and the 'bugout,' or melting away of forward units."

However, the combat test of integration during the Korean War has shown that mixed units "were not merely good; several were brilliant," repodted the article.

Magazine Says Negro GIs Rate High In Competition

Courier
Sat. 10-20-56
Pittsburgh, Pa.
B 3

NEW YORK—A national magazine revealed that the U. S. Army has conclusive proof in its top secret files that Negro combat soldiers in integrated units "stack up in competition with the proud military standards of America."

In April, 1951, the Army launched one of the greatest top secret research projects in its history. Code-named Project Clear, this survey proved that integration was a tremendous success, reported an exclusive article in the current issue of REAL magazine.

The magazine stated that some 90 per cent of a large group of combat commanders quiered in the survey said that Negro soldiers performed "on a par" with white soldiers.

Army Integration Survey Shows Negro Combat Soldiers "On Par" With White Fighters

Dispatch Fri. 10-12-56
Oklahoma City, Okla.
P1

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—A national magazine last week revealed that the U. S. Army has conclusive proof in its top secret files that Negro combat soldiers in integrated units "stack up in competition with the proud military standards of America."

In April, 1951, the Army launched one of the greatest top secret research projects in its history. Code-named Project Clear, this survey proved that integration was a tremendous success, reported an exclusive article in the current issue of Magazine.

The magazine stated that some 90 per cent of a large group of combat commanders queried in the survey said that Negro soldiers performed "on a par" with white soldiers. The survey areas involved included a comparison of Negro and white soldiers, an evaluation of the performance of Negroes in mixed units standing up to mass attac, and an evaluation of the performance of Negro officers in leading integrated men into battle.

The survey was conducted close to the front lines during the Korean War. Testimony of combat commanders, who had at least one month's experience with mixed troops, was an overwhelming vote of confidence for integration.

If, during World War II, the overall record of the Army's two major colored infantry divisions "was spotty and, in many instances below the level of white units committed in the same area,"

30a 1956

Former Infantry Officer States Record In Letter

World
Fri, 1-6-56

BOSTON — (ANP) Integration in the Army was nothing new in 1919(according to a letter written to a daily last week by a former Infantry officer. P.3

According to William H. Scott, Sr. of Woburn, Mass., if there were more leaders today like the late General Clarence R. Edwards (he was the commanding officer at Fort Devons in 1919) there would be less "Jim Crowism" in the country.

In commenting on a recent article in the Boston Globe, "Jim Crowism," Scott writes: Birmingham

"Two things especially caught my attention: (1) Lou Montgomery's statement that he was more resentful when, at the request of Southern opponents, he was not permitted to play in Boston. (2) Mr. Curley's statement that "today we would not condone such action." Ala.

(Lou Montgomery is a well known former football star on a white football team.)

"I well remember," continued Scott in his letter, "the shock experienced by a large number of Massachusetts citizens, both white and Negro, when they heard what was to happen. While public opinion in Massachusetts has, I am sure, been against such injustice, once in a while such things have happened even here. More often, however, strong leaders have refused to condone such action and have taken a strong stand for right and justice.

(Mr. Scott was referring to the recent Georgia Tech incident) "Let me tell you of an experience I had, not in the 40s, but in the early 20s.

"In 1919, I was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army. In the early '20s I applied to go to an officers' school at Fort Devons, was accepted and reported for duty. I found myself the only Negro officer at the school. During the whole two weeks I slept in the same barracks, ate and went to classes with the other officers. I was treated no differently than were the other officers, nor was there any untoward incident during my stay.

"Shortly after the school was over I was told by one officer who was stationed at the Area Headquarters that my arrival at the school had caused much excitement. Never had a Negro soldier been quartered with white soldiers, much less officers.

"After much discussion as to what ought to be done, the matter was taken up with Gen. Edwards, who at the time commanded the area. After studying the orders establishing the school, he said he could find nothing that barred Negro officers from attending school, that I would stay."

"I stayed and had a wonderful two weeks.

"During Gen. Edwards' tour of duty a school for civilians and National Guard soldiers was held at Devens, at which there was no segregation. Cadets who were qualified even if Negroes, were made cadet officers.

"However, when the General retired, the officer who relieved him never admitted any more Negro applicants.

"If all those who have come in contact with similar conditions had been the type of leader that Gen. Edwards was, "Jim Crowism" would be much farther on the way out than it is now."

BILL FOR TRYING EX-GI'S DRAFTED

Times-Picayune

'Serious Gap' Exists Now in Laws--Hennings

Wed. 1-4-56

By G. MILTON KELLY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP) — Sen. Hennings (D-Mo) said that he will ask Congress to declare former members of the armed forces, including turncoats in the Korean War, subject to trial in the federal courts for crimes committed while in uniform. P. 30

Hennings said there now is a "serious gap" in the laws, because a former serviceman, once he gets either an honorable or dishonorable discharge, is exempt from trial by a court-martial or in the civil courts. New Orleans,

Sadi J. Mase, a legal consultant to the senator, said Hennings has drafted a bill for introduction in the Senate next week which would allow the trial of returned turncoats who received dishonorable discharges after going over to the enemy. La.

ARMY

Announcing his plan to offer the bill, Hennings praised in a statement the Supreme Court decision which, he said, made it necessary. The court held that the Air Force had no right to conduct a court-martial trial of Robert W. Toth of Pittsburgh, an honorably discharged veteran, on charges of slaying a South Korean civilian. The law makes no provision for a civil trial in such cases, he added.

Hennings termed the opinion in the Toth case "one of the great constitutional pronouncements of the Supreme Court."

"It reasserts the fundamental principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence that our government is a government of the people and, therefore, a civilian government," he said.

But, he added, it leaves a gap his bill is intended to plug. The bill, he said, would provide for civil court trial of discharged veterans accused of in-service acts of treason, collaboration with the enemy, and other crimes.

Mase said it will provide for trial of the veteran in whatever U.S. jurisdiction he is arrested, or in the court nearest the port of entry through which he is returned to this country for trial.

Dr. E. Frank Ellis To Army

Call p 3
Sat 1-13-56

Dr. E. Frank Ellis, superintendent of General hospital No. 2 since 1945, left the city Tuesday, Jan. 3, for Ft. Sam Huston, near San Antonio, Texas, to begin service with the U.S. Army. He received a commission of major before leaving. Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Ellis will take basic training at Ft. Huston for about six weeks and then will be given a permanent assignment. Because of his position at the hospital, Dr. Ellis had received deferrments from active army service for several years.

A graduate of the Meharry Medical college in 1944, he did his internship and residency at General hospital No. 2. He received a post graduate certificate from the University of Chicago Institute of Hospital Administration and holds his B.S. degree from Boston university.

Dr. Ellis' specialty is the eye, ear nose and throat. He was in charge of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat clinic at General No. 2 before he became superintendent. He also was on the staff of the Tuberculosis hospital at Leeds immediately after completing his internship.

Dr. Ellis has been active in community activities during the 10 years he has lived here. He is a member of the committee of management of the Paseo YMCA, president of the board of directors of the Kansas City Social Hygiene Society, a member of the advisory board of the Kansas City Urban League and is on the executive committee of thae NAACP.

He was basileus of the local chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity and was presented its "Man of the Year" award in 1955. He is a member of the vestry of the St. Augustine's Episcopal church. Dr. Ellis also served as medical consulant for the Jackson County Welfare office.

Last Friday, the personnel of General hospital No. 2 presented Dr. Ellis a set of luggage, a three suiter and a companion case.

Dr. Ellis' wife, Mrs. Welcome Ellis is assistant director in charge of nursing education of the General No. 2 School of Nursing, where she has been employed for 10 years.

The Ellises, who live at 1326 Lake, have three children Frank Jr., 9; Shirley, 7 and Sally Nila.

Youths Hoping to Escape Draft To Be Disappointed

Herald Fri. 1-20-56
Miami, Fla.

By JOHN W. FINNEY
United Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Military manpower experts say nearly all of the 1,200,000 youths who will come of age this year will see military service before they are 26. P. 3-C

They are concerned about a popular impression to the contrary.

During the year only about one out of four of the 1,200,000 young men will go into regular or reserve military units. But chances are that seven out of nine of the qualified youths will serve, either voluntarily or involuntarily, in future years.

These odds do not jibe with the impression held by many youths. With draft calls at the lowest level since the Korean War, many young men seem to have decided that the odds favor escaping military service if they "wait it out."

Defense manpower experts said their charts prove this impression is wrong.

Here is how the Defense Department experts figure the odds by placing the number of men needed by the military during the year versus the number qualified for military service:

During the year, about 1,200,000 youths will turn 18½ — the miltary draft age. Of this group, about 240,000 will be disqualified for military service on physical, mental or moral grounds.

That leaves 960,000 fit and ready for military duty. During the year the military expects to take in 700,000 persons from civilian life — either through draft or enlistment — thus the 7-in-9 odds.

It is true that most of the 700,000 to be taken in this year will come from older age groups. But the odds will catch

up with the new crop in future years.

Breaking down the 960,000-man group further, about 10,000 will be exempted as divinity students or sole surviving sons; 30,000 will enter the National Guard; 30,000 will go into ROTC units; 280,000 will be deferred, principally as students, and 150,000 will enlist before reaching age 18½. That leaves 440,000 going into the manpower pool to be drafted or recruited at a later date.

Defense manpower experts conceded that the probability is that the 18½-year-old will not be drafted immediately. Draft boards now are inducting men at an average age of between 22 and 23, and in some states the age has gone up over 24.

But the chances are that the youths will be caught later on for military service if they do not volunteer for it immediately.

Navy Capt. John R. Leeds, director of policy in the Defense Department Office of Manpower Requirements, said "the youths are running against the odds if they think they can escape military service altogether."

At Fort McClellan

Races Can Mix Only On Saturday

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala.—In an odd arrangement which supposedly conforms with local segregation laws military personnel at Fort McClellan are not permitted to attend mixed dances except on Saturday night.

Bearing out this fact is printed matter on the camp bulletin board which reads:

"Wednesday 18 January 1956 . . . Dance. This dance is for Fort McClellan Caucasian personnel."

Another notice on the same schedule reads:

"Wednesday 25 January 1956 . . . Dance. This dance is for Fort McClellan colored personnel."

The Saturday night notice reads:

"Saturday 21 January 1956 . . . Dance. This dance is for all Fort McClellan personnel."

Colored Servicemen Will Benefit

WASHINGTON — An NAACP-sponsored bill to give the same protection against assault and violence to members of the armed services as to other federal officials has been passed in the House of Representatives by unanimous consent. A similar bill has been approved by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee but has not been reported out as yet.

The measure came up on the House consent calendar on Monday, January 16. Under this procedure, a single objection from the floor would have prevented its passage. But, by a fortunate turn of circumstances, the southern congressman who was scheduled to object to it left the floor and was unable to return in time to object.

The House action came after 13 years of effort to secure such legislation, made necessary because of repeated assaults on Negro servicemen in the South by local police and civilians. Under existing law, victims of such attacks have no federal protection.

A bill to provide such protection was first introduced in 1943 at the request of the late Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of War. When the legislation failed to pass in the forties, attempts to secure its enactment were abandoned by the armed services.

In 1951, Senator Herbert Lehman (D., N.Y.), upon request of the NAACP, introduced the measure as an amendment to the Universal Military Training bill. The amendment was tabled by a vote of 57 to 30 with the late Senator Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) and Senator John Stennis (D., Miss.) leading the opposition. A companion amendment introduced in the House by former Congressman Frank Havenner (D., Calif.) was also defeated.

In the present Congress, Senator Lehman again introduced the measure. Similar bills were introduced in the House by Congressman Emanuel Celler (D., N. .), chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House, Congressman man Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.), and Congressman James Roosevelt (D., Calif.). All of the House bills were identical. The Judiciary Committee reported out the Celler bill.

The penalties would be as follows: For assault, three years in jail or $5,000 fine. For assault with deadly weapon, ten years or $10,000. For manslaughter, ten years. The statute also provides death or life in prison for murder cases.

Set Probe Of Speech By Army General

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Army will hold a "formal inquiry" into Maj. Gen. Eugene Caffey's praise of a speech by a Georgia Congressman favoring racial segregation.

The Army said they would make no further comment until a report was rendered on the matter by Inspector General, the Army's chief investigating Agency.

Demands for dismissal or disciplining of General Caffey, the Army's judge advocate general have been voced by Representative Adam Clayton Powell, N. Y. Democrat and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

During a vacation visit to Georgia, General Caffey praised a speech by Representative John J. Flynt, Jr. Democrat of Georgia. He told the Georgia House of Representatives:

"If I were going to make a speech I would hope to make one like that."

Stand Is Taken on Racial Issue

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 6 (AP) — The South Carolina House of Representatives today adopted a concurrent resolution asking the President to abandon integration of whites and Negroes in the armed forces.

The House also agreed to accept a Senate-approved interposition resolution pending a report on the matter from its judiciary committee, when conclusive action will be taken.

The interposition resolution declares the U. S. Supreme Court ruling against school segregation is an unconstitutional infringement on state sovereignty.

An identical House version is under judiciary committee study requested by some members who want stronger wording.

Powell Demands Ouster

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UP) —Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. demanded today that Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Caffey be dismissed as Army Judge Advocate because of his remarks before the Georgia State Legislature.

The Manhattan Democrat told President Eisenhower in a telegram that General Caffey violated his oath to uphold the Constitution by praising a speaker who had attacked the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling.

Army clears Gen. Caffey

WASHINGTON

Maj. Gen. Eugene Caffey, judge advocate general, has been cleared by the Army for praising a speech made by a Georgia Congressman.

An Army announcement said that General Caffey's remarks on Jan. 30 were "injudicious" but violated no laws or regulations, adding:

Caffey's "exact words were ambiguous and susceptible to an inference that he was indorsing favorable views of racial segregation."

A formal investigation was conducted under the direction of Maj. Gen. David Ogden, Army inspector general. It was the opinion of investigators that General Caffey only praised the representative's speaking ability.

The statement which caused loud protests was: "If I were going to make a speech I would hope to make one like that."

New Negro Reserve Set Up In Tri-Cities

SHEFFIELD, March 14—A new Negro Army Reserve Unit has been organized in the Tri-Cities, by Company A 333rd Engineer Battalion (Construction USAR).

The new company, relocated from Huntsville to the 333rd, has nine men and three officers, including one Negro officer.

First Lt. Ralph H. Woodington was named commanding officer of the reformed unit. First Lt. Arthur Emory, Negro, will be plans and training officer; 2nd Lt. Noble E. Hill, supply and administration officer; James E. Simpson, acting first sergeant. Nine men are listed in the first orders on the new company.

This brings to four companies the local Reserve engineer battalion, commanded by Maj. Harold A. Weinbaum. The other two companies include a Headquarters and Service Company, commanded by Capt. Louis L. Levi; Co. B, commanded by Capt. Henry Rudstock; Co. C, commanded by Capt. Earl Smith. The other three units are white.

Army to Probe Speech By General in Georgia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UP).—The Army today ordered a formal investigation of a controversial speech which Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Caffey made before the Georgia State Legislature Monday.

Gen. Caffey, Judge Advocate General, was quoted in news dispatches as praising an anti-integration speech previously made before the state body by United States Rep. John J. Flynt, D., Ga.

Gen. Caffey contended his remarks were ("misinterpreted" and that he merely had praised Rep. Flynt's speech-making ability—not the contents of his speech.

Today, a few hours after Gen. Caffey's return to Washington, the Army announced that Maj. Gen. David A. D. Ogden, Inspector General, is investigating the episode.

The brief two-sentence announcement said "no further comment will be forthcoming until a report is rendered by the Inspector General of the Army."

Gen. Caffey, the Army's top legal officer, is a native of Decatur, Ga.

The Army said earlier today in another statement issued upon his arrival here that the General "states again that his sole intent was to compliment Rep. Flynt's ability to make a speech."

West Coast Soldier Heads Band Abroad

STUTTGART — Pvt. Henry Lewis, jr., 2401 W. 35th st., Los Angeles, Calif. was named conductor for the Seventh US Army Symphony orchestra from a field of ten candidates. He will take up the baton of SP2 Ronald J. Ondrejke, present conductor, who leaves for his home in Bellmore-Nashua, L. I., N. Y. in a few days. Goerner and Mareczek, although tied for second place and one or both may be assistant conductor of the New York Philharmonic, originally a member of the panel, was unable to appear because of illness and Ondrejke, Mareczek, conductor of the South German Radio Symphony, Prof. H. B. Belle, Winnetka, Ill., and Wilhelm von Hoegstraten, former Cpl. James Economu, Tulsa, Okla., are tied for second place and one or both may be assistant conductor.

Ten Seventh Army soldier-musicians auditioned for the prize conductorship of the Stuttgart Philharmonic orchestra, and Fritz Mareczek, conductor of the South German Radio Symphony, Prof. H. B. Belle, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Belle, Winnetka, Ill., and Cpl. James Economu, Tulsa, Okla., are tied for second place and one or both may be assistant conductor.

The nod was given Lewis by the judge panel of Dr. Hans Hoerner, not voting.

30a 1956

Fort Eustis Segregation Is Denied by General

FORT EUSTIS, Va., May 24 (AP).—The commanding general of this Transportation Corps post says "there is no segregation at Fort Eustis." He explained yesterday why separate service club dances are conducted for white and Negro enlisted men.

"It is quite true we conduct two dances a week at one of the service clubs here," Brig. Gen. Rush B. Lincoln, jr., said. "The reason for this is that customs of the peninsula area dictate such an arrangement, as there are not enough young ladies on the post to furnish hostesses and dancing partners for post enlisted men attending the dances.

"The service clubs rely on the surrounding communities to furnish the ladies," Gen. Lincoln said. He added the ladies "would not attend, nor would the dances be possible if we did not have separate dances."

The Newport News Times Herald reported yesterday a spokesman for Representative Powell, Democrat of New York, said a Negro sergeant wrote Mr. Powell that he had been "turned away" from a dance at a Fort Eustis non-commissioned officers club.

Mr. Powell said on a New York television program last Sunday he had evidence indicating "segregation is now an official policy" again in the Army and Air Force. The Negro Congressman said his evidence indicating official segregation in the military was in the form of official documents signed by company commanders. Fort Eustis was among the posts from which his documents came, Mr. Powell said.

Col. R. A. Cliffe, deputy post commander, said if a Negro soldier and his date turned up at a dance on a night reserved for whites, they would not be admitted and vice versa.

Powell Welcomes Hearing By Military Committee

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK CITY—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell said May 27 that he welcomes the gesture of Rep. L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina who said that he will ask the House Armed Services Committee, of which he is a member, to call Powell to explain his charges that the Army is returning to its racial segregation policy.

"I will be happy to appear before the committee and I'm going to ask Rep. Rivers to extend me an invitation to appear as," Powell said through an aide.

IN A DRAMATIC address before a civil rights rally in New York last Thursday, Powell said that "the leaders of our armed forces are guilty of treason," by disobeying the President's orders against segregation of military personnel.

An Army spokesman has denied Powell's charges. But Powell declared that he has "documented evidence" that the official family and intimate friends of President Eisenhower are deliberately bringing back segregation."

He cited, in his New York speech, that military orders called for "Caucasion personnel" in many American installations. He also said that in Washington, D. C., at the Pentagon, "that spearhead in the fight for world freedom, all Negro personnel are frozen at grade four or five."

Powell Sees Bias by the Army Abroad, Asks President and Bricker for Inquiry

Special to The

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, called on President Eisenhower and Wilber M. Bruckner, Secretary of the Army, today to halt discrimination among civilians employed by the armed forces in Europe.

He charged that the only Negro secretary employed by the armed forces was "being forced out under highly suspicious circumstances."

Mr. Powell is abroad on an official mission for the House Committee on Education and Labor. He had his office here forward his communication to the White House and Defense Department. The message read:

"Your attention is urgently called to the fact that employed in all Europe by the armed forces, there is only one Negro who is a secretary. Her name is Miss Louise Winston, who is at the [Army] Quartermaster School, Landskriess, Germany.

"The racial situation is extremely bad. Miss Winston is being forced out under highly suspicious circumstances. The situation is critical and desperate enough to demand immediate top level investigation.

"Please be good enough to report to me at SETAF, LIVORNO."

The SETAF, Livorno, is the address of a Southern European task force at Leghorn, Italy.

The Army called for a check-up on the Powell complaint by the European Command. A spokesman said that the Army should have a report early next week.

At the White House it was said that Representative Powell's demand for immediate investigation had not yet reached the desks of those who would handle it. There was no lack of interest, however, in the Negro Representative's complaint.

In further communication with his Washington office, Mr. Powell had contended that, "due to the machinations of the German press, bad armed forces-German civilian relations have been exacerbated and grossly distorted."

There was no further clarification of this obseravtion. However, there had been a "bad press" in Germany over the conduct of American service men. This was accentuated by the conviction of seven G. I.'s for rape. Four of these soldiers were sentenced to life imprisonment by a military court, and the three others were given forty years.

Representative Powell undertook his European mission for the House committee after many complaints of bias had reached his office. He set out for a first-hand investigation of reports and charges. Since he has been abroad, his office staff said, many communications have come to Washington from persons with the armed forces requesting that Mr. Powell interview them at their European posts.

Integration in Force, Army Tells Rep. Powell

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—The Army said today its policy of racial integration remains in force and is "changed in no way." In answer to a question about a charge by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D., N. Y., that the Army is returning to racial segregation, an Army spokesman said:

"The Army policy on integration was changed in no way." He did not elaborate.

Rep. Powell, a Negro, told a civil rights rally in New York Thursday night that "the leaders of our armed forces are guilty of treason" because, he said, they have disobeyed President Eisenhower's orders against segregation of military personnel.

He said he had "documented evidence" that "the official family and intimate friends of President Eisenhower are deliberately bringing back segregation."

In Charleston, S. C., Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S. C., said last night he will ask the House Armed Services Committee to call Rep. Powell to explain his charges.

Charge Army Bias Exists

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Congressman Henry S. Reuss (Dem., Fifth District, Wis.) charged in a letter to Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson that the Department of the Army was deliberately sabotaging the Federal Government's official policy of non-discrimination in the armed services. He called on Wilson to take prompt action to end such sabotage.

Not discriminating, Army tells Powell

WASHINGTON

"Unusually splendid treatment has been given Mrs. Louis Winston, a secretary in the Army's European command, Assistant Secretary Hugh M. Milton 2nd, declared in a letter last week to Rep. A. Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.).

Mr. Powell had charged that Mrs. Winston was being forced out of her job "under highly suspicious circumstances" and contended that she was the only colored secretary employed by the military services in Europe.

Mr. Milton's letter, made public by the Department of the Army, explained in detail the circumstances surrounding the case of Mrs. Winston and declared that "there is no evidence of inequality or discrimination."

MR. MILTON SAID Mrs. Winston was promoted from a $3,175 a year salary to $3,670 immediately after she arrived in Europe last Sept. 29. This, he said, normally would have taken three years.

The letter explained that it was decided later that Mrs. Winston's position in the Quartermaster School was no longer necessary. But, instead of being discharged, she was offered a choice of two other positions at the same pay.

MR. POWELL "mistakenly assumed" that Mrs. Winston was the only colored secretary in the European command, Mr. Milton said, adding that "there are many in such jobs and in other assignments, including school teachers."

The Milton letter emphasized that civilian employees in the command are selected on a basis of merit and fitness and no inquiry is made concerning race politics or religion.

QUITS PA STATE POLICE

HARRISBURG, Pa. — John R. Dudley of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., first colored man to be appointed to the Pennsylvania State Police, has resigned his position. He served on the force from October, 1954, until Sept. 4, 1956.

Wilkins Scores General's Call For Jim Crow

By HELEN DUDAR

Gen. Mark W. Clark's call for return of segregation of Negroes in the Armed Forces was labelled "the voice of the past" Saturday by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP.

"General Clark," Wilkins declared, "speaks with the voice of the past—the voice that maintained prior to 1941 that American Negroes were incapable of flying aircraft.

"His vonce and those of others like his were wrong then and they are wrong today on the integration question."

Clark based his objection to integration on his World War II experiences with a Jim Crow division under his command in Italy.

An investigation by a Negro War Dept. official at the time fixed the blame for the division's poor performance on the Army's segregation policies and traditional discrimination against Negro troops.

Wilkins pointed out that Negro troops, enlisted men as well as officers, "were trained and used in World War II under the most humiliating segrekation.

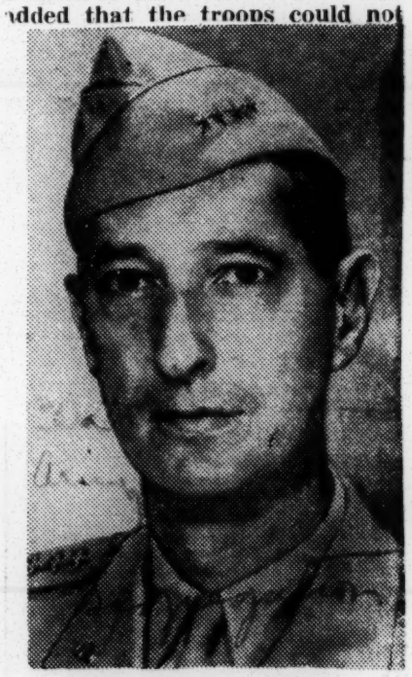
"All authorities recognize that this affected their morale," the NAACP official said.

Before adopting its integration policy six years ago, Wilkins said the Defense Dept. made extensive studies of the use of Negro manpower.

"On the basis of these studies it was concluded that integration was best from both military and moral standpoints," he declared.

Clark, former commander of UN forces in Korea, said Friday night in Charleston, N. C., that he had opposed integration of white and Negro troops when the policy was adopted in 1950 and that he opposed it today.

"The worst division I had was a Negro division," the retired four-star general told the Southern Regional Conference of the Council of State Governments. He added that the troops could not be relied on and had bolted in the face of the enemy.



GEN. MARK CLARK

Clark, now president of The Citadel, a South Carolina military college, was apparently referring to the all-Negro 92d Division whose conduct during the Italian campaign was criticized in the spring of 1945.

However, the man who first reported the failure was Truman K. Gibson Jr., Negro civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson.

Gibson said at the time:

"You can't train a man eight hours a day to be a soldier and treat him like a dog the rest of the day and expect him to be a good soldier.

"I still say that. If the 92d had done well in combat in Italy, it would only have proved that you can turn Negroes over to Southern officers, fasten all kinds of Jim Crow conditions on them, put them in segregated fighting units and still get a good division.

"When you treat them the same as any other man, they fight as well as any other man. The splendid record of mixed Negro-white units on the Rhine has shown that."

Gibson, who had investigated the situation in Europe, attributed the showing of the 92d to the Jim Crow policies, to the strictly-prescribed promotion system operating against Negro troops, to inadequate training and to the poor economic and educational leve lof th esoldiers involved—92 per cent of them were classed as either illiterate or semi-illiterate.

A few weeks after Gibson's report, Clark, in an appeal supporting the United Negro College Fund, said that Negro troops under his command "have served in many roles during this campaign and have made a very substantial contribution to its success."

Meanwhile, one of the nation's leading foes of integration, Sen. Eastland (D.-Miss.) told a White Citizens Council rally that the South must take the offensive in the controversy over segregation.

This is a fight that will be won won or lost at the bar of public opinion," he told a crowd of 3,000 in Forest, Miss,. representing 12 councils, Friday night.

"An organization of the South must be formed to regain a favorable climate of public opinion and seize the initiative from the well-financed propaganda campaign of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People."

Eastland said the NAACP is only one prong of the force working against the South. He said the Fund for the Republic, the Ford Foundation and UNESCO are also behind the drive, and pouring millions of dollars into the fight.

Eastland told Southern communities they must unite in the battle or "we are absolutely certain to be crushed," but he decried any violent measures.

"Violence cannot be countenanced," he said. "Our first fundamental obligation to our own cause is to see that no human being is mistreated."

A suggestion that a possible solution to the question lies in dispersal of Southern Negroes in the Northern countryside was made here Friday by Thomas R. Waring, editor of the Charleston (S. C.) News-and Courier.

Waring presented the Southern view at a conference sponsored by the Columbia University Student Council. The Negro view was presented by Rep. Powell (D-N. Y.), and read by the Rev. O. D. Dempsey, his assistant at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Powell is pastor. The Congressman was unable to be present because of Washington duties.

Powell renews charge of Army racism in Europe

WASHINGTON (AP)

Rep. A. Clayton Powell Jr. of New York, currently on an official committee tour in Europe, has accused the United States Army Europe of untruths concerning the employment of civilian personnel.

In a dispatch to President Eisenhower, the congressman further decried the scarcity of colored personnel employed by the United States forces in a charge that virtually accuses the State Department of racial discrimination.

CONGRESSMAN POWELL'S recent communication to the President concerning the situation which the congressman observed through "on-the-spot-surveys," was touched off by the "highly questionable firing of Miss Louise Winston" from the Quartermaster School in the Southern Area Command (SACOM) in Germany.

A copy of the Democratic congressman's dispatch to the President requesting an investigation of Miss Winston's firing and demanding "a day to day report" on why she is the only colored secretary in the United States Forces Europe is printed below:

"Further reference is made to my correspondence of Aug. 23 concerning the dearth of colored persons employed as secretaries by the armed forces in Europe; the highly questionable firing of Miss Louise Winston, Quartermaster School, Landskriess, Germany; and my request for an investigation of the situation.

"USAREUR is not telling the truth concerning civilian employees.

"I have made on-the-spot surveys, confirmed by the civilian personnel officer, R. G. Beers at SACOM, in the presence of his Deputy, Voorhees, Captain Ghioe, and Lieutenant Butler.

* * *

"LOUISE WINSTON is the only one serving as a secretary in all of SACOM and probably in all USAREUR."

"As regards the separation of Miss Winston, again USAREUR is not telling the truth. I have copies of original correspondence from the commander in chief, 18 April 1956, Section 3, branding Colonel Tonnar as being inconsistent for trying to discharge Miss Winston.

"I demand USAREUR immediately retract their press release of Aug. 28 and tell the truth.

* * *

"DO NOT ALLOW this issue to become a political football in the current campaign. I demand a day to day report of the investigation of not only the Winston Case, but also why she is the only colored secretary in USAREUR.

"Finally, I would like an investigation of why the two GI's who raped their fellow GI's 18-year-old bride received such comparatively light sentences.

"My on-the-spot check in Munich, which can be substantiated by Major Petkoff's brief to the court, indicates prejudgment through command influence."

Army to Look into Action Of Officer Who Praised Speech Favoring Jimcrow

Washington, D. C.—The army indicated Tuesday night it is looking into Maj. Gen. Eugene Caffey's action in praising a speech by a Georgia congressman favoring racial segregation.

Caffey is judge advocate general of the army, its chief legal officer. He has said his remarks, made in an appearance before the Georgia legislature, were misinterpreted in news reports.

Sends Telegram

Nevertheless, Representative Adam Clayton Powell (Dem., N. Y.) sent a telegram to President Eisenhower Tuesday demanding that Caffey be dismissed.

"The record is very clear on what he said," Powell told a reporter. "He can't get out of it."

Caffey, a native of Decatur, Ga., addressed both the Georgia house and Senate briefly in Aatlanta Monday, mentioning that he had read a speech made to the general assembly last week by U. S. Representative John J. Flynt (Dem., Ga.).

'Lot of Meat'

"If I were going to make a speech I would hope to make one like that," Caffey told the house.

Later, before the senate, he said: "There was a lot of meat in that speech. I, for one, admire it."

Flynt addressed the legislators last Tuesday. He appealed to Georgians to join the interposition movement to preserve school segregation in the South despite the supreme court's edict that segregation is unconstitutional.

CONGRESSMAN POWELL

Army plays tag with race tags

SAN FRANCISCO—In response to complaints of "race tag" identification of armed forces personnel, NAACP secretary-counsel Franklin H. Williams has been told by the Department of Army that record of race are maintained "in order that. . the Army may control and maintain integration . . ."

The Department of Defense remained silent, despite communications on the matter from the NAACP West Coast regional office here.

In reply to the Department of Army, Mr. Williams pointed out that the "use of racial designations in any form or for any purpose lays the groundwork for an inference of racial discrimination . . . ."

Negro Airmen Battle White

CROCKER, Mo., June 2 (AP)—White and Negro trainees engaged in several fist fights aboard a special train last night en route to Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.

A military source said the scraps "were not racial but individual disturbances." Clyde Frey, Crocker city marshal, said he was told "there was some kind of racial dispute" and that drinking may have contributed to the fracases.

No serious injuries were reported among the approximately 150 eastern trainees from various cities. A call from the train crew brought an Air Force lieutenant from Ft. Leonard Wood to Crocker where the train was stopped for an hour and a half and order restored before it went on.

"Trainmen reported some of the men had weapons and that some were drawn," Frey said.

The five-car train of the Frisco Railroad left St. Louis yesterday.

Frisco Railroad officials had no comment.

Mark Clark Attacks Integration in Army

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 28 (AP)—Gen. Mark W. Clark, former Supreme Commander of United Nations forces in the Far East, says he is opposed to integration of white and Negro troops "from the military point of view," a policy the Government adopted in 1950.

Clark, now president of The Citadel, South Carolina military college here, told the Southern Regional Conference of State Governments yesterday that he based his opinion on his experience in Italy in World War II when he commanded the United States 5th Army.

"The worst division I had was a Negro division," he said. Clark said the troops could not be relied on and bolted in the face of the enemy.

In Washington, the Army said Clark apparently referred to the 92d Infantry (Buffalo) Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond.

Almond, now retired, said today, "I endorse Gen. Clark's statement 100 per cent."

"I have always been opposed to integration of white troops and Negro troops," he said. "When the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Frank Pace, and the Chief of Staff, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, visited my command post, the 10th Corps, in the spring of 1951, I told them this.

"I had three years' experience with the fighting qualities

Almond Clark

of Negro troops, which Mr. Pace and Gen. Collins, in asking my advice, ignored completely. Gen. Clark knows what he is talking about."

Clark, who also commanded United States forces in Korea, said the Korean war was a "sad affair," fought "with our hands tied behind our backs."

"We should have smacked Red China with all we had," he said, "on that sad day in American history" when Chinese troops crossed the Yalu River into Korea.

"I believe that someone let Red China know that if they did come into the war their mainland would not be attacked," Clark said. He did not elaborate.

Charge segregation in Army, Air Force

Afro-American p. 8
Sat. 6-2-56

NEW YORK (NNPA)—Despite the orders of President Eisenhower, a policy of racial segregation is being put back into effect in the Army and Air Force, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, (Dem., N.Y.) charged Sunday.

Mr. Powell said he had "official documents from Fort Eustis, Va., from a guided missile center in Maryland, and from Barksdale Air Force Center in Louisiana, signed by company commanders," showing the policy is being reinstated.

Officers of two of the posts named by Mr. Powell denied Sunday night that there was any segregation on their posts.

MR. POWELL made the charge while being interviewed on the CBS television program, "Eye on New York."

Mr. Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, said "kick - back" charges against him were part of a drive to stop his fight against White Citizens Councils.

"There is someone or some group trying to stop the fight I am making," he said, adding that he was "the only one" who stands up in the Congress day after day against the evils of racial discimination and segregation.

Baltimore, Md.

He said he was going to stay in Congress "and let the truth be known." He then made his charges about the military installations.

MR. POWELL'S New York secretary, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson whose salary was paid from congressional funds, has been found guilty by a jury in Federal District Court, here, of income tax evasion. She is to be sentenced June 4.

At the trial, Joseph E. Ford, Mr. Powell's former campaign manager, testified that Mrs. Dodson had told him that she turned over her congressional salary to the congressman.

Col. Ralph J. White, commanding officer of the Barksdale Air Force Center, said he had ordered an inquiry of a similar change by Mr. Powell in the past and that a board, including two colored officers, had given the base "a clean bill of health."

Capt. Francis E. Fox, public information officer at Fort Eustis, said the post is integrated and there is "absolutely no segregation on the post."

LEHMAN CITES GAIN IN ARMY BIAS FIGHT

WASHINGTON- Oct. 29- Senator Herbert H. Lehman said today the army had abolished segregated off- luty educat n courses for servic men at all its ins ted the action affects three installations in the South.

The New York Democrat made public correspondence with the Army in which he objected to reports that Negro service men were being excluded from some courses conducted on military installations by private southern schools.

Times

The Army's reply said "agreement has been reached to permit no segregated classes, university extension or otherwise, on any military post." It added, however, that service men still could attend such classes off their posts. These might be segregated.

P. 26 C

The Army reply, dated Oct. 15, showed that segregated courses by the University of Georga were dropped at fort Bennings, Ga., last summer and resumed in downtown Columbus, Ga.

New York

At Fort Gordon, Ga., and Fort Jackson, S. C., classes were discontinued and the Army indicated no action to resume them either off or on post.

Non-segregated classes are conducted at Fort Rucker, Alabama, Fort Campbell, Ky., and Fort Bragg, N. C., the Army said.

Sun. 10-30-56

Mr. Lehman said he hoped the Air Force would take similar action.

3 Army Posts In South Drop Off-Duty Segregated Classes

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Sun. 10-30-56

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—An Army report said today off-duty educational classes have been dropped by three Southern Army posts since orders last spring banned racial segregation of the soldier-students.

The report was addressed to Sen. Lehman (D-NY), who had denounced segregation in classes on the bases as a "shocking affront to the law and conscience of our land." It was issued by Corter L. Burgess, assistant secretary of defense for manpower.

Burgess said on-base classes had been terminated at Ft. Benning and Ft. Gordon, Ga., and Ft. Jackson, S. C. He said nonsegregated classes continue at Ft. Rucker, Ala., Ft. Campbell, Ky., and Ft. Bragg, N.C.

The classes are offered on military bases under contracts with educational institutions for military personnel to attend in off-duty hours. They cover a range from high school to university training.

Burgess' letter to Lehman said the Army's antisegregation order was issued May 14, and said this was one day before Lehman had raised questions about it.

Lehman, making public today a file of correspondence with the Pentagon, said he hoped the Air Force also would ban racial segregation in such classes if it has not done so already.

Burgess told Lehman that an "agreement has been reached to permit no segregated classes, university extension or otherwise on any military post or installation." He added:

P. 2-H

"We encourage the advancement of personnel in uniform through enrollment in courses conducted during off-duty hours, such courses, of course, being approved courses offered by accredited institutions (presumably courses on the institutions' campuses). Obviously the military authorities cannot be expected to exercise controls in these academic situations."

Burgess' letter pointed to a memorandum from Col. Harold C. Lyon, chief of the 3rd Army Troop Information and Education Division, reporting on a survey of the integration policies at Southern bases.

Sun. 11-30-56

At Ft. Benning, the memorandum said, the University of Georgia "withdrew from on-post activity" on June 1. It said that as of June 7, University of Georgia classes for military personnel were being conducted at Baker High School in Columbus, Ga.

FT. RUCKER CLASSES

It said classes conducted by Richmond County, Ga., public school at Ft. Gordon were terminated May 31.

It said a contract with the University of South Carolina was terminated "at the close of the spring semester" and added there was "no record of a problem regarding segregation."

It said classes at Ft. Rucker "are conducted on a nonsegregated basis" by the State Teachers College of Troy and that Negro personnel can earn credits in these classes in the State Teachers College at Montgomery.

At Ft. Campbell, the memorandum said a program of college classes has been conducted on the post since April 1953, jointly by the Austin Peay State College of Clarksville, Tenn., for white personnel and the Agricultural and Industrial State University of Nashville for Negroes. It said the classes offered by Austin Peay instructors are nonsegregated.

"Racial segregation has never been an issue" at Ft. Bragg, the memorandum said.

Army Disclaims Bias Against Negro Worker

Washington Evening Star p. 13
New York
Sun. 9-30-56

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. — The Army said today it has given "unusually splendid treatment" to a Negro secretary in Europe instead of discriminating against her as charged by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., New York Democrat.

Sun. 9-30-56

Mr. Powell contended in a letter to Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker on Aug. 23 that Mrs. Louise Winston was being "forced out under highly suspicious circumstances."

In answer to inquiries, the Army made public a letter to Mr. Powell from Assistant Secretary Hugh S. Milton II, denying Mr. Powell's charges.

Mr. Milton said that immediately after arriving in Europe last Sept. 29, Mrs. Winston was promoted from an annual salary of $3175 to $3670 which normally would take three years.

Later, Mr. Milton said, it was decided that Mrs. Winston's position in the quartermaster school was no longer necessary. But she was "not discharged."

She has been offered a choice of two other positions at the same salary, he said.

Powell's Bias Charge Is Rejected by Army

Herald Tribune p. 3
Sun. 9-30-56

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP).—The Army today rejected a Congressman's charge that it discriminated against a Negro secretary employed in Europe. It said she has received "unusually splendid treatment."

New York N.Y.

The charge was made by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell jr., D., Negro Congressman from New York. He wrote Army Secretary Wilber M. Bruckner on Aug. 28 that the secretary, Mrs. Louise Winston, was being forced out "under highly suspicious circumstances." He contended Mrs. Winston was the only Negro secretary employed by the military services in Europe.

The Army made public a letter to Rep. Powell from Assistant Secretary Hugh M. Milton 2d. It explained the case in detail and said "there is no evidence of inequality or discrimination."

Mr. Milton said Mrs. Winston was promoted from $3,175 to $3,670 a year immediately after she arrived in Europe last Sept. 29. He said this normally would take three years and indicated she "was accorded unusually splendid treatment by the Army."

It was decided later that Mrs. Winston's position in the Quartermaster School was no longer necessary, but instead of being discharged, Mr. Milton said, she was offered a choice of two other positions at the same salary.

He said Rep. Powell "misstakenly assumed" that Mrs. Winston was the only Negro secretary in the European Command. There are "many" in such jobs and in other assignments, including school teachers, he said. He said civilians are selected on a basis of merit and fitness and no inquiry is made concerning race, politics or religion.

Integration in Force, Army Tells Powell

Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. F. 7-A
Sun. 5-27-56

Congressman Had Charged Service Was Reverting to Segregated Units

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Army said Saturday its policy of racial integration remains in force and is "changed in no way."

In answer to a question about a charge by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) that the Army is returning to racial segregation, an Army spokesman said:

"The Army policy on integration was changed in no way."

The spokesman did not elaborate.

Powell, a Negro, told a civil rights rally in New York Thursday night that "the leaders of our armed forces are guilty of treason" because, he said, they have disobeyed President Eisenhower's orders against segregation of military personnel.

He said he had "documented evidence" that "the official family and intimate friends of President Eisenhower are deliberately bringing back segregation."

* * *

IN CHARLESTON, S.C., Rep. Mendel Rivers (D-SC) said Friday night he will ask the House Armed Services Committee to call Powell to explain his charges.

Rivers, a member of the committee, told the annual convention of the National Sojourners, a Masonic organization:

"That Powell should select a group of distinguished patriots, who are unable because of their position to speak back, to villify is reprehensible."

River said he would take up the matter as soon as he can meet with the committee.

Powell could not be reached for comment.

In his New York speech, Powell said military orders called for "Caucasian personnel" in "fort after fort in this country, restoring segregation." He added:

"And right in Washington, D.C., at the Pentagon, that spearhead in the fight for world freedom, all Negro personnel are frozen at grade four or five."

Army Asserts Racial Policy Holding Fast

Advertiser
Mon. 5-27-56
Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—The Army said today its policy of racial integration remains in force and is "changed in no way."

In answer to a question about a charge by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) that the Army is returning to racial segregation, an Army spokesman said:

"The Army policy on integration was changed in no way."

The spokesman did not elaborate.

Powell, a Negro, told a civil rights rally in New York Thursday night that "the leaders of our armed forces are guilty of treason" because, he said, they have disobeyed President Eisenhower's orders against segregation of military personnel.

EXPLANATION SOUGHT

He said he had "documented evidence" that "the official family and intimate friends of President Eisenhower are deliberately bringing back segregation."

In Charleston, S. C., Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D-SC) said last night he will ask the House Armed Services Committee to call Powell to explain his charges.

Rivers, a member of the committee, told the annual convention of the National Sojourners, a Masonic organization:

"That Powell should select a group of distinguished patriots, who are unable because of their position to speak back, to villify is reprehensible."

Rivers said he would take up the matter as soon as he can meet with the committee.

Powell could not be reached for comment.

In his New York speech, Powell said military orders called for "Caucasian personnel" in "fort after fort in this country, restoring segregation." He added:

"And right in Washington, D. C., at the Pentagon, that spearhead in the fight for world freedom, all Negro personnel are frozen at grade four or five."

Powell Contends Order Disobeyed

Times-Picayune
Sat. 5-26-56

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N.Y.) charged at a civil rights rally conducted here that "the leaders of our armed forces are guilty of treason" for disobeying President Eisenhower's orders against segregation of military personnel.

In a prepared speech, Powell characterized Eisenhower as "powerless . . . A president in exile, a commander-in-chief of the armed forces stripped of his stars, a leader of the people insulated and isolated from them, the most commanding figure in the free world, captured by his own palace guard."

The Negro congressman said he had "documented evidence" to show that "the official family and intimate friends of President Eisenhower are deliberately bringing back segregation."

He cited military orders calling for "Caucasian personnel" in "fort after fort in this country, restoring segregation."

Powell named the 591st Military Police Company at Fort Bliss, Tex.; the 505 Airborne Infantry at Fort Bragg, N. C.; the Guided Missile Center in Maryland; the Ordnance Corps at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland; the 69th Infantry Division at Fort Dix, N. J., and units at Fort Eustis, Va., and Barksdale Air Force Base, La.

"And right in Washington, D. C. at the Pentagon, that spearhead in the fight for world freedom, all Negro personnel are frozen at grade four or five," he said.

Powell Cries Treason At Armed Forces Chiefs

Constitution
Sat. 5-26-56
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Rep. Powell (D-NY) Negro congressman and clergyman, says leaders of the armed forces have restored segregation in the ranks and thus are "guilty . . . of treason."

The Harlem Democrat says President Eisenhower, who ordered integration in the armed forces, is "powerless."

Addressing more than 16,000 persons at a civil rights rally at Madison Square Garden last night, Powell added:

"Eisenhower is now a President in exile, a commander-in-chief of the armed forces stripped of his stars, a leader of the people, insulated and isolated from them, the most commanding figure of the free world, captured by his own palace guard.

"STOPPED PROGRESS"

"The forces of reaction, obstruction, segregation, White Citizens Councils, Eastlandism, have reached out with the tentacles of his own palace guard and stopped his progress. . . .

"The leaders of our armed forces are guilty tonight of treason. Completely disregarding their powerless commander-in-chief, ignoring the secretaries of the three branches, they have actually restored segregation to the armed forces.

"If we were to be attacked by Russia tonight, we would have no unified command to meet the attack. Our strategy is chaos. Our ammunition is confusion. Our commander-in-chief is completely disregarded."

Powell said he has "documented evidence" that "the official family and intimate friends of President Eisenhower are deliberately bringing back segregation" to this country.

CITIES ARMY ORDERS

He quoted from what he described as official Army orders to support his charge that segregation has been restored in the armed forces.

Powell suggested that President Eisenhower call a conference at the White House and asked: "If (former President) Truman could appoint a human rights commission, why can't Eisenhower?"

Powell also demanded action by the Justice Department in naming a special civil rights assistant. He urged that a general order go out through the Defense Department to the effect "that insubordination and treason should stop immediately and integration proceed."

Powell suggested that A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the rally and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, lead a march on Washington "to save not just Negro people but to save the U. S. A. before it is too late—and time is running out."

The rally was held as a salute to "heroes of the South" in the fight for racial equality.

Powell accuses U. S. military of 'treason

News
Biloxi, Miss.
Fri. 5-25-56

NEW YORK, May 25—(AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Negro congressman and clergyman, says leaders of the armed forces have restored segregation in the ranks and thus are "guilty . . . of treason."

The Harlem Democrat says President Eisenhower, who ordered integration in the armed forces, is "powerless."

Addressing more than 16,000 persons at a civil rights rally at Madison Square Garden last night, Powell added:

"Eisenhower is now a president in exile, a commander-in-chief of the armed forces stripped of his stars, a leader of the people insulated and isolated from them, the most commanding figure of the free world, captured by his own palace guard.

"THE FORCES of reaction, obstruction, segregation, White Citizens Councils, Eastlandism, have reached out with the tentacles of his own palace guard and stopped his progress. . . .

"The leaders of our armed forces are guilty tonight of treason. Completely disregarding their powerless commander-in-chief, ignoring the secretaries of the three branches, they have actually restored segregation to the armed forces.

"If we were to be attacked by Russia tonight, we would have no unified command to meet this attack. Our strategy is chaos. Our ammunition is confusion. Our commander-in-chief is completely disregarded."

POWELL SAID he had "documented evidence" that "the official family and intimate friends of President Eisenhower are deliberately bringing back segregation" to this country.

He quoted from what he described as official Army orders to support his charge that segregation has been restored in the armed forces.

Powell suggested that President Eisenhower call a conference at the White House and asked:

"If (former President) Truman could appoint a human rights commission, why can't Eisenhower?"

Powell Cries Treason At Armed Forces Chiefs

Constitution Sat. 5-26-56 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Rep. Powell (D-NY) Negro congressman and clergyman, says leaders of the armed forces have restored segregation in the ranks and thus are "guilty . . . of treason."

The Harlem Democrat says President Eisenhower, who ordered integration in the armed forces, is "powerless."

Addressing more than 16,000 persons at a civil rights rally at Madison Square Garden last night, Powell added:

"Eisenhower is now a President in exile, a commander-in-chief of the armed forces stripped of his stars, a leader of the people, insulated and isolated from them, the most commanding figure of the free world, captured by his own palace guard.

"STOPPED PROGRESS"

"The forces of reaction, obstruction, segregation, White Citizens Councils, Eastlandism, have reached out with the tentacles of his own palace guard and stopped his progress. . . .

"The leaders of our armed forces are guilty tonight of treason. Completely disregarding their powerless commander-in-chief, ignoring the secretaries of the three branches, they have actually restored segregation to the armed forces.

"If we were to be attacked by Russia tonight, we would have no unified command to meet the attack. Our strategy is chaos. Our ammunition is confusion. Our commander-in-chief is completely disregarded."

Powell said he has "documented evidence" that "the official family and intimate friends of President Eisenhower are deliberately bringing back segregation" to this country.

CITIES ARMY ORDERS

He quoted from what he described as official Army orders to support his charge that segregation has been restored in the armed forces.

Powell suggested that President Eisenhower call a conference at the White House and asked: "If (former President) Truman could appoint a human rights commission, why can't Eisenhower?"

The rally was held as a salute to "heroes of the South" in the fight for racial equality.

Powell Wins Airport War

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-12-56

WASHINGTON — Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) has announced that his effort which began in November, 1955, to stop the building of segregated facilities in federal airports has been brought successfully to a close.

Under a new federal policy, federal aid airport program funds will not be used in the construction or reconstruction of any areas of a building which are intended for use by separate racial groups.

Powell Reportedly Happy To Explain 'Treason' Charge

Advertiser Mtn. 5-28-56 Montgomery, Ala. P. 2-A

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) said today he will be happy to appear before the House Armed Services Committee concerning his charges the Army is returning to racial segregation.

Powell, a Negro, told a civil rights rally here Thursday night that "the leaders of our armed forces are guilty of treason" because, he said, they have disobeyed President Eisenhower's orders against segregation of military personnel. The Army has denied any change in its racial policies.

In Charleston Friday, Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D-SC) said he will ask the House Armed Services Committee to call Powell to explain his charges.

Through an aide, Powell said in a statement:

"I will be happy to appear before the committee and I'm going to ask Rep. Rivers to extend me an invitation to appear."

New Lieutenant Colonel

Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from Major, nine-year Regular Army Officer Willard C. Stewart, commanding officer and professor of Military Science and Tactics at Morgan State College, is congratulated by President Martin D. Jenkins. The 36-year-old colonel is a native of Washington, D. C., and a graduate of Dunbar High and Howard University.

30a 1956

OFFICERS

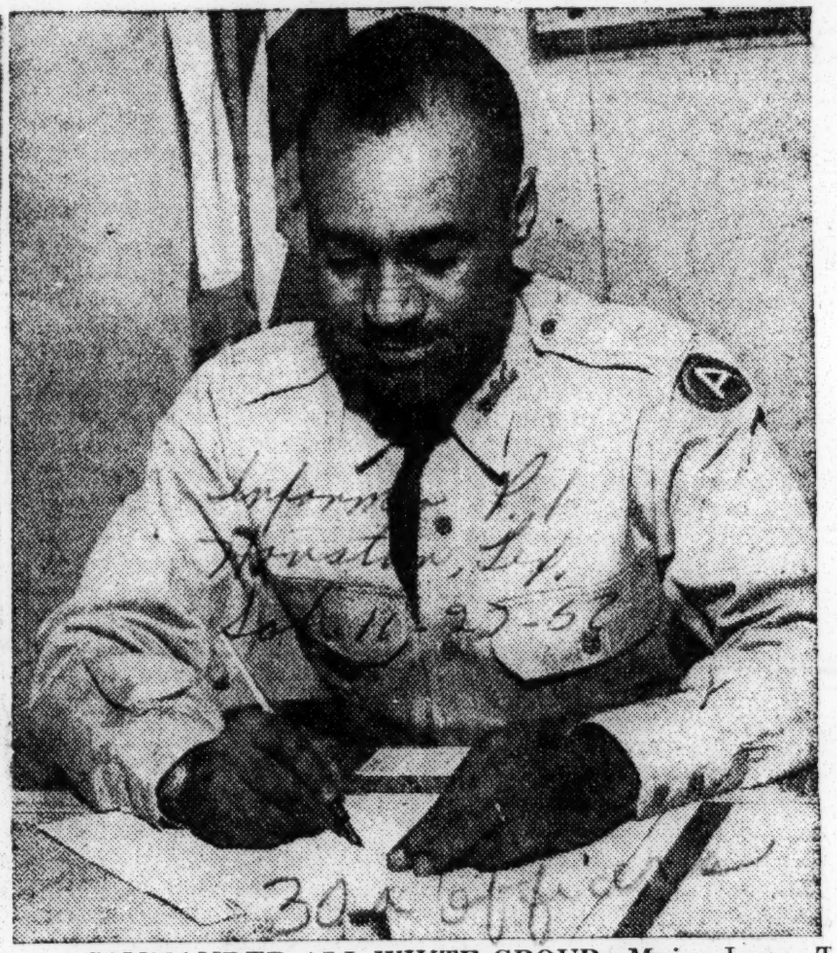
Maj Van Collins, Houstonian, To Duty At Ft Sam Houston

FT SAM HOUSTON -- Major Van E Collins, D C, a native Houstonian has been assigned to duty as Dental Officer of Fort Sam Houston, it was announced today by Col Henry F Taylor, deputy post commander. Major Collins previously was Dental Officer at Fort Devens, Mass.

Major Collins is a graduate of Phillis Wheatley High School and Fisk University and Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn receiving his degree in 1946. He is also a graduate of the Army Medical Service School at Brooke Army Medical Center, having completed a 15-weeks course in May this year.

Major Collins entered the Army September 1, 1949, and served in the Far East Command during the Korean conflict, from May 1950 to June 1953. Upon his return to the U S, he received his Fort Devens assignment.

The major and his wife, Annie have two children, Michael 5, and Jacqueline, 1. At the present time they are staying with Major Collins' father, Van Collins, of 1067 Waco st, Houston. They will join Major Collins at Fort Sam Houston within a few weeks.



COMMANDED ALL WHITE GROUP--Major James T Baker of Indianapolis, executive officer of the ROTC at Florida A and M University, commanded Company "C" at the Summer Armored ROTC Camp held at Fort Knox, Ky.. during the past summer. Company "C" was composed of cadets from colleges and universities which included Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn),Illinois, and Texas A and M. (A and M staff photo by Horace Jones, Jr.)

NEW OFFICER FOR THE U. S. ARMY — Second lieutenant Marvin Wilson, right center, Springfield, Ohio, is commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U. S. Army following his graduation at A&T College last week.

Warmoth T. Gibbs, dean of the college School of Education and Science and military coordinator for the Army and Air Force ROTC units at the college, present the commission as Miss Delores Watson, a Durham, N. C., coed pins on the bars. Looking on from right is Lt. Col. Aubrey O. Williams, professor of Military Science, in charge of the Army ROTC unit at the college.

Then

Now

The stern visaged looking man at left is Benjamin O. Davis as he looked in 1929. He was Lt. Col. at that time; he was 52 years old. At right is Gen. Davis as he looked during World War II.

DR. HARRIS NOW LIEUT-COLONEL

DR. J. B. HARRIS

Dr. J. B. Harris, prominent Atlanta physician and civic leader, has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the U S Army Reserve, It was learned yesterday.

Dr. Harris who has been idenitfied with military and defense organizations since 1942 was promoted from the rank of Major which he had held for several years while conducting a thriving private practice in the Atlanta area.

The promotion came from the Headquarters of the Third Army Chief of Georgia Military District Fort McPherson. In his new duties he will serve as Chief Medical Examiner 3050th Induction Station Headquarters, Georgia Military District 659 Ponce De Leon Ave., N. E.

Dr. Harris, who is a native Georgian, has established himself during the past decade in civic, religious and political affairs as well as military and medical.

EUROPEAN SERVICE

The physician, who served 41 months in Europe as a major, is officially credited with giving medical aid to and being responsible for the first 20,000 Germans to surrender at the close of the war. He is also credited with being one of a four man team called to the nation's capitol to set up a Veneral Disease Control system.

In the Atlanta area he will be remembered as the first president of the medical staff of the Hughes Spalding Pavilion; past President of the Atlanta Medical Association;: Chairman of the Atlanta Heart Fund Campaign, 1953, and executive of the Atlanta Voters League, (Chairman of Ward 1).

In addition he is an active member of Zion Hill Baptist Church and a member of the Deacon Board of that church.

In April Dr. Harris will take office as president of the Homer G. Phillips Alumni Medical Clinic. Dr. Harris lists among his schools, Morehouse College, MeHarry Medical College and Homer G. Phillips.

Dr. Harris first entered the military picture in 1942 as a captain of the Medical Corps. He was first stationed at Camp Livingston, Alexandria, La. After that he served at Camp Stewart, Ga., Camp Lee Va and then in the European Theatre. During his overseas service Dr. Harris saw action in Scottland, England, France, Belgium Holland; Luxembourgh and Germany.

Dr. Harris is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Harris both who are now living in Cleveland, Ohio. He is married to the former Miss Lottie Bailey and is the father of a daughter, Sylvia Harris.

Lt. and Mrs. Birt fly to Germany

TALLAHASSEE. — Army 2nd Lt. Charles J. Birt, whose wife, Cherridine, and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Birt, live at 615 Twenty-eighth Street, St. Petersburg, Fla., recently went to Germany where he is a members of the 2nd Armored Division.

Lt. Birt entered the Army last February and is a platoon leader with Company C of the division's 82d Reconnissance Battalion.

The Lt. was graduated from Florida A and M University in 1955 and is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Cleveland sergeant has been selected to assist in training of German Army

BONN, Germany — Sgt. 1c Richard Clark, 2565 E. 40th St., Cleveland, former Central High School track star, has been selected to assist in the training of the new German army.

Sergeant Clark is one of 24 enlisted men selected from units in the U.S. Army, Europe, to work with the German army at the Adnernach training site about 25 miles south of Bonn.

A veteran of the Korean war, Clark was a section leader in Company A, 39th Infantry Regiment, Ninth Infantry Division in Nurnberg prior to his selection for new duties with the German Training Assistance Group.

* * *

WHEN ASKED about his selection, the 22-year-old sergeant said: "I consider it an honor to be selected for this assignment and feel that it will be beneficial to them and myself. I have never worked with an army of a different country before."

Clark said he finds Germany "a very interesting and fascinating country," and although the ways of the people are different, he has found the Germans to be very friendly.

A FIVE-YEAR Army veteran, Clark ran on the Central High School track team in 1949 and 1950. Before entering the Army he was employed as a shipping clerk with the Cleveland Ignition Company.

Sgt. 1/c RICHARD CLARK

Sergeant Clark completed his high school education while stationed at Fort Knox, Ky. He arrived in Germany from Fort Knox in May, 1955 and was assigned to the 39th Infantry Regiment in Nurnberg.

His grandmother, Mrs. Jessie Snowden, lives at the 40th St. address.

He spent considerable time overseas in Europe both during World War II and during the occupation as platoon leader, company and battalion commander of quartermaster truck units. His outfits worked for the famed "Red Ball Express" supply organization and for General Patton's Third Army during the war.

60-Yard Dash Champion of '38 Now Speeds Cargo for the Army

Freight Officer Here Lost Chance at Olympics as War Barred '40 Games

Old sprinters never really stop running. They just apply their speed and competitive spirit to other fields.

Take Lieut. Col. Benjamin W. Johnson, newly appointed deputy chief of the Freight Traffic Division at the Brooklyn Army Terminal.

In 1938 at the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden, Ben Johnson, just fresh out of Columbia College, ran the sixty-yard dash in 6.1 seconds—a mark standing today. A year earlier he and Jesse Owens ran the sixty-meter indoor dash in 6.6 seconds, another record still on the books.

Colonel Johnson, now deeply involved in the vital task of supervising the movement of millions of tons of cargo dispatched each year through the Port of New York to American defense forces all over the world, has only one regret as far as his career in sports is concerned. World War II canceled the 1940 Olympics.

The trim Transportation Corps officer, now 40 years old, said that he had taught school in South Jersey for several years after graduating from Columbia before enlisting in the Army in his home town of Plymouth, Pa., late in 1942. He was commissioned a second lieutenant, gradually rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel and developed a liking for Army life. As it developed his plans for an eventual career as a lawyer dimmed and died.

The final step came in 1947 when he applied for transfer into the Regular Army.

U. S. Army

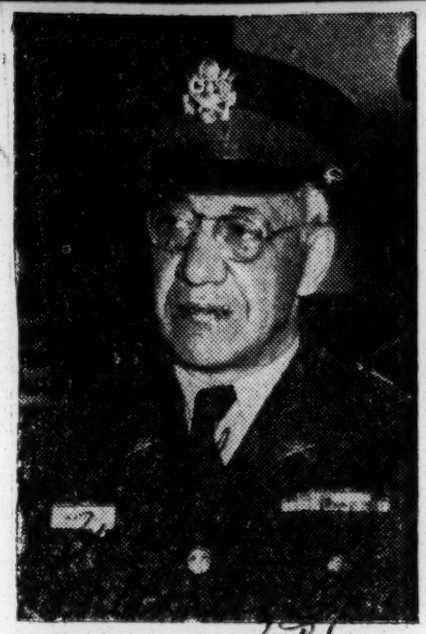
Lieut. Col. B. W. Johnson

His peacetime assignments included two special courses at Fort Eustis, Va., the Army's Transportation Center, and command of an R. O. T. C. unit at a Southern university.

Colonel Johnson is still interested in sports. But nowadays he prefers a quiet game of golf or a leisurely fishing trip down the Jersey Coast or to an upstate trout stream.

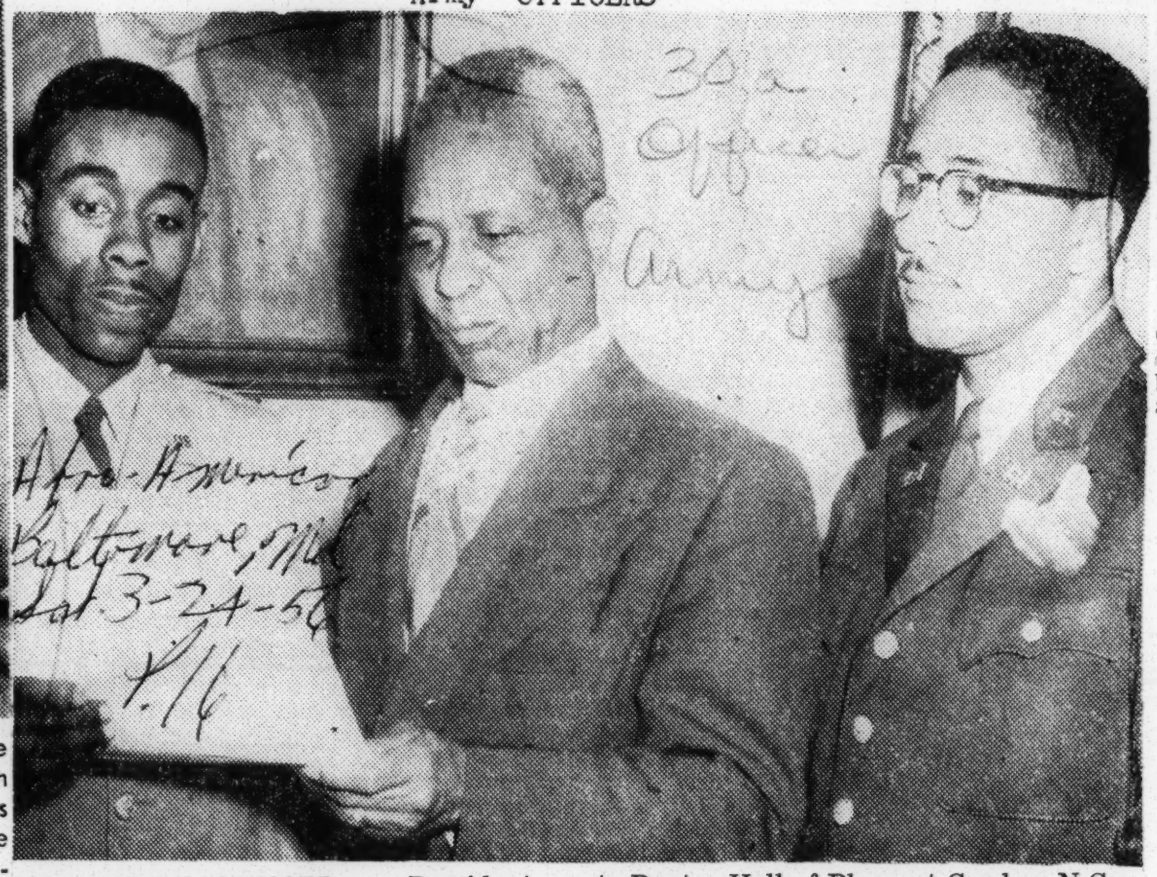
His hobbies include amateur photography and keeping up with fellow athletes of two decades ago. Among them are Jesse Owens, Eulace Peacock, Johnny Woodruff, Francis Ryan and Archie Williams.

Colonel Johnson makes his legal home in Camden, N. J., but while assigned to the Brooklyn Army Terminal he lives in a small apartment with his wife, Hannabel, and their son, Worbert, at 660 Pauly Place, Brook-lyn.



INTEGRATED REGIMENT TEAM — When the 178th Regiment Combat Team leaves Chicago July 28, for Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, the above officers, Lt. Col. George W. Rose, executive officer of the Team; Colonel Raymond Watkins, commanding officer; and Major Bertram Pratt, adjutant and S-1, will guide the training and operations of the unit. The team is a National Guard unit and trains for two weeks at McCoy, in the hills of Wisconsin, this year. The Team has been integrated and members of many races are among its members. The Team is made up of artillery, infantry, tank, medical, and service units, each capable of existing independent of the other. The officers recently returned from Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., where they took courses preparatory to leaving for Camp McCoy, Wis.

ARRIVE HOME—Home for the first time in three years are Sergeant First Class and Mrs. A. B. Stewart who arrive in Jackson, Miss., recently from Germany where the sergeant was stationed with the U. S. Army. The couple will remain in the States, with Mrs. Stewart living in Jackson and Sergeant Stewart reporting for assignment to Fort Bragg, N. C.



NEW ARMY OFFICER — President Warmoth T. Gibbs of A. and T. College presents second lieutenant commission to Bantee Hall of Pleasant Garden, N.C., as Lt. Col. Aubrey O. Williams, A. and T. military science professor, looks on.

Named Officer Of the Month

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, Utah. — Master Sergeant Jessie W. Haggans recently was named "NCO of the Month" at Hill AFB, Utah.

He is the son of Mrs. Octavia Ward, 3025 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo. He was the honor man for February.

M-SGT. JESSIE W. HAGGANS

Lieutenant Colonel William J. Hall, wing executive at Hill AFB, presented the sergeant an engraved identification bracelet and letter of commendation at ceremonies in the colonel's office.

A Non-Commissioned Officer

Sgt. Haggans is in charge at the veterinarian section at the base hospital. He was singled out for his work in preparing a supervisor's handbook, containing office policies and procedures. The handbook will enable future supervisors to take over the section with a minimum of training.

The sergeant entered the cavalry in September, 1935, at Fort Riley Kas. He transferrd to the air service in 1943. In June 1954 the award winner reported to Hill AFB.

Sgt. Haggans and his wife, Martha, reside at nearby Hill Garden Homes. They have four children: Jesse, 13; Lorna, 7; Reginald, t and Patricia, 7 months.

U.S. Army promotes Johnson in Germany

BAD KREUZNACH (Special) —Lt. Col. Edward C. Johnson, former second Armored Division training executive officer and a member of the division since March, 1954, has been appointed, new assistant chief of staff, G2, replacing Lt. Col. Charles H. Hallden.

Col. Johnson, a 1934 graduate of Wilberforce University, served as a reserve officer from 1934 until 1941, when he entered active service.

He served with the 366th Inf. Regt. from 1941 to 1946, prior to an assignment at the Infantry Training Center, Ft. McClellan, Ala.

* * *

FROM 1946 TO 1950, Col. Johnson was professor of military science and tactics at North Carolina A and T College. He received his master of science degree from the same college in 1950.

Before joining the second Armored Division, Colonel Johnson served for four years with the Office of the Secretary of the Army.

During his Army service, Colonel Johnson has attended the Quartermaster School, Command and General Staff College, Army Information School, Infantry School and USAREUR Military Intelligence School.

Among his decorations are the bronze star ribbon with three battle stars the Army commendation ribbon and the combat Infantryman's badge.

* * *

WHILE STATIONED with the second Armored Division at Bad Kreuznach, Germany, Colonel Johnson has been active in the Bad Kreuznach American Youth Activities program, having served as the president of the organization.

EDWARD C. JOHNSON

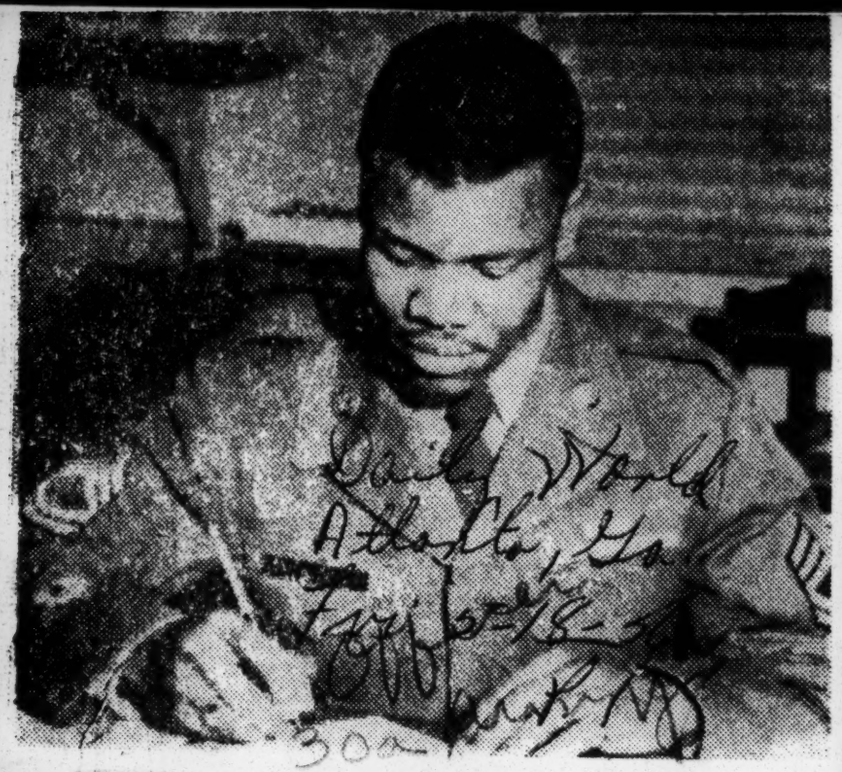
He has also served as a member of the Bad Kreuznach School Board.

Col. Johnson's wife, Mrs. Gladys Campanella Johnson of Philadelphia, Pa., is the sister of Roy Campanella, catcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

She is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and she did graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania.

She has been a high school teacher in Philadelphia.

In Germany, Mrs. Johnson has served as an officer in the Bad Kreuznach Women's Club and as chairman of the Red Cross Gray Ladies. She is now serving as the chairman of the Office of Volunteers of the American Red Cross for the Bad Kreuznach, Mainz and Worms areas.



SERGEANT FIRST CLASS CARTER MARSHALL of Manchester, Georgia and graduate of Albany State College (Georgia), 1950 now serves as Administrative Specialist at the Sasebo Out-Port in Japan. Sergeant Marshall is beginning his sixth year of Army life. — (U. S. Photo)

M-SGT. ALVIN J. JOHNSON, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Johnson, 5119 Kimbark ave., Chicago, who is serving with the Sixth Troop Carrier Squadron supply section, recently graduated from Sophia university, Tokyo, as the first Air Force member in Japan and the second in the Far East to complete "Operation Bootstrap" in an overseas college. He lives in Japan with wife, Michiyo, and their three children.

D. C. Sergeant Honored as Outstanding

Sgt. Albert E. Tucker, 29, son of Thelma B. Tucker, 124 F st. nw., won a three-day pass and a plaque as NCO and Soldier of the Month last month in Nahbollenback, Germany.

Sgt. Tucker

Tucker, now assigned to the 85th Quartermaster Corps, served in Japan during World War II. After the war, he studied electrical engineer at Georgetown University and worked at the Navy Department. He reenlisted last year.

He attended Armstrong High School. Sgt. Tucker's wife, Evora H. Tucker, and son, Reginal Eugene, live at 3136 10th st. nw.

LONG TRIP BEGINS — SFC and Mrs. Samuel Atwood and children, Octavia, 3, and Tracy, 18 months, get settled in their Pullman compartment at Fort Carson, Colo., for the first leg of their journey to Ulm, Germany, with the 13th Infantry Regiment of the 8th Infantry Division under "Operation Gyroscope," the Army's unit rotation plan. Sgt. Atwood, from St. Louis, Mo., and his wife, a former resident of Indianapolis, Ind., left on the first troop train carrying the regiment to the port of embarkation in New York. The 8th at Fort Carson is changing stations with the 9th Infantry Division in southern Germany during the next three months.

SOMETHING TO SMILE ABOUT.—When S-Sgt. Thomas H. Hayes (right) was welcomed to Tennessee State university's AFROTC detachment as an administrative officer by Major Dudley M. Watson, air science professor, he registered the joy of being back in his native Tennessee after nearly three years in Japan, Korea, and France. Sgt. Hayes is a career airman with seven years of service. His citations include Korean Campaign, national defense, and united nations service medals. A Memphian by birth, he is married to the former Miss Juanita Jackson also of the Bluff City.

SOMETHING TO SMILE ABOUT — When S-Sgt. Thomas H. Hayes (right) was welcomed to Tennessee State University's AFROTC detachment as an administrative officer by Major Dudley M. Watson, air science professor, he registered the joy of being back in his native Tennessee after nearly three years in Japan, Korea, and France. Sgt. Hayes is a career airman with seven years of service. His citations include Korean campaign, national defense, and United Nations service medals. A Memphian by birth,

Afro-American
Sat. 4-21-56
P. 17
Baltimore, Md
30a Area

AT AIR CONCLAVE—Tennessee State University Cadet Major Reuben Davis, left, of Memphis, and Cadet Lt. Flem Otey Jr. of Nashville, just back from Colorado, discuss their official report to be made to the university's AFROTC Detachment 790. Davis and Otey were delegates to the seventh annual conclave of the Air Arnold Society in Denver.

Courier
Sat. 4-21-56
P. (2)
Pittsburgh, Pa.
30

AFROTC "BRASS"—Tennessee State University Cadet Maj. Reuben Davis (left) of Memphis, and Cadet Lieut. Flem Otey Jr., of Nashville — just back from Colorado — discuss their official report to be made to the university's AFROTC detachment.

Clarksville VFW Post Elects

Courier P. (2)
Sat. 4-21-56
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn. — Garrett Hollinsworth Post 9789 VFW of Clarksville, claiming to be the largest Negro post in the state, elected the following officers for 1956-1957.

Willie Radcliffe, post commander; Robert Morris, senior vice-commander; Clarence Smith Jr., vice commander; Bernard E. Coleman, quartermaster; Claude C. Campbell, chaplain; John Galbreath, three-year trustee; Elias Fletcher, one-year trustee; House Committee: Otis Martin, John E. Young, Benny G. Woodson and Samuel Thomas.

SOMETHING TO SMILE ABOUT — When S-Sgt. Thomas H. Hayes, right, was welcomed to Tennessee State University AFROTC detachment as an administrative officer by Major Dudley M. Watson, air science professor, he registered the joy of being back in his native Tennessee after nearly three years in Japan, Korea and France.

Afro-American
Sat. 4-21-56
Baltimore, Md.

Completes Basic

Airman Robert S. Willis of Norfolk has recently completed basic training at the Lackland AFB, San Antonio, Texas.

A June graduate of Booker T. Washington high school, Airman Willis is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Percy Willis of 974 May avenue Norfolk. He is now stationed at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, and studying electronics.

200 Watch Paratroopers Stage Mid-Air Rescue

FORT BRAGG, N. C. — A quick mid-air grab and some cool thinking under pressure averted what could have been a disaster at Fort Benning last week, when an 82nd Airborne division paratrooper grabbed the unopened parachute of a fellow trooper 1,200 feet in the air.

About 200 spectators who had come to see a full scale rehearsal of the 740-man parachute jump staged later for the Joint Civilian Orientation conference, watched breathlessly as the two rode to within 200 feet of the ground on a single parachute, then separated for safe landings.

Sgt. Johnson, also 26, is the son Cpl. William H. Wise were the participants in this airborne drama.

Both men, from Tank Company 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment, had jumped from the same C-119 flying boxcar.

30TH JUMP

Cpl. Wise, 26, is the son of Mrs. Reelarm Williams of 442 Flordon st., Vallejo, Calif. The Fort Benning jump was his 30th.

Sgt. Johnson, also 26, is the so of James P. Johnson of Route 2, Fayetteville, N. C. It was his ninth jump.

"I got a terrific opening shock when my "chute deployed," said Sgt. Johnson, "then before I had a chance to look up and check my canopy (parachute) I felt a tugging on my suspension lines."

The tugging was Cpl. Wise, whose parachute had not opened. He plunged into Sgt. Johnson's lines, and somehow managed to thread his way through them. His partially opened parachute then hit Sgt. Johnson.

FAST ACTION

"I grabbed it and held it," said Sgt. Johnson. "It was the only thing I could do. But it all happened so fast, I didn't realize just what had happened. I only knew something was wrong. I thought at first that my reserve had come open. Then I heard Cpl. Wise yelling at me to turn him loose," Cpl. Wise, looking up, had seen what had happened. He also saw something else. Sgt. Johnson's parachute was full of holes, apparently torn by the jolt of grabbing Cpl. Wise.

"I told him to turn me loose, but when I saw the condition of his 'chute thinking we could both pull our reserves," said Cpl. Wise. "We weren't going much faster than the others, but the danger was that his 'chute might have collapsed, what with the extra weight and the holes in it."

If this had happened within 100 feet of the ground, it is probable that neither man would have had time to activate his reserve.

"I looked up after I heard Wise hollering," said Sgt. Johnson, "and when I saw those holes, I don't mind admitting I got a little shock. They taught us in Jump School that if you have a hole bigger than your helmet, you should pull your reserve. There were about six in mine, and they looked bigger than a house to me.

"I saw we still had a couple of hundred feet to go, so I decided to try to get rid of Cpl. Wise. I knew he'd have time to pull his reserve, but as it turned he didn't have to."

Instead of merely loosing his "hitch-hiker," Sgt. Johnson fed out Cpl. Wise's parachute hand over hand, shook it out and it caught air. Wise rode safely to the ground.

DIDN'T NEED IT

"I saw he was safely away, but I still had those holes," said the catcher, "I pulled my reserve. I guess I didn't need it."

Despite the holes, Sgt. Johnson's parachute was holding him up. Since he was making an almost normal descent now, there was no rush to air to billow his reserve. It slithered out and up, over his head, but was unopened. So he pulled it back down, tucked it between his legs and hit the ground safely.

"You know, I'm not normally superstitious," said Sgt. Johnson, "but usually I carry a scarf I got from my girl. This was the first time I jumped without it. I guess next time I'll not forget it."

Pilot Shoots Self Down; That's Speed

WASHINGTON, (INS) — The navy told a fabulous story Thursday of how the pilot of a supersonic jet fighter shot himself down by overtaking cannon shells that he himself had fired.

The pilot, Tom Attridge, was traveling somewhat faster, but Attridge by chance went into a dive that cut a shorter path toward the earth, and thus shot himself.

He survived with injuries.

Attridge is a test pilot for the Gruman Aircraft Co. the freak accident occurred Sept. 21, over Long Island while he was flying a F-11 — A new carier-based fighter that the navy said is still in the experimental stage.

According to the navy account, Attridge's mission was to reach top speed and then fire his four 20 mm cannon toward the ocean.

After executing a shallow dive at an altitude of about 15,000 feet, he fired a four-second burst from his cannon.

He then went into a steeper dive and fired a second burst, Moments later, something shattered the bullet-proof glass in his cockpit.

Attridge headed toward the test field, at Peconic River near Calverton ,Long Island. When his engine died, he crash landed in woods a half mile short of the field.

Examination showed that one of his own shells had pierced his engine. Attridge, a 33-year-old ex-navy pilot, sufered a fractured leg and three broken vertebrae in the crash.

The navy said a total of three shells "struck" — or were "struck" by — the plane. All were test "slugs" and they been live ammunition they would have exploded on impact, and the plane would have been blown from the sky.

Negro Priest Joins Air Corp

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) —Father Louis V. LeDoux, the first Negro priest to be ordained for a Catholic diocesan in the South and former priest of St. Mary's church, Port Barre, La., will embark on a new career, Oct. 28.

Father LeDoux, who has been conducting a parish mission at Our Lady of Lourdes church here, will report for active duty with the Air Force on that date. He has been commissioned a first lieutenant.

Father LeDoux graduated from the French Seminary in Montreal, Canada in 1952. He is a native of Lake Charles, La.

A RESCUE AMONG THE CLOUDS.—Corporal William H. Wi (front left) and M-Sgt. Raymon F. Johnson with the chute th both rode to safety after Johnson grabbed Wise in a mid- jump, high above Fryar Drop Zone at Fort Benning, G The 82nd Airborne Division troopers, Johnson and Wise, memb of the 325 Airborne Infantry regiment at Ft. Bragg, N. C., w among 740 paratroopers making a mass jump before the eyes 70 top business and industrial leaders of the Joint Civilian Ori tation Conference. —(U. S. Army Photo By Melendez).

LT. TITUS SAUNDERS

Air Force bowed to Miss. bigotry

Afro-American p.1
Sat. 12-8-56

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

(Picture on Page 2)

LOCKBURNE AIR FORCE BASE, Ohio. — Lt. Titus Saunders, 25, reversed his decision not to resign from the Air Force because of the possible effect the decision could have upon veterans benefits for himself and his family. As a result, Saunders will leave the service with a "second rate" discharge.

When Saunders left the Air Force at midnight Saturday, it was the culmination of a bizzare story of Mississippi justice peppered with mob violence, backwoods trials, and pressure applied against the Air Force by U.S. Senator John Stennis.

Baltimore

IN AN EXCLUSIVE AFRO interview, the airman made the first full statement of his encounter with Mississippi law and justice.

He charges that he was convicted of crimes the authorities knew he did not commit and that Air Force officials privately told him they had no alternative but to release him because of pressure applied by Mississippi Senator John Stennis and others.

Major A. I. Rappoport, public relations officer at the base, admitted that Saunders was receiving a "second rate" discharge.

He said "Lt. Saunders is being given a general discharge under honorable conditions. However, this is not the best type of discharge. There is a move now afoot to correct the record to show that he was given an honorable discharge."

Saunders told his story and submitted transcripts of court proceedings to corroborate his statements.

* * *

THE RECORD shows that on November 20, 1954, Saunders and four other persons, three men and two women were driving along a street in Columbus, Miss.

The car belonged to Saunder's mother and was being driven by a young woman friend of Saunders.

According to Saunders, a white woman pulled her car from the curb and into the path of the Saunders car. The Saunders car struck the rear of the woman's car and bent the tail pipe.

Saunders says he alighted from the car and began to discuss the matter with the white woman. He charges that several white men began to gather and verbally abused him.

* * *

THE FOLLOWING morning, Sunday, Lt. Colonel Ethel Branham, commander of the Columbus Air Force base, visited the jail and attempted to place bond for Saunders.

Saunders said: "They would not let him bail me out. They told him it would not be safe and that I would go on trial the following day."

On Monday morning authorities were unable to hold the trial at Columbus because a mob of white men had gathered near the court room.

In the meantime friends had retained a lawyer to represent Saunders and Evans, one of the riders in the auto.

* * *

SAUNDERS said: "The lawyer took a $50 retainer and called my mother for additional money. He then advised me to plead guilty to all of the charges. I told him I was not guilty. That I was not driving the car."

Afro-American

According to Saunders, the lawyer told them he had to live in Mississippi and could not represent them if they did not plead guilty.

After conference with Chaplain Benjamin Adams from the Columbus Air Force Base, Saunders insisted on his innocence and the lawyer withdrew from the case refunding the retainer.

Sat. 12-8-56

The record shows that Saunders was tried the following Wednesday.

Saunders said: "We were sneaked out of the back door and taken to a small country school house. There were five colored people in the room, and the police ran them out.

"We were tried without benefit of counsel and were convicted. I was given three months and fined $300.

* * *

CHAPLAIN ADAMS, now pastor of a Presbyterian church in New Jersey, has confirmed Saunder's statement.

Adams said: "I was there at the trial . . .if that is what you call it. Saunders did not have a lawyer and none of his witness were called."

Saunders said:

"I offered to pay the damage to her car. I was not worried about mother's car because it was insured."

The white woman was willing to accept payment, Saunders said, but a white man, later identified as a chain gang boss, insisted on calling the state patrol.

Saunders said: "I attempted to talk with him and explain it was not necessary to call the police because we could settle the matter."

* * *

THE NOW discharged air man said that the chain gang boss returned to a store, from which he had witnessed the accident, and got a long pole with a two-pronged steel hook at one end.

He said: "The white man began to jab at me with the pole and dared me to go for my knife or gun."

When the police arrived they inquired who was driving the Saunders car. According to Saunders, a white by-stander said: "One of them yellow gals was driving it."

Saunders said: "Despite this I was arrested and charged with drunken driving, public profanity, resisting arrest, and moving my car from the scene of the accident."

* * *

SAUNDERS ADMITS he had been drinking wine, but insists he was not drunk. He also admits that he moved the car from the street to permit traffic to pass.

He said: "The white woman also moved her car for the same reason. They did not arrest her."

According to the statement, Saunders and his friend, Lester Evans, a worker at the Columbus Air Force Base where Saunders was stationed, were placed in the patrol wagon and taken to jail.

He said: 'They beat Evans with blackjacks once we were in the wagon and beat me with the pole.

"We both asked for medication when we reached the jail but it was denied us."

According to Saunders, he was then taken to jail via back roads with a mob in hot pursuit. Once safely in jail, his hair was cut and he was put in chains.

Three days later Saunders was released on an appeal bond provided by a friend he describes as "an influential white Southerner."

THE SAME man, according to Saunders, also paid a local lawyer a $1,000 fee to arrange the appeal. A new trial was granted.

An all-white jury found Saunders guilty on all four charges and the presiding judge, John D. Green, sentenced Saunders to six months on the chain gang.

Saunders said: "I was told this would teach me to question the verdict of a lower court in Mississippi."

Saunders remained free on appeal while the Mississippi Supreme Court studied the case.

In the meantime he was transferred to Lockbourne Air Base in Ohio.

Last June the Mississippi Supreme Court upheld the lower court findings and the State sought to extradite Saunders.

* * *

THE STATE of Ohio refused extradition and it was then that pressure was applied upon the Air Force to cause Saunders' release.

In the past two weeks Saunders has submitted his regination and retracted it twice.

He said: "I cannot now tell why I did this. But I do have my reasons."

Top officials told the AFRO that Saunders' actions were based upon legal advice.

They explained, "If he makes a full fight of this thing and loses he will be in line for an even worse type discharge than he is getting now. But by taking the general discharge with honor, he can have full veterans benefits and still fight to clear his name."

* * *

SAUNDERS will remain at the base until he can find housing. He said: "As of now I do not have any definite plans for the future."

ORIENTATION FLIGHT — Lt. Col. William A. Campbell, right, professor of air science, prepares for a T-33 flight at Maxwell Air Force Base. Cadet Lt. Col. Eddie W. Harris will accompany him. Harris, a senior in the school of Mechanical Industries, is currently commander of the 15th AFROTC Tiger Group.

'Ousted' Flier Discharged Honorably

Post-Herald
Tues. 12-4-56
Birmingham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (U.P.)— Air Force Secretary Donald A. Quarles today ordered that an honorable discharge certificate be issued Lt. Titus A. Saunders, 25-year-old Negro officer who was forced to resign from the Air Force because he was convicted on drunk driving charge in Mississippi.

Saunders had received a discharge "under honorable conditions," a step below an honorable discharge.

Quarles took the action in approving the findings of the Air Force Discharge Review Board. Saunder's resignation from the Air Force was effective Dec. 1.

Saunders resigned after the Air Force gave him the alternative of resigning or being discharged from the service on less than honorable conditions.

Saunder's former chaplain, The Rev. Benjamin H. Adams of Basking Ridge, N. J., claimed that Saunders was convicted on a "trumped up" drunken driving charge in Mississippi and is "a victim of circumstance and racial prejudice."

Saunders' conviction grew out of an accident in which his car, driven by a woman companion, hit the car of a white woman. Saunders, who comes from Meigs, Ga., was found guilty because he moved the car out of the line of traffic after the accident.

Negro Offic d Senator 'Pressured' Him Quits Air Force

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Air Force said today Lt. Titus A. Saunders, 25, Negro officer who has contended Sen. Stennis (D-Miss) was "pressuring" the service to dismiss him, has resigned and will doff his uniform this week.

Saunders' difficulties stemmed from his conviction in Mississippi in 1954 on charges of drunken driving.

The Air Force last week gave Saunders a choice between resigning under honorable conditions or being dropped from the rolls.

Saunders at first said he would resign, but he informed Secretary of the Air Force Quarles by telegram Sunday that he was rescinding his decision.

An Air Force spokesman said Saunders changed his mind again today and sent a message saying he would resign.

The spokesman said Air Force headquarters acted on the message, approved the resignation and gave instructions that Saunders be separated on Dec. 1 "under honorable conditions."

At Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio, where he is stationed, Saunders said:

"I changed my mind, but at the present time I can't tell why."

Questioned about this, Saunders said he doubted he would disclose his reasons later.

He said he sent a telegram to the Air Force director of personnel stating:

"Disregard —repeat— disregard my telegram dated 25 Nov. 1956 requesting my application of resignation be withdrawn."

Saunders entered the service in 1951 after receiving his commission through ROTC training at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

While stationed at Columbus, Miss., in 1954, Saunders was convicted in a state court of drunken driving. While free on $2,000 bond pending an appeal, he was transferred to Lockbourne.

The Mississippi Supreme Court subsequently upheld the conviction and the state sought to extradite Saunders from Ohio to serve a six-month jail sentence imposed by the lower court. Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio refused the request.

A spokesman said it is Air Force policy, when a reserve officer is convicted in a civil court, to give him a choice of resigning or being dropped. He denied "pressure" was involved in the decision.

Saunders said Pentagon officials told him Friday that Sen. Stennis had been using pressure to either have him transferred back to Mississippi or dropped from the service.

Stennis said in a weekend statement that he had written Pentagon officials "inviting their attention to the case and calling on them to take action with reference to keeping an officer who is convicted in a civil court, of drunken driving. He was arrested in Columbus, Miss., on Nov. 20, 1951. While out on $2,000 bond pending appeal of his conviction, the Air Force transferred him from Columbus to Lockbourne.

Gov. Lausche refused extradition after a July hearing at which attorneys for the officer said he "might not survive" the Mississippi sentence. In addition to the jail sentence, Saunders was fined $250.

Saunders gave this account of the events which led up to his resignation:

"I was called into the division commander's office (Gen. Hewitt T. Wheless, commander of the 801st Air Division) last Tuesday and informed that I must either resign or be dropped from the rolls of the Air Force. They gave me until Friday to make my decision." Gen. Wheless was not available for comment.

Saunders, a native of Meigs, Ga., is married and has a 5-month old son. His tour of duty would have expired next July.

Pressured Into Quitting Air Force, Negro Says

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 24 (AP)—A Negro Air Force officer at Lockbourne Air Force Base here says he has been "forced" to resign his commission as the result of pressure brought by a Mississippi senator.

Lt. Titus A. Saunders Jr., 25, said he was informed last Tuesday by the base division commander's office that "I must either resign my commission or be dropped from the rolls of the Air Force." Saunders added that Pentagon officials had told him the Air Force has been under pressure from U. S. Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) to either have him transferred back to Mississippi or dropped from the service.

No comment was immediately available from the senator or the Pentagon.

* * *

THE STATE OF Mississippi last summer sought to have Saunders extradited to serve a six-month jail sentence for drunken driving. He was arrested in Columbus, Miss., on Nov. 20, 1951. While out on $2,000 bond pending appeal of his conviction, the Air Force transferred him from Columbus to Lockbourne.

Gov. Lausche refused extradition after a July hearing at which attorneys for the officer said he "might not survive" the Mississippi sentence. In addition to the jail sentence, Saunders was fined $250.

Saunders gave this account of the events which led up to his resignation:

"I was called into the division commander's office (Gen. Hewitt T. Wheless, commander of the 801st Air Division) last Tuesday and informed that I must either resign or be dropped from the rolls of the Air Force. They gave me until Friday to make my decision." Gen. Wheless was not available for comment.

"I REQUESTED and was granted permission to see the air adjutant general in Washington. I flew to Washington Thursday and on Friday was told by the air adjutant that the Air Force has been under a great deal of pressure in the matter.'

"The air adjutant did not mention Sen. Stennis but other Pentagon officials told me that Sen. Stennis went to the air secretary and tried to have me either transferred back to Mississippi or released from the service."

Lt. Saunders did not identify the Pentagon officials who named Sen. Stennis.

Lt. Saunders continued:

"I have written the air secretary requesting a hearing but so far I have received no reply.

"I decided that I would resign rather, than allow myself to be dismissed in order to protect my benefits as a veteran. My resignation is effective Monday. It is a general discharge under honorable conditions but as far as I'm concerned that is not an honorable discharge."

* * *

SAUNDERS said that Pentagon sources informed him that "there is absolutely nothing in the Air Force regulations to justify your being discharged."

Air Force regulations, however, do provide that a reserve officer may be "dropped from the rolls" (dismissed without a formal discharge) for conviction of a crime. His Mississippi conviction could conceivably be made the basis for dismissal.

NEGRO AIR OFFICER 'FORCED' TO RESIGN

Charges Stennis Demanded His Ouster—Senator Cites Conduct in Auto Mishap

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 24 (AP)—A Negro Air Force officer at Lockbourne Air Force Base here says he has been "forced" to resign his commission because of pressure brought by a Mississippi Senator.

Lieut. Titus A. Saunders Jr., 25 years old, said he was informed last Tuesday by the base division commander's office that "I must either resign my commission or be dropped from the rolls of the Air Force." Lieutenant Sanders added that Pentagon officials had told him the Air Force had been under pressure from Senator John Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, to have him transferred to Mississippi or to be dropped from the service.

The State of Mississippi last summer sought to have Lieutenant Saunders extradited to serve a six-month jail sentence for drunken driving. He was arrested in Columbus, Miss., on Nov. 20, 1954. While out on $2,000 bond pending appeal of his conviction, the Air Force transferred him from Columbus to Lockbourne.

Senator Stennis, in a statement issued tonight in Jackson, Miss., said:

"After this case had been affirmed by the Mississippi Supreme Court and the defendant became a fugitive from justice, I wrote the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Air Force, inviting their attention to the case and calling on them to take action with reference to keeping an officer who was in default of his bond.

"I also called attention to the sworn record in the case referring to excessive use of profanity upon the occasion of arrest of this defendant, in the presence of several witnesses, persons of my acquaintance, including Mrs. Haley Reeves."

Mrs. Reeves, widow of the president of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Columbus, Miss., was alone in her car when it was struck by Lieutenant Saunders' auto.

"I asked the Department of the Air Force what would be its attitude as to this conduct unbecoming to an officer and what it proposed to do about this set of facts," Senator Stennis said.

"I insisted on a direct answer to these inquiries and after some delay, I was advised the defendant would be separated from the service," he added.

Witnesses at the hearing testified also that Lieutenant Saunders' auto was being driven by a woman companion at the time of the collision. An investigating police officer ordered Lieutenant Saunders to drive the car to the curb, the witnesses testified, and then arrested him for drunken driving after the lieutenant had followed his instructions.

Gov. Frank J. Lausche refused extradition after a July hearing at which attorney's for the officer said he "might not survive" the Mississippi sentence. In addition to the jail sentence, Lieutenant Saunders was fined $250.

An Air Force spokesman said tonight "due to a conviction in a civil court, the officer is being separated under honorable conditions."

'Pressured' Negro Airman Won't Resign

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 26 (AP)—A Negro Air Force officer said today he has rescinded what he called a "forced" resignation from the service.

Lt. Titus A. Saunders, 25, a native of Meigs, Ga., said the Air Force had given him the alternative of either resigning or being "dropped from the rolls" of the service. Saunders said Pentagon officials told him Senator John Stennis (D., Miss.) had been "pressuring" the Air Force to have him dismissed.

'Informed of Intervention'

Saunders said he was informed of the senator's intervention while interviewing Pentagon officials Friday in an attempt to learn why the Air Force was ordering him out. The lieutenant said Saturday he told his commanding officer, General Hewitt T. Wheless, commander of the 801st Air Division at Lockbourne Air Force Base here, that he would resign today "in order to protect my benefits as a veteran."

But in a telegram to the Air Secretary today, Saunders said: "Due to the fact that I was under extreme pressure while I was at the Pentagon, I hereby rescind my decision to resign from the United States Air Force."

Saunders said it "was up to the Air Force" to decide what the next move would be.

Saunders had been convicted for drunken driving while stationed at Columbus, Miss., in 1954. While out on $2,000 bond pending appeal of his case he was transferred to Lockbourne A.F.B., near here.

AIR FORCE ACCEPTS NEGRO'S RESIGNATION

Commercial Appeal

Flier Says Stennis Brought 'Pressure'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—(UP)—The Air Force announced Tuesday it has approved the resignation of Lt. Titus A. Saunders, Negro officer at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Ohio.

Lieutenant Saunders submitted the resignation Saturday, after saying the Air Force had given him the choice of resigning or being cashiered.

He charged Senator John Stennis (D., Miss.) had "pressured" the Air Force to force him out.

The 25-year-old Negro officer changed his mind Monday and sent a telegram to Air Force headquarters here "rescinding" the resignation.

An Air Force spokesman announced Tuesday Saunders had sent still another telegram, cancelling out the previous one and reinstating the original resignation.

"The resignation was approved by the Air Force and orders are being issued providing for Lieutenant Saunders to be discharged effective Dec. 1," the Air Force spokesman said.

Negro AF officer won't resign, blames Sen. Stennis

News Mon. 11-26-56

COLUMBUS, Ohio., Nov. 26—(AP)—A Negro Air Force officer said today he has rescinded what he called a "forced" resignation from the service.

Lt. Titus A. Saunders, 25, a native of Meigs, Ga., said the Air Force had given him the alternative of either resigning or being "dropped from the rolls" of the service. Lt. Saunders said Pentagon officials told him U. S. Sen. John Stennis (D., Miss.) had been "pressuring" the Air Force to have him dismissed.

Lt. Saunders said he was informed of the senators intervention while interviewing Pentagon officials Friday in an attempt to learn why the Air Force was ordering him out. The lieutenant said Saturday he told his commanding officer, Gen. Hewitt T. Wheless, commander of the 801st Air Division at Lockbourne Air Force Base here, that he would resign today "in order to protect my benefits as a veteran."

But in a telegram to the Air Secretary today, Lt. Saunders said:

"Due to the fact that I was under extreme pressure while I was at the Pentagon, I hereby rescind my decision to resign from the United States Air Force."

Saunders said it "was up to the Air Force" to decide what the next move would be.

SEN. STENNIS, who is a member of the Armed Services Committee, said in a statement Saturday night that he had written the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Air Force "inviting their attention to the case and calling on them to take action with reference to keeping an officer who is in default of his bond."

Lt. Saunders had been convicted for drunken driving while stationed at Columbus, Miss., in 1954. While out on $2000 bond pending appeal of his case he was transferred to Lockbourne AFB, near here. Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche last Summer refused a request by the state of Mississippi to have Lt. Saunders extradited to serve a six-month jail sentence arising out of his conviction.

SEN. STENNIS' statement continued:

"I asked the department of the Air Force what . . . it proposed to do about this set of facts. . . . After considerable delay I was advised that the defendant would be separated from the service."

An Air Force spokesman denied that pressure had been used by anybody and said that Lt. Saunders separation was "Air Force policy," due to a "conviction in a civil court."

Air Force regulations provide that reserve officers may be dismissed from the Air Force upon a conviction in a court of law.

SAUNDERS, entered the service in 1951 after receiving his commission through ROTC training at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. His current tour of duty is up next July. He is married, has a 5-month-old son, and is currently assigned as adjutant of the 26th field maintenance squadron at Lockbourne.

Resignation Of Officer Accepted By Air Force

Call P. 1
Jrn. 12-7-56
Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (NNPA)—Air Force Secretary Quarles Tuesday, Nov. 27, hurriedly accepted the resignation of First Lieut. Titus A. Saunders, 25-year-old reserve officer, before he had a chance to change his mind again.

Under pressure to resign or be dropped, Lieut. Saunders first submitted his resignation on Nov. 24, withdrew it on Nov. 26, then cancelled the withdrawal on Nov. 27.

At the time Lieut. Saunders sent Secretary Quarles a telegram withdrawing his previous telegram rescinding his resignation, the White House had shown an interest in the case.

Lieut. Saunders had been given the option of resigning or being dropped from the Air Force after Senator John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, sought to have him returned to Mississippi to serve a six-month sentence on the Lowndes County chain-gang, or be dropped from the Air Force.

An Air Force spokesman said Tuesday that Saunders' resignation had been approved by the Air Force and orders were issued for his discharge effective Dec. 1. Saunders received a discharge "under honorable conditions." Such a discharge, it was explained differs only in wording from an honorable discharge. He may appeal, however, to the Board for Correction of Military Records for an honorable discharge.

The discharge under honorable conditions will give him all of the benefits to which an honorably discharged officer would be entitled, such as mustering out pay and GI educational and loan benefits.

If he had not resigned but had been dropped from the service, he would have not been entitled to any benefits.

Saunders was convicted in Mississippi in 1954 of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicants and sentenced to six months on the chain gang and fined $500.

After he had served one day on the chaingang, bond of $2,000 was posted for his release. He later was transferred to Lockbourne Air Force Base, near Columbus, Ohio. Gov. Frank J. Lausche last July 18 refused to extradite him to serve his sentence on a Mississippi chaingang.

Lieut. Saunders' troubles grew out of a collision on a Mississippi highway. His car, driven by one of two women with whom he was traveling, collided with an auto driven by a white woman. After the collision he drove his car 15 yards to the side of the road.

In any state other than Mississippi the case probably would have been thrown out of court, or, at most, Saunders given a suspended sentence.

NEGRO OFFICER OUT OF SERVICE

Times-Picayune

AF Accepts Resignation of Lt. Saunders

Wed. 11-28-56
New Orleans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Air Force said it accepted today the resignation of Lt. Titus A. Saunders, 25, Negro officer who has contended that Sen. Stennis (D-Miss) was "pressuring" the service to dismiss him.

Last week, the Air Force gave Saunders a choice between resigning under honorable conditions or being dropped from the rolls because of his 1954 conviction by a Mississippi State court on charges of drunken driving.

Saunders turned in his resignation, but said yesterday he was rescinding it.

The Air Force said Saunders again changed his mind today and sent the Air Force a message saying that he would resign.

After receipt of this message, an Air Force spokesman said, Air Force headquarters promptly approved the resignation and instructed the commander at Lockburne Air Force Base, near Columbus, Ohio, to prepare orders separating Saunders on Dec. 1 "under honorable conditions."

At Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio, where he is stationed, Lt. Saunders said:

"I changed my mind, but at the present time I can't tell why."

Asked if he might disclose his reasons later, Saunders said he did not think so. He said he sent a telegram early Tuesday to the Air Force director of personnel in Washington stating:

"Disregard—repeat—disregard my telegram dated 25 Nov., 1956, requesting my application of resignation to be withdrawn."

Saunders said he intends to remain in the Columbus, Ohio, area with his wife and child after his separation from the Air Force on Saturday. He has a college degree in secondary (high school education), qualifying him to teach English and social studies, he said, adding that he is anxious to look into "any kind of job opportunity," including industry.

Saunders said he entered the Air Force shortly after graduating from Tuskegee institute Alabama, and therefore has no civilian job to return to.

Maj. A. I. Rappoport, information officer at Lockbourne AFB, said Saunders and his family would be allowed to live in their unfurnished apartment in the base's Wherry housing project until they can make other arrangements.

The Lockbourne spokesman said Saunders would be given an honorable discharge, entitling him to all benefits.

Saunders was convicted of drunken driving while stationed at Columbus, Miss., in 1954. While out on $2000 bond pending appeal of his case, he was transferred to Lockbourne. Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio last summer refused a request by the state of Mississippi to have Saunders extradited to serve a six-month jail sentence arising out of his conviction.

The higher court in Mississippi recently upheld the conviction and affirmed the sentence for Saunders.

The Air Force said that under its regulations it offered the officer a choice between resigning or being dropped. A spokesman said this was Air Force policy in the case of a conviction in civil court and denied that "pressure" was involved in the decision.

Stennis said in a week-end statement that he had written Pentagon officials "inviting their attention to the case and calling on them to take action with reference to keeping an officer who is in default of his bond."

Saunders is a native of Meigs, Ga. He entered the service in 1951 through ROTC training at Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Education Program Set for Air Base

Herald. Mon. 4-9-56
Miami, Fla.

By THELMA FROSCHER
Herald Correspondent

HOMESTEAD — Non one at the Homestead Air Force Base will need to continue without a high school diploma and a college education will be available to all personnel under an educational program now being organized. P.1-1

HEARD

Similar programs are in operation at other Air Force bases, according to Lt. Col. Frank A. Taylor, Jr., base personnel officer.

The opportunity to learn on the base increases the value of the personnel to the Air Force and lessens the number of those leaving to go to college elsewhere.

The educational program is part of the work of the department headed by Capt. Gene Katter, personnel services officer. Lt. Ernest G. Scotten is military education officer. Sgt. Israel L. Heard is the non-commissioned officer in charge of educational services.

Sam Baptista, civilian education adviser, arrived at the base recently and has started to set up the program.

For the benefit of those not qualified for high school diplomas, regular high school courses will be provided on the base.

The Dade County Board of Public Instruction has promised its full cooperation, Baptista said. It will furnish qualified teachers who will be paid by the Air Force.

An educational center on the base is planned and some classrooms should be ready by June.

It will be an accelerated program with students progressing in groups according to their capacity for learning. The second term will begin in the fall.

Negotiations are under way with FSU and the University of Miami for setting up college courses at the base. It still is undecided which university will sponsor them.

Courses from the schools of arts and sciences, business administration, education and engineering are being planned.

To be arranged by the educational services office are correspondence courses from the Extension Course Institute, USAF.

It offers general military education and also specialized courses to help individuals better themselves in their own career fields.

Return of Negro Officer Sought

Jour.-Pictorial
Jour. 5-22-56

JACKSON, Miss., May 21 (AP) — Mississippi has asked the return of a Negro Air Force lieutenant from Ohio to serve a six-month sentence in Lowndes county for driving while intoxicated.

New Orleans, La.

Records in the secretary of state's office Monday show Gov. J. P. Coleman Saturday asked Gov. Frank Lausche of Ohio for extradition of Lt. Titus Saunders now stationed with the Air Force there.

P. 9

The Air Force advised Columbus, Miss., authorities they were powerless to act without extradition procedure through Ohio.

Saunders was convicted following a collision near Columbus and paid a $250 fine but appealed his jail sentence. He left the state and forfeited his bond but Lowndes county asked his return to serve the sentence.

Records also indicate that Gov. Coleman granted a three-day suspension of sentence to Leonard McKissack, convicted of rape in Lee county in 1949, for him to visit his mother who is ill in Tupelo.

A three-day suspension was granted convicted slayer Rufus Cobb of Stone county for him to attend the funeral of his son who was killed in an automobile accident Friday. Cobb was released to the sheriff.

VISITS ALMA MATER IN MEMPHIS.—Captain and Mrs. Carroll Bartholemew and their children were recent visitors at St. Augustine school at graduation time. Captain Bartholemew was formerly a student at the school. Pictured above are: Karen, 7, Captain Bartholemew, Mrs. Bartholemew, formerly Bernice Robinson, Faye, 6, and Carroll Denis, 12. Captain Bartholemew graduated from Xavier university and Mrs. Bartholemew studied at LeMoyne. The entire family recently returned from Fort Richardson near Anchorage, Alaska, to enjoy a visit with relatives in Memphis. Captain Bartholemew will take his family to Fort Lewis, Wash., where he has been assigned to the quartermaster corps.

QUARLES DISCUSSES NEGRO'S RESIGNATION

Says Air Force Accepted Court Decisions

Fri.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—(UP)—Air Secretary Donald A. Quarles said Saturday the Air Force accepted a Mississippi court's drunken driving conviction of Lt. Titus A. Saunders as "sufficient grounds" for forcing the young Negro officer to resign.

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn.

In an interview with the United Press Saturday, Quarles said he did not review the court trial before giving Saunders the choice of resigning or being discharged "under less than honorable conditions." He said it was not the responsibility of the Air Force to determine the adequacy of the evidence.

Sun. p. 2 12-2-56

It was sufficient for the Air Force, he said, that Saunders had been convicted and that the conviction had been upheld upon review by the Mississippi Supreme Court.

Saunders' resignation became effective Saturday. The 25-year-old Negro from Meigs, Ga., weighed the two choices and finally decided to quit.

His former chaplain, the Rev. Benjamin H. Adams of Basking Ridge, N. J., asserted the Air Force had used threats against Saunders after pressure was brought by Senator John Stennis (D., Miss.), a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The Rev. Mr. Adams also claimed Saunders was convicted on "trumped up charges" and is "the victim of circumstance and racial prejudice."

The case, which caused days of consideration by top defense and Air Force officials, has now come to the attention of the White House. Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio earlier this week wrote to President Eisenhower protesting that the situation confronting Saunders was "unjust in view of the circumstances."

Change Discharge Of Air Lieutenant To 'Honorable'

Call P. 1
Fri. 12-14-56
Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — Air Force Secretary Donald Quarles has ordered the discharge of 25 year-old Lt. Titus Saunders, convicted on a disputed drunk-driving charge in Mississippi, changed from "general" to "honorable."

Saunders, stationed at Lockbourne Air Force base in Ohio received nationwide attention when he withdrew his resignation from the service and claimed Sen. John Stennis (D) Miss., had pressured the Air Force into discharging him.

He later reinstated the resignation effective Dec. 1 and received the "general" discharge, which did not entitle him to full rights as an ex-serviceman. Quarles upgraded the discharge to "honorable" Monday, Dec. 10.

Gov. Frank Lausche of Ohio had refused to extradite Saunders to face a six-month term in Mississippi. Lausche's refusal was based on evidence that Saunders was merely riding in a car when it hit an automobile driven by a white woman, and that the actual charge against him was based on the fact that he drove about 15 yards to the side of the road after the accident occurred.

Snatched Pal From Death

Thanks, Buddy!—Pfc. Charles P. Harper, right, warmly shakes the hand of his buddy, Pfc. Wilbur Lewis, after Lewis had snatched him from almost certain death when Harper's parachute failed to open during a mass airborne exercise by the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, N. C. Lewis, 24, and Harper, 20, both descended to the ground on the inflated canopy of Lewis' chute. Neither was hurt. Lewis is from Toledo, Ohio; Harper lives in Eau Claire, Wis. Pfc. Lewis was recommended for the Soldier's Medal, the nation's highest non-combatant award.

Negro Decides Not to Quit AF

Star P.8-a
Mon. 11-26-56

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 26 (AP).—A Negro Air Force officer said today he has changed his mind and won't yield to what he called a "forced" resignation from the service.

Lt. Titus A. Saunders, 25, native of Meigs, Ga., said the Air Force ha dgiven him the choice of resigning or being "dropped from the rolls" of the service. Lt. Saunders said Pentagon officials told him Senator Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi, had been "pressuring" the Air Force to have him dismissed.

Lt. Saunders said he was informed of the Senator's intervention while interviewing Pentagon officials Friday in an attempt to learn why the Air Force was ordering him out. The lieutenant said Saturday he told his commanding officer, Gen. Hewitt H. Wheless, commander o fthe 801st Air Division at Lockbourne Air Force Base here, that he would resign today "in order to protect my benefits as a veteran."

Under Pressure

But in a telegram to the air secretary today, Lt. Sounders said:

"Due to the fact that I was under extreme pressure while I was at the Pentagon, I hereby rescind my decision to resign from the United States Air Force."

Lt. Saunders said it "was up to the Air Force" to decide what the next move would be.

Senator Stennis, who is a member of the Armed Services Committee, said in a statement Saturday night that he had written the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Air Force "inviting their attention to the case and calling on them to take action with reference to keeping an officer who is in default of his bond."

Lt. Saunders had been convicted for drunken driving while stationed at Columbus, Miss., in 1954. While out on $2,000 bond pending appeal of his case he was transferred to Lockbourne. Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche last summer refused a request by the State of Mississippi to have Lt. Saunders extradited to serve a six-month jail sentence arising out of his conviction.

Appealed to High Court

Lt. Saunders appealed the case to the Mississippi Supreme Court on the basis that he had driven the car to the curb and parked it on the instruction of a police officer after an accident. The Saunders car had collided with one driven by Mrs. Haley Reeves. But a woman companion had been driving Lt. Saunders' car at the time of the accident.

The State Supreme Court upheld his conviction.

Senator Stennis' statement continued:

"I asked the Department of the Air Force what . . . it proposed to do about this set of facts. . . . After considerable delay I was advised that the defendant would be separated from the service."

An Air Force spokesman denied that pressure had been used by anybody and said that Lt. Saunders' separation was "Air Force policy," due to a "conviction in a civil court."

Air force regulations provide that reserve officers may be dismissed from the Air Force on a conviction in a court of law.

Lt. Saunders entered the service in 1951 after receiving his commission through ROTC training at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. His current tour of duty is up next July. He is married, has a five-month-old son, and is currently assigned as adjutant of the 26th Field Maintenance Squadron at Lockbourne.

Associated Press

1ST LT. T. A. SAUNDERS
. . . says he won't resign

AF Officer Rescinds Resignation

Post & Times Herald P.16-a
Tues. 11-27-56
Washington D.C.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 26 (AP)—A Negro lieutenant charged [illegible] today and refused to resign his commission in response to an Air Force ultimatum he blames on "pressure" from a Mississippi Senator.

First Lt. Titus A. Saunders, 25, convicted of drunk driving in Mississippi, withdrew his resignation in a telegram to Air Force Secretary Donald Quarles. Saunders, a reservist, is squadron adjutant at Lockbourne Air Force Base here.

Unless the Air Force withdraws its ultimatum, he is scheduled to be discharged at midnight tonight. Saunders, who applied for a regular commission in September, said he would leave the next move up to the Air Force.

Saunders charged that the ultimatum resulted from pressure by Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) in connection with the officer's drunk-driving conviction, which followed a traffic accident in Mississippi on Nov. 20, 1954.

Saunders' car, driven by a girl, struck a car driven by a white woman. He was found guilty on the basis of moving the car 18 feet from the line of traffic after the accident. Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio turned down a Mississippi demand to extradite Saunders last June. Saunders was reported to have forfeited $2000 bond on the conviction.

Under Air Force regulations, an officer may be discharged after conviction of either a felony or a misdemeanor. Saunders said the ultimatum that he either resign or be discharged came directly from Quarles.

In his telegram to Quarles, the officer said:

"I hereby rescind my decision to resign from the U. S. Air Force. My conscience wouldn't let me resign under the circumstances. I have done no wrong. The next move is up to the Air Force."

Airman Receives Bonus Of $1,000

Defender P.3 Sat. 5-5-56

Chicago, Ill.

HAMILTON AFB, Calif. — The wheel of fortune is really spingning for Airman First Class Morris Daugherty, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Daugherty of 5653 S. Normal blvd., who reenlisted in the United States Air Force on April 9, and received a reenlistment bonus of $1,000.

There was more good fortune to come, however, and on April 18, he received a promotion to the grade of staff sergeant which represents a monthly pay raise of $43.00 plus other allowances.

"This reenlistment bonus represents several very important things to my family," Sergeant Daugherty said.

He explained he is putting some of his bonus in the bank and will use the remainder for a down payment on a home. Sergeant Daugherty said the money he is depositing will "buy the Mrs. some of things she has been needing."

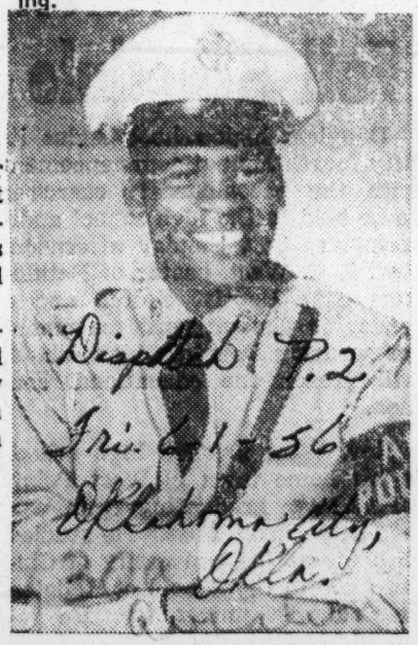
Reenlistmenh bonuses, such as that received by Sergeant Daugherty, are part of the incentive the Air Force offers to retain the much needed skills of its highly-trained technicians. Bonuses are based on grade at time of reenlistment, length of service and other variable factors.

Daugherty's current assignment is with the 28th Air Division, a member of the Continental Air Defense Command. Hamilton Air Force Base, Daugherty's present station, is a key base of the rapidly expanding Air Force and plays an important role in the aerial defense of the west coast.

Sergeant Daugherty, a 1951 graduate of Englewood High school and former student of Woodrow Wilson Junior college, enlisted in the United States Air Force in 1952.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-17-56

SUPERVISOR?—The son of Joseph T. Jackson, 1132 N. Fulton Ave., Airman First Class Samuel A. Jackson is being trained by the Air Force as an Administrative Supervisor, at Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming.



Dispatch P.2 Fri. 6-1-56 Oklahoma City, Okla.

AIR POLICE TRAINEE—A/3c Willie Hardiman of Arcadia, Okla., is a student in the U. S. Air Force Air Base Defense Technical Training school at Parks Air Force Base, Calif. The son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hardimon, P. O. Box 271, Arcadia, A/3c Hardimon enlisted in the Air Force last February 6, at Oklahoma City and following basic training at Lackland AFB, Texas, was selected for training as an air policeman. Upon completion of his training he will be sent to one of the numerous Air Force bases throughout the world and will be assigned to air policeman duties.

World P. 3

S-SGT. PETER L. HILL

GRADUATED NON-COM — Staff Sergeant Peter Lewis Hill (above), son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hill, of 1326 Southwest Lomb Avenue, Birmingham, Ala., was graduated as a non-commissioned officer from the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base non-commissioned officer from the Monday, June 4.

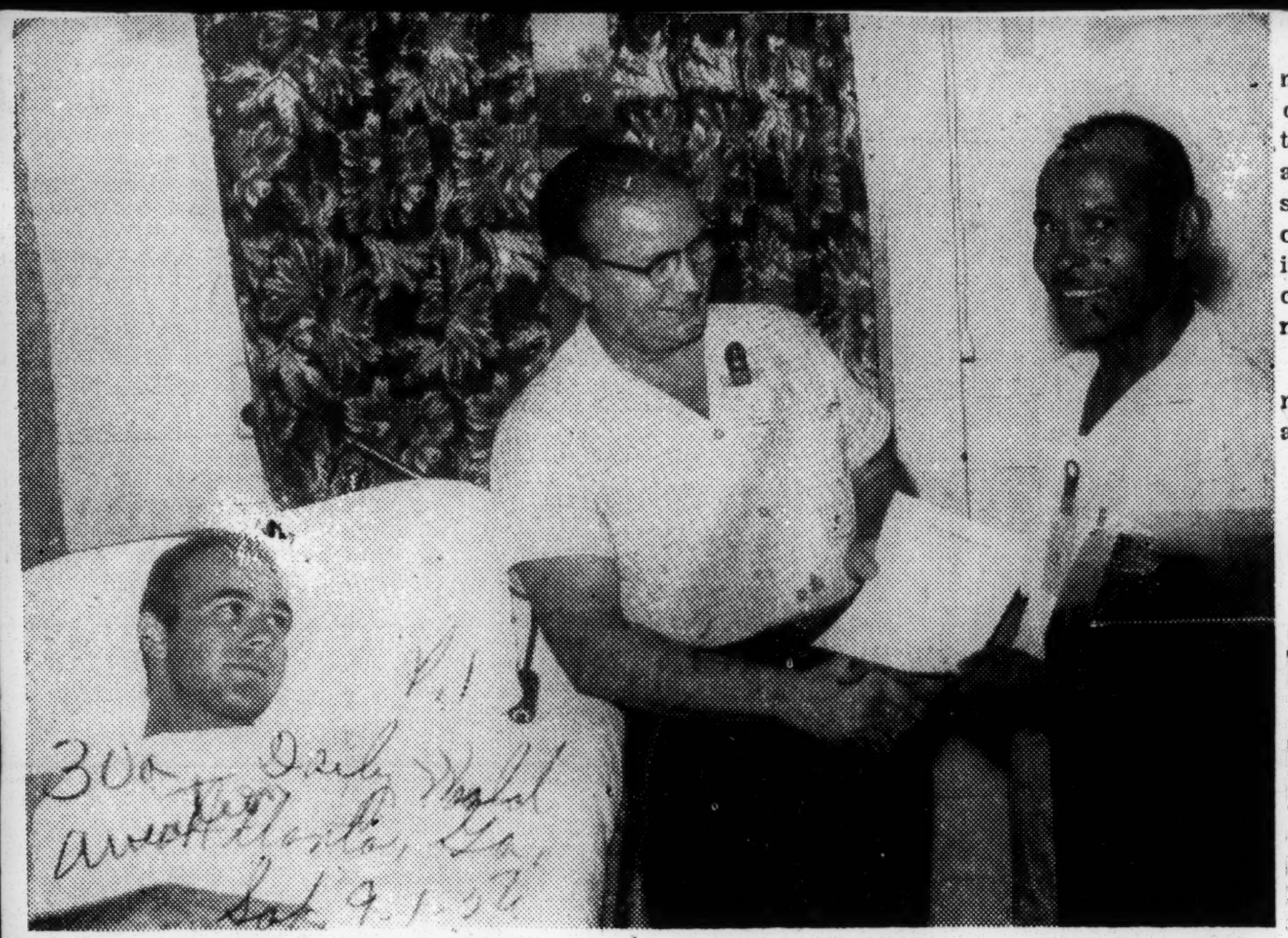
The Academy is established to provide higher-level training for those non-coms who have chosen to make a career of the Air Force. Sgt. Hill has completed five years of service and expects to remain in service until he becomes eligible for retirement.

Sgt. Hill is assigned with the 2750-th Air Base Wing, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, near Dayton, Ohio, where he is a personnel technician.

Mrs. Hill is also from Birmingham.

Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 8-3-56 P.7

SWORN IN AS AIR FORCE NURSE. — 1st Lt. Maurine Hill, right, is shown taking her oath of office for the Air Force Nurse Corps, from Capt. Billie L. Shiflett, USAF (NAC), at the Air Force Recruiting station. Due to the serious illness of her father, Lt. Hill will not go on duty until October 1. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hill, Sr., 2941 East 29th, she is a 1951 graduate of General Hospital School of Nursing, and a graduate of Lincoln high school and junior college. Lt. Hill is presently employed as a private duty nurse at the Kansas University Medical Center.



PARACHUTE RIGGER CONGRATULATED — Willy B. Hatchett, (right) of 2876 Columbus Road, Macon, received the congratulations not only of his employers, but of the test pilot whose life he helped to save, in a ceremony held recently at the pilot's bedside in the Robins AFB Hospital. Jim Wright, (center), of 3441 Glynn Ave., Macon, civilian supervisor of Flight Test at Robins presents a letter of appreciation to Hatchett, as First Lt. David R. Warfield looks on. Hatchett packed the parachute that saved Lt. Warfield's life when he was forced to eject himself from a jet aircraft which went out of control near Gordon, Ga., August 17. — (Official USAF Photo)

Atlantan Honored Airman Of Month

A highly complimentary letter from the Commanding Officer of the Laredo Air Force Base to Mrs. Minnie L. Showers has informed her of several honors accorded her son Julius, by the Air Force.

Latest in a succession of compliments to the character and ability of the young Airman was the award of "Airman-of-the-Month" for the entire Laredo Air Force Base.

In his letter to Mrs. Showers, Commander Edward C. Reynolds stressed the fact that the distinction won by her son "is awarded only to airmen who have made outstanding records both in their technical and in their military accomplishments." Julius was selected as Squadron Airman-of-the-Month both in July and in August, a feat equaled by only one other airman in his squadron. Commander Reynolds pointed out that this selection is made by senior non-commissioned officers and, that the standards set up for this selection are "very strict." Subsequently Airman Showers won out in competitions with the selectees of all other squadrons in the unit to which he is attached (3640 Maintenance and Supply Group) becoming Group Airman-of-the-Month. Finally, all Group Airmen were reviewed by a board of officers headed by the Base Commander, and Airman Showers received the final and highest honor — Base-Airman-of-the-Month.

AIRMAN JULIUS SHOWERS

To achieve this honor, the Commander said, "an Airman must be outstanding in every way—his technical knowledge, his military accomplishments, his high moral standards, and his loyalty." He commended Airman Showers as being "the type of man that I decidedly want to be a member of my command."

Mrs. Showers, the justly proud mother of Airman Showers, lives at 103 Hilliard St. SE, Apt. 149.

MELVIN O. LINDSAY
B-50 Crash Victim

Nashville Boy Wins High Honor With U. S. Air Force As Airman of Month

McChord AFB, Wash. Horace J. Darden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Draden of 854 Argyle Ave. Nashville, Tenn., recently received the double honors of being promoted to the rank of Airman First Class and of also being selected as 1705th Air Transport Group Airman -of-the-Month for August.

Airman Darden received his Airman-of-the-Month award in recognition of his outstanding performance of duty as an aircraft mechanic in the 1705th Periodic Maintenance Squadron where he works on Douglas C-118A aircraft of the Military Air Transport Service.

He graduated from High School in Nashville in 1951 and entered the Air Force, June 10, 1954. At the present time he is on 30 day leave.

HORACE J. DARDEN

2 From Nearby Virginia Killed in Alaska Crash

Two of the 11 men killed in an Air Force weather observation B-50 plane crash in Alaska Friday were listed yesterday by the Pentagon as nearby Virginians.

They were:

Maj. Dale Richardson, whose wife lived at 3126 North First street, Arlington.

Airman 2/c Melvin O. Lindsay, whose mother, Mrs. Thedessa weaver, lives at 421 Gibbon street, Alexandria.

Neighbors said Maj. Richardson drove his wife and daughters, Andrea, 8, and Janet Lee, 6, to Alaska about six weeks ago after renting their Arlington home.

They added that the major had served in the Korean war.

Mrs. Richardson's sister is Mrs. Paul R. Seese, 4918 Freeport avenue, Oxon Hill, Md.

Airman Lindsay enlisted in the Air Force in October 1953 in Alexandria, after dropping out of his senior year at Parker Gray High School, according to his mother. The mother, Mrs. Thedessa Weaver, operates a beauty parlor in Alexandria.

Airman Lindsay's stepfather is Sergt. William L. Weaver, stationed at Fort Belvoir.

Mrs. Weaver said her son was due to come home on leave next month.

The Air Force said 10 bodies had been recovered, but did not identify them by name. It added that there was an unverified report that the 11 crewmen had not been able to use their parachutes.

The B-50 crashed on a sandy island in the Susitna River, and military spokesmen at Anchorage said it was feared that all 11 men aboard were killed. The crash site is about 50 miles northwest of Anchorage, and the Pentagon report said that the usual search and recovery operations were being conducted.

Warner Robins, in Georgia's Houston County, Is One of the Air Force's Giant Garages

BY LEO AIKMAN

IT WAS too wet to plow across middle Georgia this week. The field hands were idle, the tractors were in the shed.

Middle Georgia has had rain. One was beginning to hear complaints. "We've had it dry, Lord. Yes, we have. We're thankful for the relief. But must we make up all the rainfall deficiency in March?"

Leo Aikman's column appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Constitution.

Yes, it was too wet to plow. But not all folks turn furrows these days.

In the aluminum factory at Eatonton, there was work as usual. Not until Tuesday was I aware that in Putnam, county of milk cows and cotton, there is a 19-year-old plant making 250 items in aluminum houseware.

There's industry in the hometown of Uncle Remus.

Weather doesn't stop the work at Robins Air Force Base at Warner Robins.

Don't say "Robins Base near Macon" if you want to get along with the residents in the Houston County community that has grown from 50 population in 1943 to nearly 20,000.

NAMED FOR GENERAL

The name, by the way, is that of Brig. Gen. Augustine Warner Robins, U.S. Army Air Corps, who died in 1940 of a heart attack. In the 1920s, Gen. A. Warner Robins devised a system of cataloguing items that has stood the test of time and of a phenomenally expanded armed forces.

It's a good thing he did.

The Air Materiel Command, of which the Robins installation is a unit, handles about 1,200,000 different items, from a spark plug to a completely assembled C-124 Globemaster.

When it comes to supplying the Air Force, 80 per cent of the time is spent in moving the paper it takes to move the supplies. The forms, that is—filling them out and getting them to the right place.

Warner Robins Air Materiel Area, major unit on the base, really is a gigantic garage. To Warner Robins for overhaul and modification come the little F-100's, holders of the jet speed record until the British broke it this week. To Warner Robins come the "C" models—46's, 47's, 119's and 124's—and the Air Force B's—47's, 52's and 57's, with a few propeller model bombers on the line.

From Warner Robins, the planes go back into service, at domestic bases and those far overseas. The Robins refueling section works shifts around the clock, with pilots of the big tankers on instant alert. Every four minutes a U.S. Air Force plane takes on gas somewhere in the air.

A short tour at the base allowed time for inspection in only one department.

OVERHAUL

There, the 28-cylinder Pratt-Whitney engines which power the Globemaster are torn down and rebuilt.

The job takes about 28 days. Each day six or seven engines go to the dis-assembly line. Each day that many come out completely overhauled. Parts and labor cost Uncle Sam from $10,000 to $15,000 on each engine. A new one costs $40,000.

That section of Houston County which Bill Parris, the insurance man, says was a patchwork of peach trees and peanuts has become a crazy quilt of Air Force procurement, maintenance and repair.

All this goes on at Robins Air Force Base despite the weather, although residents of Warner Robins, remembering the tornado of 1953, keep a close eye on the sky.

ON EUROPEAN TOUR — The Flying Clouds, winners in all categories (popular, blues and Western) in last year's U. S. Army Air Force competition, gave their second public concert in Wiesbaden, Germany on Feb. 19, and immediately took off on a six-week tour of Western Germany. They're, left to right: Matthew Housch, of Atlanta, Ga., Maurice Walthen, of Patoka, Ill., and James Parks, Canton, Ohio.

OVERSEAS DUTY ENDS

Memphis Airman Returns From London

Staff Sgt. Robert L. Christian is expected to return to Memphis by Sunday after 18 months' Air Force duty in London.

The Negro airman's wife, Lanell Christian, was in New York last Saturday when he arrived from overseas. They have two daughters, Tonie Renee, 4, and Linda Gail, 8.

Sergeant Christian

Sergeant Christian, son of Beatrice McGowan of 341 West Burdock, attended Booker T. Washington and St. Augustine High Schools before joining the Air Force six years ago.

After a furlough here, he will report to Riverside, Calif., for a new assignment.

to earth.

PFC Wilbur Lewis, of Toledo, Ohio, has been recommended for the Soldier's' Medal as a result of his breath-taking rescue of PFC Charles Harper, 20, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

• • •

THE TWO, BOTH of Company "H" of the 325 Airborne Infantry regiment, 82nd Division, were taking part in a jump being staged for General Ne Win, chief of the Burmese Air Force when the rescue took place.

PFC Lewis had made his jump and was checking the spread of his parachute when he saw a man plummet into the nylon above his head. The man slid down the suspension string of the chute and into PFC Lewis' arms. Quick-thinking made the young paratrooper hold unto his "buddy" and the two descended to earth in a tight embrace.

IT WAS LEARNED that PFC Harper's parachute had failed to open when he left the plane. Death would have been certain if PFC Lewis had not been under him and had not held on to him in the descent.

The swiftness of the descent by two men on a single 'chute caused PFC Harper to be knocked unconscious on impact with the ground, but after pulling in his 'chute, PFC Lewis ran back to the side of his companion, arriving there about the same time medics raced to the scene.

Company "H" Commander 1st Lt. Richard Riesh says that he is making the recommendation for the Soldier's Medal for PFC Lewis.

The occasion marks the second time in the past few months in which a colored paratrooper has saved the life of a white "buddy." The other rescue took place in the Far East during a mass jump.

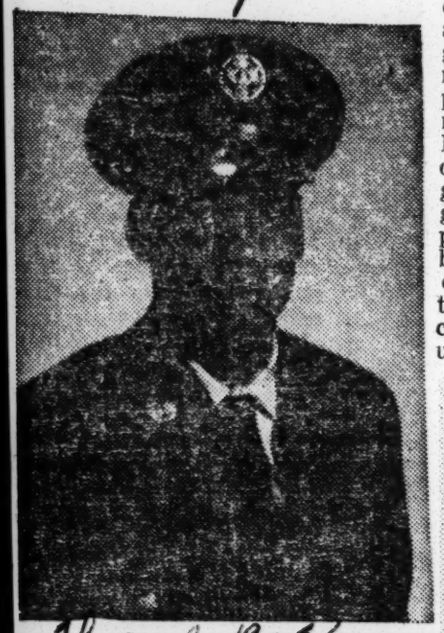
US To Honor Paratrooper For Daring Mid-air Rescue

Special to Journal and Guide

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—The nation's highest non-combat award may soon be pinned to the uniform of a 24-year-old paratrooper stationed here who last week kept a "buddy" from sure death during a leap by catching the man in mid-air and floating with him safely

Willie Hardimon Completes Basic

Black Dispatch



Thurs. 4-19-56

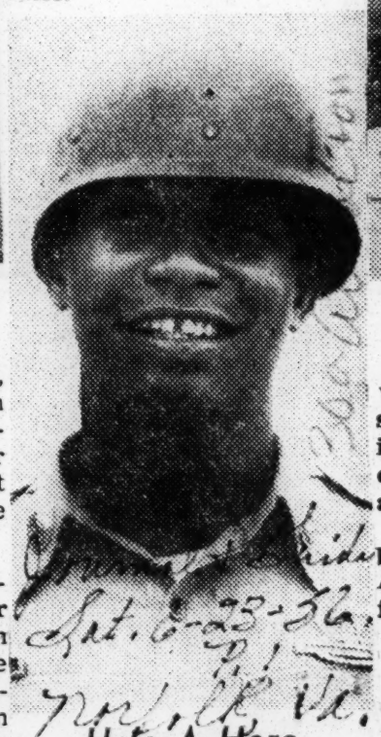
Oklahoma City

WILLIE HARDIMON

LACKLAND Air Force Base, Texas.—Willie Hardimon, 19, son of Pearl Hardimon, Box 211, Arcadia, Okla., is completing his Air Force basic military training at Lackland Air Force Base, the "Gateway to the Air Force."

His Lackland training is preparing him for entrance into Air Force technical training or for an Air Force duty assignment. The course includes a scientific evaluation of his aptitude and inclination for following a particular career field.

Algernon Franklin Daly, son of the Rev. and Mrs. S. F. Daly of Raleigh, who has become the first Washington High alumni to complete the course at Howard University and receive a mechanical engineering degree, though many have started it in years past. He also has been commissioned in the U. S. Air Force. Young Daly was one of only four to get his degree out of a freshman engineering class of 45. He applied at N. C. State College, but this was before the court ruling which opened that and other State-operated colleges to Negro undergraduates.



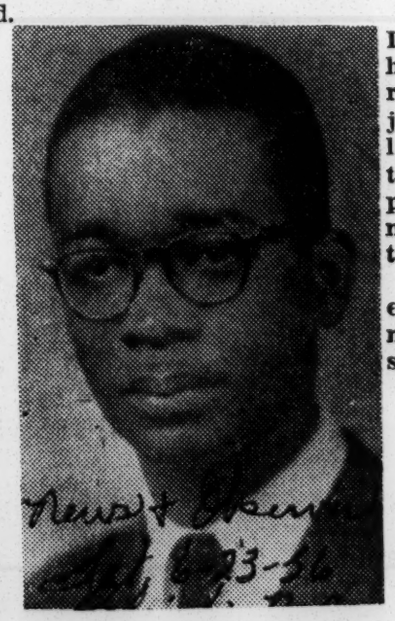
Sat. 6-23-56

Norfolk, Va.

He's A Hero

Paratrooper PFC Wilbur Lewis is being hailed as a hero after his breath-taking rescue of a "buddy" during a jump at Fort Bragg, N. C. last week. PFC Lewis saved the life of PFC Charles Harper by grabbing the falling man when his 'chute failed to open.

The Soldier's Medal, highest non-combat award the nation has to offer is being sought for PFC. Lewis.



News + Observer

Raleigh, N.C. 8-23-56

Journal and Norfolk, Va.

Guide P 13

Sat. 9-1-56

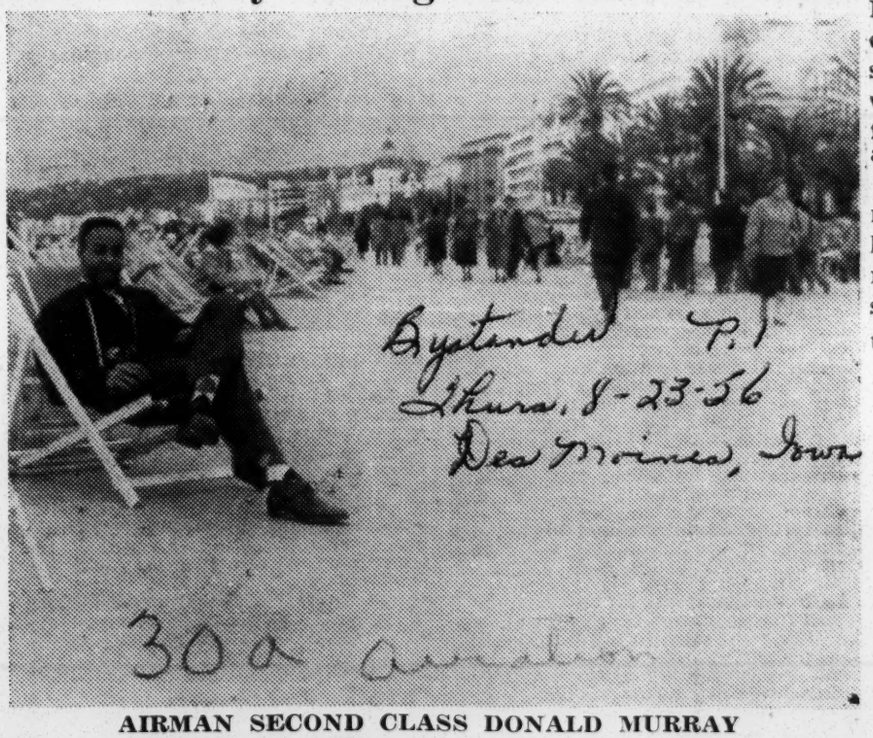
30 a aviation

Top Air Force Man Home-Bound

Carl E. Johnson, one of the highest ranking U. S. Government accountant-auditors with the Air Force, is returning to the states for the first time in eight years. Mr. Johnson is a staff accountant-auditor with the headquarters U. S. Air Forces in Europe, located in Germany. His position requires frequent travel in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, Italy, North Africa, Turkey, Greece and Saudi Arabia. He speaks French and German, and holds a bachelor of science and masters degree from Boston University.

Mr. Johnson recently said the Air Force is not only a deterrence against aggression but is a symbol of American democracy. He will spend his leave with his mother, Mrs. Alberta C. Johnson, Charlottesville, Va., but will visit other members of the family and friends from Boston to Birmingham. AF photo).

Airman Murray Getting Some Rest in France



Bystander P. 1

Thurs. 8-23-56

Des Moines, Iowa

30a aviation

AIRMAN SECOND CLASS DONALD MURRAY

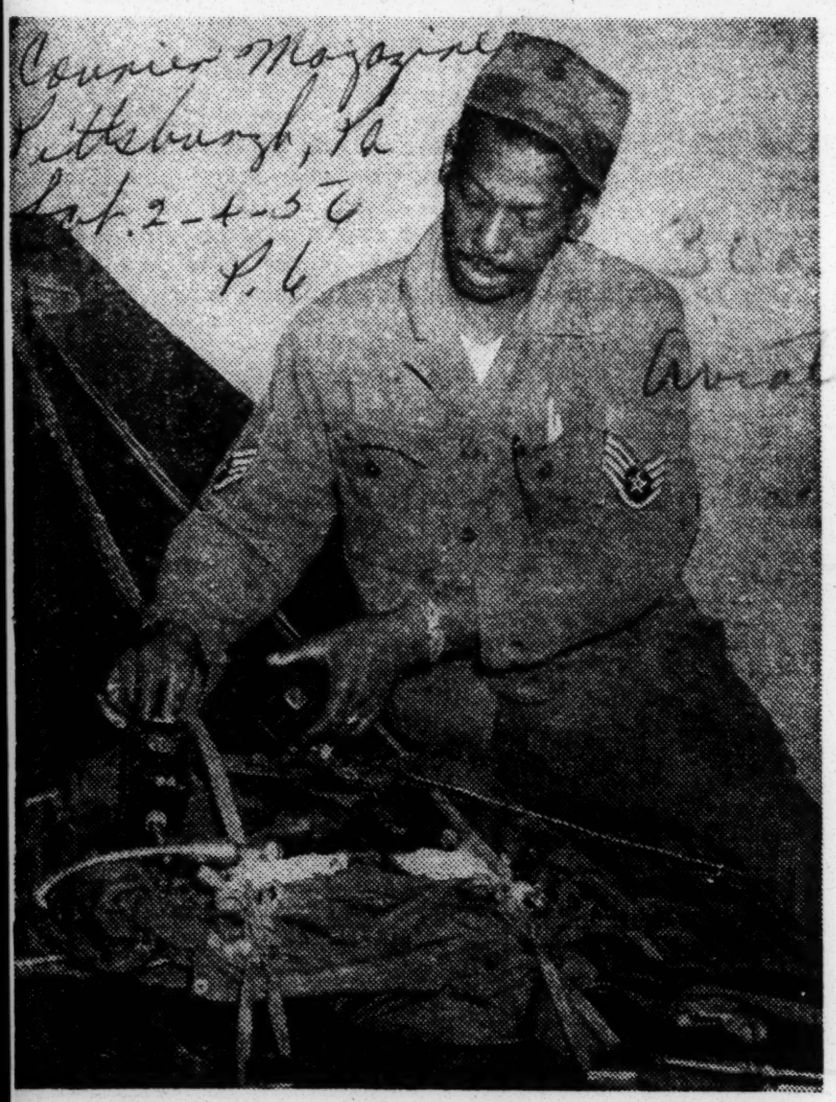
After running all over Europe, representing the United States in track events, Airman Second Class Donald A. Murray, who was stationed in Germany for 18 months, found some rest in Nice, France, where he was photographed enjoying the comfort of one of the boardwalk chairs at the Ruhl Hotel.

Released from military service four months ago, Murray is at home with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Murray, 1801 Maple Street, resting until school opens next month. He will enter the State University of Iowa.

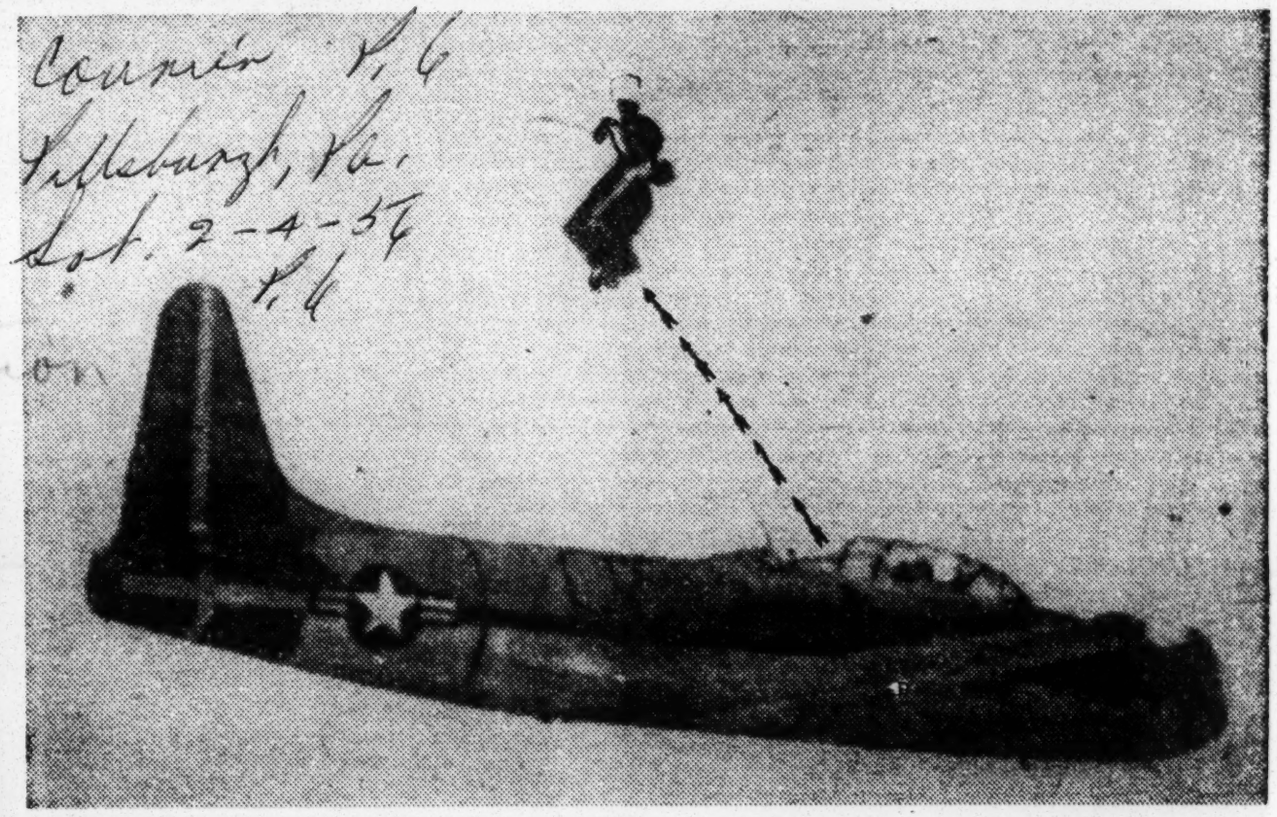
30a 1956

AVIATION

Jet Pilot's Secret Box Holds His Life...or Death



S/Sgt. Carl C. Watson of Newark sets an automatic parachute release before packing it into a jet pilot's chute at McGuire Air Base, N. J.—U. S. Air Force Photos.



Ejected seat and all at terrific speed, the pilot who bails out of a jet plane depends upon a new automatic parachute release to get his unconscious body safely down to the ground. Set in advance by Air Force parachute experts, the device automatically pulls the pilot's ripcord at a certain altitude and after a pre-determined number of seconds have elapsed.

THE secret of the little black box, which pulls the ripcord automatically at a pre-set altitude even if the pilot is knocked unconscious when he bails out, is a tiny mechanism made of Ni-Span C, a phenomenal new alloy processed by the H. A. Wilson Company of Union, N. J.

A highly skilled technician, S/Sgt. Watson, is responsible for setting both an altitude and a time control on the release device, testing the settings for accuracy, connecting the release to the ripcord, and packing the parachute silk so that it will open properly.

The new release mechanism gained national attention this month when authorities disclosed that it had saved the life of the first jet pilot ever to survive a bail-out at supersonic speed.

Bragg Paratroopers 'Fight Arctic Night'

A fro-American Sat. 3-10-56
Baltimore Md.

By MEL SCOTT

FORT BRAGG, N.C. (82d Airborne Division) — More than 100 colored paratroopers of the famed 82d Airborne Division are participating in Exercise Arctic Night.

P. 16

The exercise is a daring airborne operation designed to teach soldiers how to live, move and fight effectively in the paralyzing temperatures of the great far north.

The Second Battalion of the 504th Airborne Infantry Regiment is making the historic jump in Thule, Greenland, this month. Some 700 officers are involved in "Arctic Night" which will be the northernmost point ever reached by a tactical airborne unit.

* * * *

THE OPERATION will be a challenge to the Army's toughest fighting men . . . the paratroopers. They flew 3,000 miles from Fort Bragg to Greenland in huge C-124 Globemaster Troop Carriers. They jumped and from there it will be man against the ice, snow and simulated enemy.

Lt. Col. Stephen J. Meade, commander of the Second Battalion, has been toughening his men for weeks in preparation for the exercise.

Training has been a continuing, methodical cycle of lectures, training movies and practical work encompassing the broad scope of subjects that constitute cold weather indoctrination.

The 82nd men have made two preliminary parachute jumps to test arctic clothing and equipment they are using in Greenland.

* * *

IN BOTH OPERATIONS they were dressed in heavy cold weather clothing and equipped for battle. Each man wore pilelined field pants, arctic parkas, pilecaps, furlined hoods, thermo boots, arctic mittens and steel helmets.

They also carried snow shoes, rifles and a rucksack containing sleeping bag, canteen, mess gear and socks.

The paratroopers are wearing fundamentally the same clothing on their jump into the frozen stretches of Greenland. Additional arctic equipment was dropped in arctic sleds, or ahkios.

A Globemaster aircraft can handle four ahkios and a load of 60 fully equipped troopers. The sleds carry such items as squad tents, arctic stoves, ammunition, rations, communications equipment and personal dunnage.

They are pulled by the paratroopers themsleves.

* * *

MEN ARE learning how to live healthfully over an extended period of time under battlefield conditions. They are learning how to properly wear and use the clothing and equipment they have been issued. They are learning the hazards and possible uses of Greenland's basic commodity . . . ice.

They're learning how to sleep on it, cook with it and build shelters with it. Troopers of the Second Battalion are learning new first aid fundamentals and how to wage war against three known arctic enemies . . . . frostbite, trench foot and snow blindness.

Instructors, movies and demonstration teams together taught them how fighting men move both individually and collectively to accomplish their mission in a land where almost everything is white, cold and dead still.

* * *

THEY ARE learning that the battle is a 24-hour fight and does not cease when the foe has fallen

The principles of camouflage and concealment are not the same in Greenland and they are learning the necessary modifications . . . how to reach a given destination without being discovered or fired upon.

They are learning how to move over ice and snow masses with snow shoes and skis. (Men are trained on straw).

They're learning the capabilities of the arctic sled . . . legendary mule of the north . . . what it will carry and how long it requires to move a given distance over ice and snow.

* * *

THE MOST important thing is fighting . . . how to win against any enemy whose weapons alone are not the only opposing forces. They are learning what weapons will and will not do in sub-zero climates and that the entire perspective of the battle zone changes drastically in the bleak whiteness of the far northern reaches.

Trailbreaking . . . the concept of preventing enemy infiltration . . . land navigation and patrolling are some of the subjects that received heavy emphasis in daily classes.

Battalion units still found time to remain in top physical form by conducting road marches and physical training . . . the traditional airborne body conditioner.

A replica of an Eskimo village was established by the Second Battalion recently during an overnight bivouac on the Fort Bragg reservation. Under the pace of Colonel Meade, the men marched several miles to the bivouac site where they set up camp.

* * *

TEN-MAN arctic tents were pitched and the famous Yukon stoves installed. The evening meal was cooked by the paratroopers themselves on field ranges that will accompany them to Thule. The bivouac was a dress rehearsal to what is now happening in icebound Greenland.

Selected personnel took driver training on the "Weasel" a powerful tracked vehicle designed for use in the polar regions.

Army and civilian news agencies are covering the exercise. The "Big Picture," an Army TV Newsreel unit, is doing a series for national telecasting.

* * *

THE OFFICERS and men of the Second Battalion have set a goal of perfection for themselves.

They planned, prepared and trained to be as deadly in Greenland as their forebears were in the trenches and hedgerows of Europe. Colored paratroopers, both officers and enlisted men, are playing important roles in the polar exercise.

Hard training continued up to departure time from Fort Bragg, Feb. 27.

A fro-American Sat. 3-10-56 P. 16 Baltimore, Md.

NOW IN FROZEN NORTH — Paratroopers Fred L. Richardson of Los Angeles and Wilmer O. Phenix, son of Mrs. Mattie B. Phenix of Harrisburg, Pa., check equipment prior to boarding huge C-124 Globemaster troop carriers to take part in Exercise "Artic Night" in Thule, Greenland.

Tuskegee Airman Cited In New Timely Book

World P. 3
Bham Ala.
Wed. 7-4-56

THE TUSKEGEE AIRMEN is the title of an outstanding and timely new book by Charles E. Francis, an Air Force Reserve Lieutenant. (Bruce Humphries, Inc., $5.00) Well illustrated with 26 full page Army Air Force photos, and containing an appendix which lists, among other things, the winners of the Distinguished Flying Cross it is a record of which all concerned with Tuskegee Army Air Base can be justly proud.

Twelve miles from the famous Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, Tuskegee Army Air Base is now an abandoned and desolate field. Racial integration in the Armed Services has put an end to the need for a training center for Negro pilots, but at one time there were more than 50,000 people directly involved in the development of Tuskegee. Against bigotry, prejudice, and tradition, they carried on "The Fight for the Right to Fight" until the proud day—March 7, 1942, when the first five Negro cadets received their wings.

The combat record of these pilots and the thousands who followed them makes exciting and dramatic reading. Lieutenant Francis, who was intimately connected with the base, has caught the glory of these men—their achievements and disappointments, interwoven with threads of deeds, actions, thoughts and ideals.

This is the only record of the Tuskegee graduates that we know of and it is not likely that there will be another like it.

Funeral Rites Friday For Airman Whaley

Daily World
Thurs. 7-19-56

Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

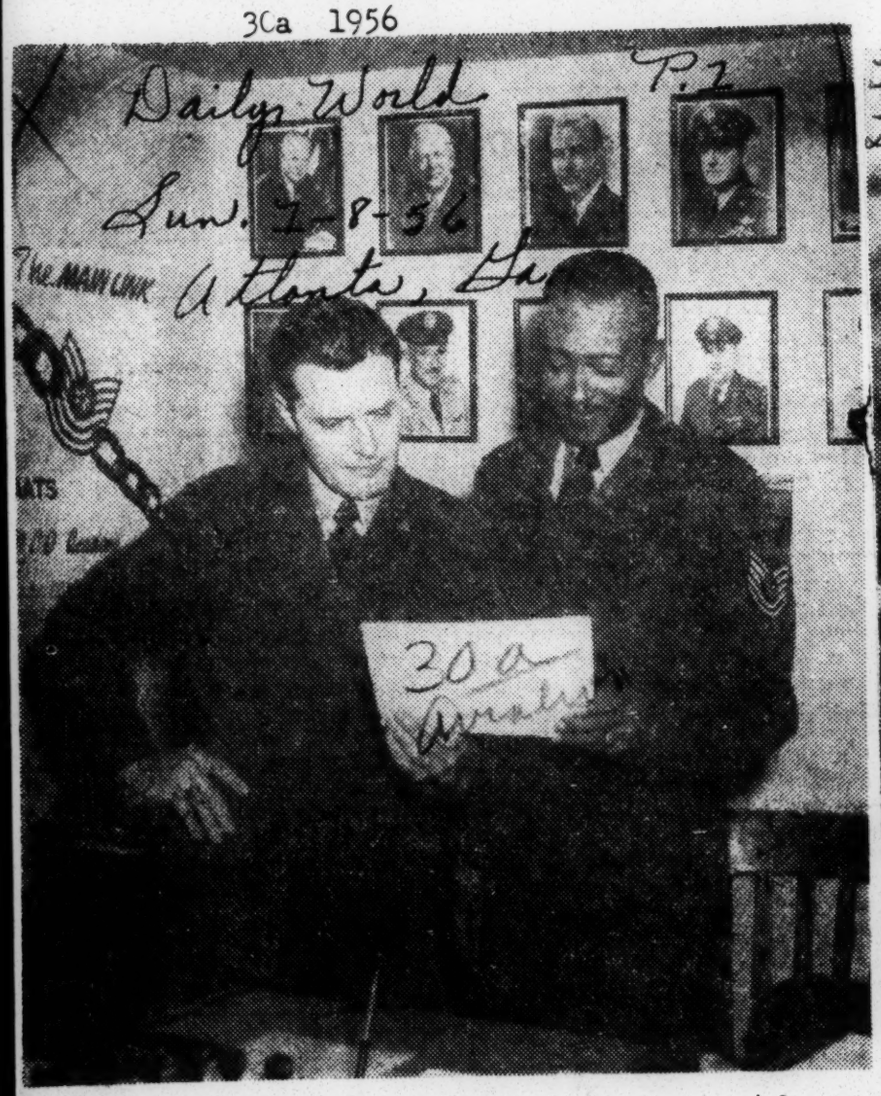
BOBBY JOE WHALEY

Funeral services for A 2-c Bobby Joe Whaley will be held Friday, July 20 at 11 oclock at Our Lady of Lourdes on Blvd.

Airman Whaley, a native of Atlanta, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Whaley of 220 Wellington St S W.

He graduated from Washington High School in 1953 and attended Morehouse College after which time he entered the Air Force, where the opportunity was presented to further his studies in the field of his interest. Airman Whaley was drowned July 14 in a swimming pool at Randolph Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas. In addition to his parents he is survived by one brother, Chambers Whaley and his family.

The body will lie in state at the residence Thursday, July 19 from 5 o'clock until the hour of the funeral Friday morning.



DOBBINS AIR FORCE BASE, MARIETTA, Ga. — Technical Sergean Nathan Bolton receives an Award of Achievement certificate fo outstanding service in the field of communications from his de tachment Commander Chief Warrent Officer E. G. Leas. The certi ficate, signed by Colonel John T. Ford, commander 1803d AACS Group at Robins Air Force Base, commends Sgt. Bolton for his development of a radio tube tester which will save many tax dollars in the future.

Associated Press Wirephoto

CHUTE FAILED, BUT FRIEND DIDN'T: Sgt. James Closson, left, embraces Pvt. Lessie Smith after the 11th Airborne paratroopers landed safely with one parachute from a 3,000-foot jump. The sergeant's chute came out of pack but did not open, and Private Smith grabbed his lines as Closson went by. Occasion was final maneuver at Fort Campbell, Ky., before last unit of division left for Germany.

Negro 'Air Raider' Checks With CAA

CHICAGO, Jan. 9. — (UP) — Negro disk jockey Al Benson wrote to the Civil Aeronautics Administration Monday, asking whether the pamphlet air raid he plans to make on Mississippi would violate any CAA regulations.

Benson plans to drop thousands of copies of the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights on the Southern state on Lincoln's birthday Feb. 12. He is arranging to make the flight in a chartered plane.

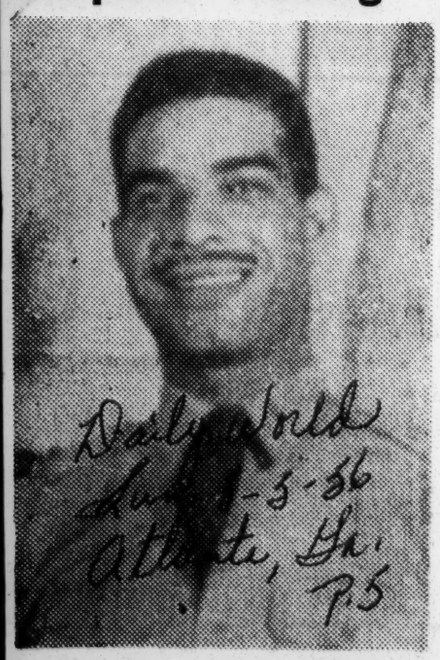
Benson said the flight is intended to "penetrate the 'ironic' curtain which has been lowered over Mississippi and other states."

He said he had received no comment from Mississippians.

AIRMAN 2-C Louis Thompson, jr., 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thompson, 6032 Kenwood ave., is serving with the 9th Air Postal Squadron at Kimpo Air Base, Korea. A former student at Hyde Park high school, Airman Thompson is tentatively scheduled to return to the United States in February, 1956.

PREP FOR ORIENTATION FLIGHT —Air Force ROTC Cadet Officer Wilbert Greenfield, right, adjusts parachute of Talmadge Rhodes of Kinston for cross country training flight last week as Herbert S. Rodwell of Henderson looks on at A. and T. College. C-47 plane was piloted by Maj. Theodore Wilson, ROTC program director.

Robert Bales Flanagan Completes Training



The subject of this sketch, Lt. Robert Bales Flanagan, who is stationed at the Hamilton Air Base, near San Francisco, California, has just completed the Squadron Officers School, Air Command and Staff College, Maxwell AFB, Ala.

As a second lieutenant, he entered the college early in April, graduating on July 28th.

There were 750 officers in this class, including officers from Ecuador, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Norway, Uraguay, Veneuzula and Vietman.

Lt. Flanagan was graduated from Morehouse College at the age of 20 and planned a law course when he volunteered in the air force.

He was born in Atlanta, Ga. the son of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Flanagan, Methodist churchman of this Episcopal area.

MAJOR DANIEL (CHAPPIE) JAMES (center), 437th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron commander at Otis Air Force Base in Massachusetts, looks intently at his newest honor — A certificate of merit. Tennessee State university, at a special assembly cited him "for his pioneering endeavors as administrator, disciplinarian, aerial tactician, and pilot superior and for his undaunted work with teenagers . . ." Dr. William L. Crump (extreme right), public relations director, made the presentation. Around Maj. James is a group of AFROTC seniors (l. to r.) Cadet Lt. Col. James Mann, Cadet Majs. Charles Hudson, Richard Johnson, Horace Searcie, Richelieu Johnson, Clifton Jeffers, Charles Archie and Nathaniel Woodruff. (Clanton III Photo)

30a 1956

NEGRO AIR FORCE OFFICER WHO OHIO GOV. REFUSED TO RETURN TO MISS. TO SERVE SENTENCE FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING IS RELIEVED OF HIS COMMISSION

Jackson, Miss.

Officer Refused To Return To State After Being Sent To Ohio Air Base

Sat 12-1-56

Bond Of $2,000 Lost On Appeal From $250 Fine And Six Month Jail Sentence

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28 — Developments here since last week reveals that Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi who started out to get a Negro Air Force Officer who refused to return to his state to pay a $250 fine and serve a six months jail sentence imposed on a drunken driving charge got his man. Pentagon officials announced Tuesday that the Negro officer will be relieved of his commission at the end of this month.

The officer is 25-year-old 1st Lt. Titus A. Sanders, who was arrested on the drunken driving charge on November 20, 1954 in Columbus, Mississippi. Following the trial in which the fine of $250 and the six-months jail sentence was imposed an appeal bond of $2000 was posted. While awaiting the trial on the appeal the young officer was transferred from the Air Base in Columbus, Mississippi to Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, from which he refused to return to Mississippi to stand trial on the appeal thereby forfeiting the $2000 bond. The sentence was subsequently affirmed by the State Supreme Court.

Following his refusal to return to Mississippi for trial extradition proceedings were filed by the state but in the hearing on the extradition Gov. Frank Lausche refused to return the officer to Mississippi on the strength of testimony that he "might not survive" the Mississippi sentence.

Senator Stennis revealed his activities in connection with the case after last weeks developments with the following comment:

"After this case had been affirmed by the Mississippi Supreme Court and the defendant became a fugitive from justice, I wrote the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Air Force, inviting their attention to the case and calling on them to take action with reference to keeping an officer who was in default of his bond."

"I also called attention to the sworn record in the case referring to excessive use of profanity upon the occasion of arrest of this defendant, in presence of several witnesses, persons of my acquaintance, including Mrs. Haley Reeves.

"I asked the department of the Air Force what would be its attitude as to this conduct unbecoming to an officer, and what it proposed to do about this set of facts.

"I insisted on a direct answer to these inquiries and after some delay I was advised the defendant would be separated from the service."

On last Tuesday Lt. Sanders reported that he was informed by the Base Division Commander at Lockbourne that he must either resign or be dropped from the rolls of the Air force. On Thursday Lt. Sanders flew to Washington for an interview with the Adjutant General who confirmed the action of the Base Division Commander, giving him until Friday to make up his mind. The Adjutant informing him that the Air Force has been under great pressure in the matter.

Following the Washington interview Lt. Sanders submitted his resignation, but rescinded the resignation on Monday after returning to his station at Lockbourne Air Base.

Lt. Sanders said that Pentagon sources informed him that there is absolutely nothing in the Air Force to justify you being discharged. Air Force regulations however do provide that a reserve officer may be dropped from the rolls for conviction of a crime.

An Air Force spokesman in the Pentagon said due to a conviction in a civil court the officer is being discharged under honorable conditions.

HIS COMMISSION LOST: Lt. Titus A. Sanders, Jr., 25-year-old Air Force officer, who lost his commission at insistence of Senator Stennis after a brush with state law.

DEFENSE AIDE BACKS NEGRO FLIER OUSTER

Commercial Appeal

Says Man Wanted In Dixie Got Fair Treatment

Mon. 12-3-56

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—(UP) — Assistant Defense Secretary Carter I. Burgess said Sunday that a Negro officer forced out of the Air Force because he was convicted of drunken driving charges "got very fair treatment."

"I don't think he got a raw deal," Mr. Burgess said.

Mr. Burgess, in charge of the Defense Department's personnel policies, defended the Air Force's action in giving Lt. Titus A. Saunders the alternative of resigning or receiving a less-than-honorable discharge.

Saunders, 25, of Meigs, Ga., finally decided to resign. His resignation became effective Saturday.

Sanuders has charged he was forced into resigning after Senator John Stennis (D., Miss.), a member of the Senate Armed Service Committee, began pressuring the Air Force for his dismissal.

Saunders' former chaplain, the Rev. Benjamin H. Adams of Basking Ridge, N. J., had said Saunders was convicted on "trumped up" charges in Mississippi and is "a victim of circumstance and racial prejudice."

Saunders' conviction grew out of an accident in which his car, driven by a woman companion, hit the car of a white woman. Saunders was found guilty on the basis of having moved the car after the accident. He said he wanted to get it out of the line of traffic.

He was sentenced by a Mississippi court to a $500 fine and six months in the labor gang. While free on $2,000 bail, he was transferred by the Air Force to Ohio.

Mr. Burgess told a reported Saunders' "usefulness" to the Air Force had become "impared" because he had an unsatisfied jail sentence hanging over him.

Noting that Saunders faces likely extradition to Mississippi if transferred to certain states, Mr. Burgess said:

"We can't have men in the armed services who can serve in some states and not in others, regardless of their race."

AIR FORCE OFFICER

Negro Blames Sen. Stennis In Loss Of Lieutenant Rank

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 25 (AP)—A Negro Air Force officer at Lockbourne Air Force Base here says he has been "forced" to resign his commission as the result of pressure brought by a Mississippi senator.

Lt. Titus A. Saunders Jr., 25, said he was informed last Tuesday by the base division commander's office that "I must either resign my cmomission or be dropped from the rolls of the Air Force." Sanders aded that Pentagon officials had told him the Air Force has been under pressure from U.S. Senator John Stennis (D-Miss) to either have him transferred back to Mississippi or dropped from the service.

No comment was immediately available from the senator or the Pentagon.

The State of Missisippi last summer sought to have Saunders extradited to serve a six-month jail sentence for drunken driving. He was arrested in Columbus, Miss., on Nov. 20, 1954. While out on $2,000 bond pending appeal of his conviction, the Air Force transferred him from Columbus to Lockbourne.

Gov. Frank Lausche refused extradition after a July hearing at which attorneys for the officer said he "might not survive" the Mississippi sentence. In addition to the jail sentence, Saunders was fined $250.

Saunders gave this account of the events which led up to his resignation:

"I was called into the division commander's office—Gen. Hewitt T. Wheless, commander of the 801st Air Division—last Tuesday and informed that I must either resign or be dropped from the rolls of the Air Force. They gave me until Friday to make my decision." Gen. Wheless was not available for comment.

"I requested and was granted permission to see the air adjutant general in Washington. I flew to Washington Thursday and on Friday was told by the air adjutant that the Air Force 'has been under a great deal of pressure in the matter.'

"The air adjutant did not mention Sen. Stennis but other Pentagon officials told me that Sen. Stennis went to the air secretary and tried to have me either transferred back to Mississippi or released from the service."

Lt. Saunders did not identify the Pentagon officials who named Sen. Stennis.

Lt. Saunders continued:

"I have written the air secretary requesting a hearing but so far I have received no reply.

"I decided that I would resign rather than allow myself to be dismissed in order to protect my benefits as a veteran. My resignation is effective Monday. It is a general discharge under honorable conditions but as far as I'm concerned that is not an honorable discharge."

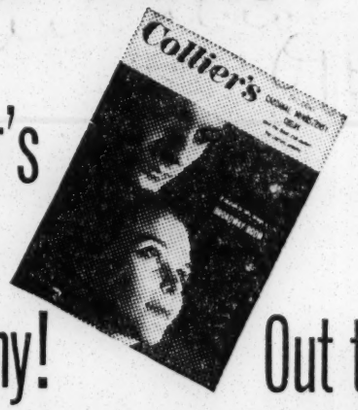
Sauders said that Pentagon sources informed him that, "There is absolutely nothing in the Air Force to justify your being discharged."

Air Force regulations, however, do provide that a reserve officer may be "dropped from the rolls"—dismissed without a formal discharge—for conviction of a crime. His Mississippi conviction could conceivably be made the basis for dismissal.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED. — Lt. Titus A. Saunders Jr., 25 of Meigs, Ga., has received a discharge "under honorable conditions" from the U. S. Air Force. Saunders, shown here at his desk at the Lockbourne Air Force base near Columbus, Ohio, has been a controversial figure since last summer when he was arrested in Mississippi on a charge of driving a car while under the influence of intoxicants. Ohio's Gov. Frank Lausche refused Mississippi's request to have Saunders extradited to serve a six-month jail sentence. Then Mississippi Senator John Stennis began pressuring the Air Force to have the lieutenant dismissed. Last week Saunders resigned from the force, changed his mind and withdrew the resignation and then changed his mind a third time and cancelled the withdrawal. Air Force Secretary Donald Quarles hurriedly accepted his resignation before he changed his mind again.—INS Photo.

Why did the Air Force pick General Davis?

Collier's tells you why!



Out today

Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., 640 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.
Publishers of Woman's Home Companion, Collier's, American Magazine

AIR OFFICER SOUGHT

Negro Wanted For DWI Count In Columbus

COLUMBUS, Miss., May 13.—Sheriff Robert Jernigan said Sunday afternoon no new leads as to the whereabouts of Titus A. Saunders, Negro Air Force lieutenant, had been found. Lieutenant Saunders is being sought by the Lowndes County officer for forfeiture of a $2,600 bond.

Judge John D. Greene Jr., Circuit Court judge, said the court will do everything possible to see that the Negro officer is returned here to serve a six-month sentence on the county farm.

The lieutenant was fined $250 and given a six-month sentence for driving while intoxicated in 1954 following a highway accident. It is believed he is in Ohio.

CHARLES E. FRANCIS, an Air Force reserve lieutenant, has completed a book, "The Tuskegee Airmen" which portrays all of the activities of Negro airmen during World War II. He tells the story behind their achievements and cites records of their most dramatic combat captures and air victories.

FLIGHT COMMANDER AND FAMILY—Capt. Asa D. Herring, his wife, and their two sons, Alan, 1 nd Asa Daney III, 3, live at 1818 N. Grand boulevard, are shown here. Capt. Herring is currently as igned to the 3506th Strategic Fighter Wing at Tinker Field Air Force Base, where he has duties a light commander, pilot instructor, and test pilot. Making a career of flying, Capt. Herring was educate n the public schools of Asheville, N. C., and at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where he received the bachelor legree in aero mechanics. He also studied at the Lewis School of Science and Technology and the Aer nautical University of Chicago. The young airman flew right wing guard for Captain Don Jackson in th istory-making United States-to-England jet flight, longest on record. His wife is the former Miss Hon Bomar, a graduate of Hampton Institute and a former teacher in the Asheville, N. C. public schools. Bo Capt. and Mrs. Herring are active in social and Greek letter organizations in Oklahoma City, includin Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the recently organized Alpha Wives auxiliary.

Flight Surgeon

DR. R. M. JOHNSON

Dr. Robert M. Johnson returned from two weeks active duty at Casper Wyo., with the 132nd Fighters Group of the Iowa Air Guard. He is flight surgeon. His family accompanied him on a tour of Yellowstone Park and Black Hills.

GRANVILLE Q. ANDERSON, jr., is now a second lieutenant. He was graduated last week from the Air Cadet Training School at Bryan Air Force base, Texas. One of two Negroes in a class of 62, he will report to Kindall Air Force Base, Panama City, Fla., for 21 weeks training in the F-86D all weather jet interceptors.

MAJOR OSCAR J. CHAPMAN
Gets new AF job

Chapman receives new Air Force Job

CHANUTE AFB, Ill. — Maj. Oscar J. Chapman has been appointed deputy director for the Propulsion Research Unit, at Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.

Major Chapman is a graduate of Ohio State University, with a Ph.D degree in education and psychology.

He had been professor of education and psychology at Morgan State College in Baltimore, president of Delaware State College and member of the faculty at Tennessee State University prior to his return to active military duty in 1952.

Major Chapman's assignment prior to the new one was Deputy for Research Operations of the Old Training Aids Research Laboratory. He is the son of Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman of Stockton, Md.

Earns Wings As U. S. Pilot

LIEUT. G. ANDERSON
. . . earns wings

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Second Lieut. Granville Q. Anderson Jr. was graduated from the Air Cadet Training School at Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Tex. He was one of two Negroes in a class of 62. He was given a rating as pilot in the U. S. Air Force.

He will report to Kendall Air Force Base, Panama City, Fla., for 21 weeks of training in the F86D, all weather jet interceptors.

He is a graduate of Dunbar High School, Little Rock, Ark., and spent four years at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and volunteered in the Air Force in January, 1955.

Deputy Director

Major Oscar J. Chapman has been appointed deputy director of the Propulsion Research Unit, Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Ill., by Colonel Morgan Goodhart, director of the Maintenance Laboratory, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo. The director at Chanute is Dr. Lawrence M. Stalurow.

A graduate of the Ohio State University, with a Ph.D. degree in education and psychology, Major Chapman had been professor of education and psychology at Morgan State College in Baltimore, Md., and president of Delaware State College in Dover, Del. prior to his recall to active duty in the United States Air Force in April, 1952.

New Post—

Major Oscar J. Chapman has been appointed deputy director of the Population Research Unit, Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Ill., by Col. Morgan Goodhart, director of maintenance laboratory, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Col.

30a 1956

Asheville Man Is Promoted To Captain In AF

ASA D. HERRING JR.
Now A Captain

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Captain Asa D. Herring Jr. was recently promoted to his present rank at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Herring Sr. of Asheville, N. C.

The jet pilot is now flight commander of 506 Strategic Fighter Wing, instructor pilot, and test pilot. He is the husband of Mrs. Honor Bomar Herring, former Asheville junior high school teacher. They have two sons, Asa D., and Mark.

* * *

CAPTAIN HERRING attended Lee high school, Asheville; Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Lewis School of Science and Technology, and the Aeronautical University of Chicago.

He received his wings at Las Vegas, Nev., in 1949. The young pilot played a part in the U. S. A. to England jet flight, the longest in history. He was in England three years. Six months before World War II ended, he volunteered for the Air Force.

When the war was over, the flier returned to school. Now that he has completed his work, Captain Herring is making the Air Force a career.

A FRIEND INDEED—Sgt. James Closson of Everett, Mass., hugs Pvt. Lessie Smith, Cleveland, Ohio, after both reached the ground safely following a harrowing parachute ride Jan. 11. Closson's chute failed to open, and Smith grabbed the shroud lines of Closson's chute as the latter fell past him and hung on until they reached the ground.

AVIATION

Soldier saves buddy in parachute mishap

FORT CAMPBELL, Ky. — Pvt. Lessie Smith of Cleveland saved the life of a fellow soldier who was plummeting to certain death after his parachute failed to open during jumping maneuvers here.

Sgt. James Closson, white, of Everett, Mass., made his jump shortly after Smith but Closson's parachute failed to open and he plunged toward the ground, 3,000 feet below.

But Smith, seeing his falling companion, grabbed Closson's parachute as the latter flashed past and held on tightly as they floated down together.

* * *

AFTER THE DARING RESCUE, Gen. Joe Stilwell Jr., commanding officer of the 88th Regiment of the 11th Airborne Division, sent for Smith and congratulated him.

"Son, when you get back to your company, you'll find you are a private first class," the general said. "That was quick thinking."

Smith and Closson were among 400 men making the jump. Closson was making his 28th jump and Smith his seventh.

OFFICERS

Named Officer Of the Month

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, Utah. — Master Sergeant Jesse W. Haggans this week was named "NCO of the Month" at Hill AFB, Utah.

He is the son of Mrs. Octavia Ward, 3025 Wabash Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Lieutenant Colonel William J. Hall, wing executive at Hill AFB, presented the sergeant an engraved identification bracelet and letter of commendation at ceremonies in the colonel's office.

A Non-Commissioned Officer

Sgt. Haggans is in charge at the veterinarian section at the base hospital. He was singled out for his work in preparing a supervisor's handbook, containing office policies and procedures. The handbook will enable future supervisors to take over the section with a minimum of training.

The sergeant entered the cavalry in September, 1935, at Fort Riley, Kas. He transferred to the air service in 1943. In June 1954 the award winner reported to Hill AFB.

Sgt. Haggans and his wife, Martha, reside at nearby Hill Garden Homes. They have four children: Jesse, 13; Lorna, 7; Reginald, 6, and Patricia, 7 months.

M-SGT. JESSIE W. HAGGANS

Negro General Holds Top U S Air Post On Taiwan

NEW YORK — Calling signals on the world's touchiest front these days — Taiwan (Formosa) - is a 43-year-old airman, Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. the U. S. Air Force's first Negro general.

If the Chinese Communists attact Taiwan, General Davis will have the responsibility for integrating American and Chinese fighter units into a single stirring force.

Peter Kalscher, writing in the current Collier's, points out that Davis is the second Negro general in U S history; his father, now retired, was the first.

"It was only seven years ago that 'integration' had a very personal meaning for Davis and all Negroes in uniform. President Harry S. Truman ordered the end of segregation in the armed forces and the integration of Negro and white units," Kalischer says.

A trail blazer for his race in the Air Force (as his father had been in the Army), Davis crossed the "Great Divide" with an impressive war record, a command "presence" and a charming wife, according to the Coller's article.

During World War II, Davis command the all-Negro 332d Fighter Group which flew long-range bomber escort duty for the 15th Air Force bombers deep into the Balkans, Poland, Romania, and Germany.

Davis received a Silver Star, a Legion of Merit, a Distinguished Fying Cross and the Air Medal with Four Oak Leaf Clusters.

He came to Taiwan after duty in Korea and Japan and was ordered to get his new command, U. S Task Force 13, operational in a month, Kalischer says in Collier's.

"In my 23 years in the Air Force," comments a frosty-eyed colonel in Davis' command, "I never saw anybody do so much in so little time with what was on hand. ATF 13 was in business on schedule."

Tight Fit—William H. Gamble, dean of men at A. and T. College, has his parachute adjusted prior to an orientation flight, in which he joined several of his students, members of the Air Force ROTC Unit at the college. Assisting with the adjustments are Lieut. Wiliam J. Ryan, Southern Pines, N. C., center, co-pilot on the trip, and Maj. Theodore Wilson, professor of air science at the college, the pilot.

Tinker Air Force Base Is Oklahoma's Largest Industry; 20,000 Work There

Call Fri. 3-9-56 p. 13
Kansas City Mo.

TINKER AIR FORCE BASE, Okla. — One of today's industrial giants is located nine miles southeast of Oklahoma City. Here a huge, complex plant now stands on the 3,300 acres which enclose Tinker Air Force base. Current assets, excluding aircraft, are estimated at $1.8 billion, which puts the base in a class with Standard Oil of New Jersey. Its assets are more than those of Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward combined.

Tinker's history began in July, 1941, when the first ground was broken for construction within an original area of 960 acres. During World War II, B-24 and B-17 bombers, which helped smash the Nazi military machine, were repaired at the Tinker depot.

Atom Bomb Plane There

Later B-29s, which played a dominant role in forcing Japan to surrender, were fitted for combat in the base shops. The first plane to drop an atomic bomb on an enemy target, the B 29 Enola Gay, raised the curtain on unclear warfare when it bombed Hiroshimia, was modified for its history-making job at Tinker.

The pace continued through the Korean conflict with Tinker keeping the planes flying and funneling supplies to the Far East. Its present role in national defense is even more important.

Today Tinker is a big installation. There are more than 500 buildings and 44 miles of runways and roads on the base. The base has its own communication system and protective services, churches, hospitals, recreational facilities, and the utilities for a system larger than that of a city of 30,000 persons.

Vast as it is, Tinker is a part of the Oklahoma City Air Material area. Altogether about one-fifth of OCAMA's personnel are scattered throughout the United State, working daily with industrial firms and factories and other Air Force organizations. From his headquarters at Tinker, Major General W. O. Senter directs the far flung activities of his headquarters.

Largest Single Industry

Tinker, as Oklahoma's largest single industry, employs approximately five times as many civilian workers as military personnel. The annual total military and civilian payroll is approximately $100 million.

The 20,000 civilian workers, with an average salary of $76.80 for a 40-hour week, represent all parts of the state. Most of them live in central Oklahoma, but a few drive as far as 125 miles to work. Altogether, Tinker workers are drawn from 167 towns and cities in this area of the state.

Women fill many important jobs at Tinker. About 22 percent of all the employees are women. Fifty-six percent of all employees are veterans of World War I, World War II, or Korea. They are typical Americans, ranging from top level supervisors and managers to workmen in overalls, from scientists and engineers to laborers and bus drivers. Almost 19 percent of the base workers are physically handicapped.

More than 4,500 military personnel are stationed at Tinker. These men and women in uniform perform varied and exacting jobs to help the Air Force fulfill its vital role in National Defense.

The Oklahoma City Material area (OCAMA) is one of 8 Air Material Areas in the United States. These Area commands plus logistic support centers for the Air Force in Europe and the Pacific and seven specialized depots answer directly to headquarters of the Air Material Command — the logistical arm of the Air Force.

The Air Material Command buys, supplies, and maintains the aerial weapons and ground equipment required for the Air Force throughout the world. Under a policy of decentralization, OCAMA carries out these fuctions for certain aircraft, engines and equipment.

Tinker Air Force base was named in honor of Major General Clarence L. Tinker of Pawhuska, Okla., who lost his life in the Battle of Midway in World War II. General Tinker, who was 55, was flying a B-17 bomber when he was reported missing in action.

Gen. Davis Holds Top Spot In Red Hot Orient

Defender Sat. 3-31-56 p. 3
Chicago Ill.

Calling signals on the world's touchiest front these days—Taiwan (Formosa)—is a 43-year-old airman, Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., the U. S. Air Force's first Negro general.

If the Chinese Communists attack Taiwan, General Davis will have the responsibility for integrating American and Chinese fighter units into a single striking force.

Peter Kalischer, writing in the current Collier's, points out that Davis is the second Negro general in U. S. history; his father, now retired, was the first.

"It was only seven years ago that 'integration' had a very personal meaning for Davis and all Negroes in uniform. President Harry S. Truman ordered the end of segregation in the armed forces and the integration of Negro and white units," Kalischer says.

A trail blazer for his race in the Air Force (as his father had been in the Army), Davis crossed the "Great Divide" with an impressive war record, a command "presence" and a charming wife, according to the Collier's article.

During World War II, Davis commanded the all-Negro 332nd Fighter Group which flew long-range bomber escort duty for the 15th Air Force bombers deep into the Balkans, Poland, Romania, and Germany.

Davis received a Silver Star, a legion of Merit, a Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with Four Oak Leaf Clusters.

He came to Taiwan after duty in Korea and Japan and was ordered to get his new command, U. S. Task Force 13, operational in a month, Kalischer says in Collier's.

"In my 23 years in the Air Force," comments a frosty-eyed colonel in Davis' command, "I never saw anybody do so much in so little time with what was on hand. ATF 13 was in business on schedule."

HERSHEY SAYS BOARD CAN'T LET 6 RESIGN

Commercial Appeal

Protest Of Alabama Draft Officials Rejected

P 29

NEGRO STILL DEFERRED

Memphis

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 3.—State Selective Service Director James W. Jones said Wednesday national Selective Service headquarters had refused to accept the resignation of at least six of the 14 draft board members who resigned in protest to the deferment given Negro attorney Fred D. Gray.

Mr. Jones said he had received identical copies of letters to the members from Gen. Lewis B. Hershey but that only one member had confirmed receipt of the director's letter.

J. M. Stanton of Greensboro said he received a letter from General Hershey Wednesday morning. Mr. Stanton said he would not resume his post on the Hale County draft board until General Hershey rescinds an indefinite postponement given the 25-year-old boycott leader on grounds he was a full-time minister.

General Hershey's action resulted in the resignation of 14 draft board officials over the state.

Hershey Declines To Act

"We are taking no action on your resignation because Selective Service can ill afford to do without services," General Hershey wrote Stanton.

"It is of deep concern to me to have a resignation such as yours tendered without your having the opportunity to review all the facts in the case and be given the opportunity to review the principals involved."

Mr. Jones said he was not "at liberty" to disclose the names of the other board members until "they confirm receipt of the letters."

Gray's entire board resigned because of Hershey's intervention.

Boards in Bullock and Autauga counties served notice that they would not induct any more registrants until Gray was drafted.

Investigation Is Asked

The Autauga board also called for a Congressional investigation of the entire Selective Service system "to show the people of Alabama just how much power a local board has."

Montgomery Board 51, Gray's board, charged the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had exerted pressure to keep Gray out of the service.

General Hershey said he gave Gray an indefinite postponement pending an investigation of Gray's contention that he was a full-time minister.

General Hershey's letter to the six members said:

"I am deeply distrubed that anyone familiar with routine Selective Service procedures should suddenly find these procedures in a particular case not operating to his liking in spite of their legality."

The director said he was not disturbed by criticism "from some uninformed sources."

Police Told To Withdraw 'Protective Surveillance'

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 3.—(UP)—Police officials Wednesday admitted "watching" Negro attorney Fred Gray, but said it was only for his own good. They also said it would stop.

Gray, whose exemption from the draft has caused a widespread controversy, charged Tuesday that police were "intimidating" him and that once "for no apparent reason" stopped him for a driver's license check.

Public Safety Commissioner Claude Sellers ordered the police department to withdraw what he called "protective surveillance." He said the protection had been afforded Gray, without the attorney's knowledge, since the draft postponement three weeks ago.

Mr. Sellers said he had received several threats, from anonymous callers, "about what might happen in the Gray case." He said the calls were made by persons who said their sons had been drafted and "some killed."

"The police are now under orders to remove any surveillance or out-of-the-ordinary protection from Gray," the commissioner said. "From now on he'll get the same protection given any other citizen."

COL. J. T. JPHNSON
Transferred

Folsom Gets Johnson Sent To New Post

Advertiser P. 1
Thurs. 9-27-56
Montgomery

Col. James T. Johnson received orders yesterday relieving him as deputy selective service officer in Alabama and transferring hm to Atlanta, while rumors persisted that his transfer stemmed from the ice Director James W. Jones had the Gray case.

Johnson, who has been state or state deputy selective service director for the past 13 years, will be transferred to Atlanta on Oct. 1.

The transfer orders resulted from a request by Gov. James E. Folsom to move Johnson from Alabama as "surplus."

Rumors that the removal request stems from Johnson's activities in the Fred Gray draft case or from plain politics have been denied by Folsom.

Johnson will become the regional field officer for the Regional Selective Service Office in Atlanta. "I feel that the new position is a promotion," Johnson said, "but I would much prefer to stay here."

Folsom wrote to National Selective Service Headquarters on Aug. 7 asking for Johnson's removal. The contents of the letter or the reasons prompting the governor to ask for Johnson's removal have not been disclosed.

On Aug. 7, Fred D. Gray, 25-year-old Negro attorney and legal spokesman for the Montgomery bus boycott, had been ordered by his local draft board to report for military induction.

The Negro attorney had already appealed to the State and Presidential Draft Appeals boards without success. State Selective Service Director JAMES W. Jones had already refused to reopen Gray's case—with Johnson's acknowledged backing.

Then Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national draft director, ordered a 30-day postponement of induction followed by an order to reopen the Gray case.

The order was protested by state and resulted in 13 resignations by draft officials.

Sources close to the governor admitted that Folsom was "upset" over Gray's induction. But the governor has denied vigorously that his request to have Johnson transferred stemmed in any way from tht Gray case.

POLITICS BLAMED

In some quarters, politics has been blamed for Johnson's transfer. Johnson joined the Alabama draft board in 1940 as chief of the manpower division. He held the rank of captain at that time.

In 1943, in Governor Sparks' administration, he was made state selective service director. When Folsom was elected to his first term, Johnson was demoted to deputy director.

Johnson, who is credited with building Alabama's record of never having missed an induction quota in peace or war, was raised agin to director in Governor Persons' administration. When Folsom was re-elected in 1954, Johnson was again demoted to deputy director.

Johnson has refused several requests from Gen. Hershey to return to Washington in a higher selective service post due to his wife's illness. A victim of rheumatic fever, Mrs. Johnson has been advised by physicians to remain in a warm climate.

"MERELY VOTED"

But Johnson said he "has never actively cupported or opposed any candidate for political office." He said he "merely voted as a citizen."

Johnson said he has never been called in by the governor and told the reason for Folsom's request Johnson be transferred.

Johnson was born in Faunsdale, Ala., on Oct. 12, 1900. He received a degree in electrical engineering from Georgia Tech. At the same time he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

Not called to active duty, Johnson worked as an engineer with the Alabama Power Co. in Birmingham from 1925 to 1936. From 1936 to 1940 he was assistant division superintendant of the Alabama Power Co. in Montgomery. In 1940 he was called to active duty and assigned to the Alabama Selective Service Headquarters.

Johnson is the father of a 19-year-old girl and six-year-old twins. He said he will leave his family in Montgomery "until the end of the school year so as not to interrupt their education." Johnson's daughter is enrolled in Huntingdon College.

5th Board In Alabama Bolts Draft

Post 1 Times
Herald P. 2-a
Sun. 11-25-56
Washington D.C.

BUTLER, Ala., Nov. 24 (AP)—Another Alabama draft board has rebelled over the Fred Gray case.

The Choctow County Board has announced it will not draft anyone else until it is assured the Selective Service System "shall operate fairly and impartially again."

The Board said the resolution was adopted Wednesday by all three of its members and the Government appeals agent, Franklin C. Evans. Copies were sent to State Selective Service headquarters and to Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey at Washington.

Fred Gray was not mentioned in the resolution, but it obviously referred to the Montgomery Negro attorney whose induction was postponed by Hershey.

Gray, active in the fight against bus segregation in Montgomery, had been reclassified and ordered to report for induction. He had previously been exempt as a part time minister.

After Hershey's order, 14 Alabama draft officials resigned and four county boards said they would not call any draftees until Gray was inducted.

SECOND DRAFT BOARD RESIGNS IN ALABAMA

Wed. 9-19-56

Barbour Countians Protest Negro's Deferment

EUFAULA, Ala., Sept. 18.—(UP)—The Barbour County Draft Board Monday resigned in mass, protesting National Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis Hershey's intervention into the draft case of Montgomery Negro attorney Fred Gray.

Resigning were Chairman Paul Reaves and Emmett Holmes of Clayton; Carl Strang, Eufaula and Circuit Judge George Wallace, the board's appeal agent.

The resignation resulted from General Hershey's order "indefinitely postponing" Gray's induction Monday.

In a letter to State Selective Service director James Jones, the three-man board and its appeal agent said it was their "firm conviction that outside pressure groups have succeeded . . . in giving the lie to one of the cardinal principals upon which National Selective Service is supposed to operate: namely the local boards are free, and must remain free, from any compulsion or pressure whatsoever."

They said although their board was not primarily concerned with the Gray case, "the idea that any board anywhere must bow to the dictates of any political, social or religious group is throughly repulsive to us. We cannot continue to be associated with any draft setup that betrays a tendancy to be so dominated."

The men said national headquarters had "ridden rough shod" over the Montgomery board, which had been made the victim of "sinister influences." They said they feared their board might be treated likewise.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 18.—(UP)—A full explanation on the draft postponement of Negro attorney Fred Gray is being asked of Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis Hershey by a United States representative.

Representative George Grant of the Second District, said here Tuesday he was wiring General Hershey and asking him to explain his action in ordering the induction delay—a delay he indicated he believed would not have been given a white man in a similar case.

Monday, three members of Local Board Five resigned in protest over what they called "continued" interference by General Hershey in seeking to get the 1-A classification of Gray changed.

Officials Resign As Hershey Bars Draft Of Negro

Commercial Appeal

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17.—(UP)—Three local draft officials resigned Monday in protest of National Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis Hershey's "continued" intervention in the case of Negro attorney Fred Gray.

Memphis Press 9-18-56

A fourth member, Glenn Harrison, said he would not resign at this time. He said, "I just want to stay in and see how much further this thing will go. I'm going to stay and see how rotten it will get, but I will probably resign later."

Another member, Dick Grable, automatically resigned Monday when he was sworn in as an officer in the State National Guard.

Gray, 25-year-old lawyer and leader in the continuing Montgomery bus boycott was scheduled to be inducted Monday, but a directive from General Hershey stayed his draft "indefinitely."

General Hershey asked the board recently to reopen the young lawyer's case and consider new evidence supporting Gray's contention he was a full-time minister. The board, however, refused the director's request.

Commercial Appeal 9-18-56

Gray was reclassified 1-A early this year when the board ruled he was devoting less than half his time to ministerial duties. The state and national "presidential appeal board" upheld the local board's ruling.

Press 9-18-56

The first directive from General Hershey "requested" two weeks ago that a stay and reopening be given. Last week, another telegram to Selective Service headquarters here "directed" the "indefinite postponement."

In his letter of resignation, board member Hugh Smith, a television station executive, said: "I must necessarily resign as my conscience would never allow me to vote for the induction of any registrant while Fred David Gray is allowed by administrative order to evade his responsibility to his country."

Board chairman F. A. Miller in his resignation said, The National Selective Service director has yielded to political pressure and voided a decision of Local Draft Board 51.

G. C. Gilder said, "I feel we have been overrun. I do not believe my services are longer needed."

Mr. Gilder and Mr. Smith said they thought the NAACP in Washington had brought pressure in the case.

It was learned Monday that another draft official here had resigned because of the Gray status trouble.

Last month, Joseph F. Petranka, chairman of Local Board 157, submitted his resignation in a letter to the state director. Mr. Petranka reported that the national headquarters had, at that time, sent down a stay on Gray's induction.

Memphis Commercial Appeal 9-18-56

Alabama Boycott Lawyer Refused Induction Review

Constitution Thu. 9-7-56 Atlanta Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 6 (AP)—Selective Service Board No. 51 refused today to reconsider the impending induction of a young Negro attorney active in the Montgomery bus boycott.

Fred D. Gray, 25, is scheduled to go into the Army Sept. 17. The board chairman, F. A. Miller, said the national director of Selective Service asked the board to reopen Gray's case and consider reclassifying him.

"The evidence he asked us to consider was all the evidence we had considered before, and we declined to reconsider it," Miller said.

Gray defended Negroes indicted for participating in the boycott and also participated in court actions resulting from a state ban on activity of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The NAACP obtained an earlier review of his case in Washington before he was scheduled here for induction.

Action Protests Gray Deferment

Post-Herald Birm, Ala. Sat. 9-22-56

BY GLEN ANTHONY
United Press Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 21—An Alabama draft board pulled back its October quota today and vowed not to send any more Bullock County boys into the Army" until a Negro bus boycott leader is inducted.

The board in Bullock County in Southeast Alabama took its stand to protest the delay in the drafting of Negro Atty. Fred Gray on the personal order of Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey.

At the same time, the board's appeal agent resigned with a blast at Gov. James E. Folsom whom he blamed for the dispute over Gray's induction. Appeal Agent J. A. Tucker was the 12th Alabama draft board official to resign since Hershey's order came down.

Gray, 25, has played an active roll in the 10 months old Montgomery bus boycott. He was to have been drafted Monday but Hershey ordered a review of his case because of "new evidence" that might entitle him to deferment.

Gray has listed himself as a part-time minister but the Montgomery County draft board reclassified him 1-A on the grounds he was spending less than half his time in that work. The "new evidence" submitted by his church lists his as full-time minister.

L. K. (Snag) Andrews, a member of the Bullock board, said it had "pulled the files" on five men, four of them Negroes, who were slated for induction in the forthcoming October call. Bullock County's quota is five for the call.

All five of the Bullock County eligibles have been "reclassified F-G, the Fred Gray classification," Andrews said.

In Washington, a selective service spokesman commented tartly that "the selective service law and regulations do not provide for any such classification as F-G."

Actually, deferments can be appealed individually by the government appeal agent attached to each local board, by the state director or by Hershey if one of them feels the deferments are improper.

With Appeal Agent Tucker out of the picture, State Selective Service Director James W. Jones said he was "leaving this thing in the hands of the board and national Headquarters."

"I am not going to criticize the Bullock County board," Jones sad.

Tucker said he quit because "I think the case of Fred Gray was illegally handled."

Tucker said he objected to the manner in which Folsom is having Assistant State Selective Service Director James Johnson transferred.

"I am not perturbed at General Hershey. I lay the blame for the trouble in this case at the feet of Folsom," Tucker said. "I am convinced the Governor is at the bottom of Fred Gray's induction postponement."

A member of the Crenshaw County draft board, Alton Turner, a White Citizens Council leader in Luverne, resigned today, citing the Gray case as his reason.

Jones said 12 board members and appeal agents have resigned in Central Alabama in protest of Hershey's intervention in the case.

Andrews said "we have taken the position that Hershey did not have any authority to defer Gray but used a rule to do it. The rule applies in Bullock County also."

He said the board unanimously agreed not to "send any more Bullock County boys" into the Army until "Fred Gray goes."

"If the selective service or high brass overrules us that's a matter that directs itself to their conscience, not ours," he said. "If Hershey fires us for exercising the rule, then he himself should resign because he has used the same thing."

Hershey Raps Ala. Draft Bd. On Fred Gray

Birmingham News 9-16-56

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey has "refused" to accept the resignations of 11 Alabama draft board members who quit in protest against the deferment of a Negro attorney.

The 11 board members, from cities near Montgomery, wanted to resign in sympathy with the Montgomery draft board which insisted on the induction of Fred D. Gray, a lawyer and preacher who participated in the Montgomery bus boycott.

The three Montgomery draft board members submitted their resignations rather than follow Hershey's orders to "reconsider" the cancellaton of Gray's five-year exemption as a minister.

The letter to the 11 other draft board members from nearby point in Alabama did not go to members of the Montgomery draft board, whose resignations are "under consideration."

Hershey's office said the letter was rather lengthy and that it emphasized their communities need of their services and their value as experienced draft board members.

Post-Herald Birm, Ala. 9-22-56

IN DRAFT DISPUTE — Fred Gray (above), Negro attorney and part-time preacher of Montgomery, is the center of Alabama's dispute over the draft. Gray has received draft deferment from the national draft director on the grounds that he is a minister. He has been active in the Montgomery bus boycott. (United Press Telephoto)

Ala. Board Quits Over Fred Gray

Defender Chicago Ill.
Sat. 9-29-56

Senator writes to Hershey—

Gray case may bring changes in draft law

News
Wed. 10-17-56
Birmingham Ala.
Page 2

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—The much-disputed Fred Gray case gives promise of spurring Congress to enacting some drastic changes in present draft laws.

At the moment, National Selective Service headquarters is digging up the answers to a number of searching questions asked by Sen. Richard Russell (D., Ga.), chairman of the Senate armed services committee.

The Georgia senator already was interested in Montgomery case even before Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama early this month urged him to investigate whether there had been any Washington interference with local administration of the draft laws in this instance.

(GRAY IS AN ATTORNEY spokesman for the Negroes who have been boycotting the Montgomery bus system. After his local board ordered him inducted—with the order being upheld by state and presidential appeals boards—he was given a temporary deferment by Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, on the grounds of new evidence—that Gray was a full-time minister.)

Not only is Russell concerned that Gray may have been given preferential treatment due to cries of discrimination raised by an organized minority group.

The senator has called on Gen. Hershey to explain:

1. Why the presidential appeals board did not act until Aug. 2, 1956, to uphold the A-1 classification given Gray by his local board on Feb. 21, 1956? Evidently Russell has word that Selective Service headquarters held the file quite a while before passing it on to the White House appeals board.

2. Why Hershey sought a 30-day postponement of Gray's induction after the presidential appeals board had upheld the local board's action? Russell pointed out that this voided provision of the draft law that says "the determination of the president shall be final."

(RUSSELL WROTE Gen. Hershey that "in view of your apparent power to postpone an induction despite this language I should appreciate having your opinion of the meaning of the quoted provision.")

3. Why Gray's local draft board was not notified of any change that occurred in Gray's job status "within 10 days after it occurs" as required by law?

The Georgia senator plainly is concerned, too, over the fact that Gray's deferment was allowed by Hershey on the basis of an alleged change in his occupational status that took place after the date on which he would have been inducted under his local board's original order.

Russell concluded his letter to Hershey with this pointed comment:

"THIS CASE prompts me to consider the desirability of providing a cut-off date that would be determinative of a registrant's status and entitlement to exemption or deferment following an exhaustion of the appeals procedures.

"If, as in this case, the lengthy appeals procedure involving substantial time and expense can be rendered moot by a change of status voluntarily entered into after an appeal has been taken on the basis of the pre-existing status, it would seem that some revision in Selective Service procedures and regulations is indicated."

Russell conceded that Hershey has responsibility for assuring fair treatment of all registrants, but he noted, too, that there is also a responsibility to members of local boards who "patriotically bear onerous duties without compensation."

It is clear that the Gray case and its implications will be checked thoroughly by the Congress. And it could lead to drastic revisions in the draft laws.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(INS) — Four members of the Montgomery County Draft board have resigned because National Selective Service Director Lewis Hershey postponed the drafting of a Negro attorney.

The fifth board member said he would remain on the board 'to see how rotten it will get. I'll probably resign later."

The protest was against the action Hershey took in the case of Atty. Fred Gray who represented Negroes recently in connection with the much-publicized boycott of buses by the city's Negro residents.

The local board classified him 1-A when it determined that his duties as a minister occupied less than half his working time.

The state and the National presidential Board upheld that classification on appeal, but Hershey stepped in to postpone Gray's induction indefinitely. Gen. Hershey said he had new evidence that Gray is a fulltime minister.

SEES PRESSURE

Board Chairman F. A. Miller, in resigning said, "The National Director has yielded to political pressure. . . .the decision of the National Director to play politics with draftees renders my position as chairman of Local Board 51 untenable and therefore I resign."

Board member Hugh M. Smith, who is general manager of WCOV-TV, said, "If Gen. Hershey has the authority to over-rule our National Board then our usefulness is ended. I must necessarily resign as my conscience would never allow me to vote for the induction of any registered person while Fred Gray is allowed by administrative order to evade his responsibilities to his country."

G. C. Gilder and Dick Grable also resigned.

Member Glen Harrison, who said he may resign later, declared: "I just want to stay and see how much further this thing will go. I am going to stay and see how rotten it will get."

BULLOCK LEADERS—Alabama draft boards, hot under the collar over an indefinite deferment ordered for Montgomery Negro attorney Fred Gray, have threatened a deliberate draft slowdown. The Bullock County board has proposed that no registrants would be called for induction "until Gray is drafted." Lawrence K. (Snag) Andrews (left), a former state senator, is a member of the board and Bob Owen, shown with him, is chairman. (United Press Telephoto).

The G. I. Bill

Journal & Guide

THE G. I. Bill of Rights expires this month. It was the most ambitious program of education ever undertaken. Thousands of young Americans, who might not otherwise have had the opportunity, received college educations or on-the-job training.

Norfolk, Va.

This program was a reward a grateful country conferred on Americans who had served it well. The men and women who entered classrooms and training sessions under the G.I. Bill received a great deal more than they would have from any cash bonus plan. They will continue to benefit as long as they live.

But it was not only the veterans who gained from the G.I. Bill. Thousands of teachers, doctors, lawyers and engineers are practicing their professions today who received G.I. training. Skilled mechanics and other craftsmen would be in even shorter supply had it not been for the G.I. Bill. Thus the country as a whole has reaped benefits from the G.I. program.

Sat. 7-28-56

The G.I. Bill cost about 14 and one-half billion dollars, an enormous sum of money. Yet few investments the American people have undertaken were more wisely made.

30a 1956

KOREAN WAr

Official Says U. S. Troops In Korea Too Restricted

BY SID WHITE

SEOUL — (INS) — The top U. S. ground commander in Japan and Korea said Monday that the combat effectiveness of American troops in Korea has been limited by Armistice weapons restrictions.

Gen. I. D. White, chief of the far East Army Forces declared it is known the Communists have been receiving new weapons in violation of the truce agreement while his troops are limited to World War II armaments.

FORESEEABLE FUTURE

The four star general told International News Service in an interview that he believed American soldiers would remain in Korea "for the forseeable future."

The general said that despite the imbalance of modern weapons confronting his troops the U. S. Eight Army "can give a good account of ourselves against the forces facing us."

White also said he saw no indication that Communist forces in North Korea intended to renew hostilities.

"But they are continuing training," he added, "and we know they have brought in new weapons - in violation of the armistice."

The General said he could not comment on the advisability of revising the armistice since this was a policy matter. He continued:

"I feel we should have the advantage of any modern or more efficient weapons that are in the hands of our U. S. Army. But, it has been our policy to observe to the letter the armistice terms which prohibit entry of new weapons.

TROOPS ELSE WHERE

"The effect has been to deprive my troops of the latest and most effective weapons with which U. S. troops elsewhere are equipped."

General White said he felt this deprivation "has an effect on our combat effectiveness" since his troops "must train under World War II concepts'.

Referring to the maintainance of American troops in Korea, White stated:

"I would not say we will maintain the same strength here that we now have, but it seems to me that the U. S. Army forces will remain in Korea for the foreseeable future."

The General said he was "very pleased" at the progress made in combat effectiveness of his troops through training. He added:

"I do not see any indication the Communist are readying overt hostilities except that we are confronted by an armed enemy and we feel we must be alert and ready for anything they might do.

"We have never relaxed our vigilance, or ability to act in the event the enemy does take some hostile action."

Unknown Dead Of Korean War En Route Home

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat 1-21-56

By SID WHITE

YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE, Japan,—(INS)— The First unknown American War Dead of the Korean War left Japan for their final resting place Friday to the accompainment of the slow cadence of a funeral Hymn and a tribute from their living comrades.

The first 50 of the total of 852 unknown Korean War Dead of all four branches of the armed services were placed aboard the light Cruiser USS Manchester for the journey to the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu.

A cold wind whipped an estimated 1,000 spectators at the dockside ceremony in YOKOSUKA as pallbearers from the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force carried the first four draped coffins aboard the ship as representatives of all of the unknown dead of all services.

Chaplains of the three faiths said prayers for the dead, then the mournful notes of taps rang over the pier.

Gen. L. L. Lemnitzer, U. N. and far East Commander reminded of the high price paid by free world nations to resist what he termed the "ruthless and unprovoked assault of the communists in Korea." "The cost of the free world was high — in excess of 1,400,000 casualties ,of which nearly half of a million men were killed," the general said.

"Yet by the terrible price in men and equipment they exacted from their communist enemies, these men gave a blunt warning that free men will always fight and if necessary die to preserve their freedom."

Addresses in tribute to the fallen dead were also made by representatives of the four American Services and the British commonwealth forces.

Clark Wept at Signing Truce, 'Historic Mistake' in Korea'

Constitution P. 1-3
Wed. 3-21-56 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK, March 20 (U.P.)—Gen. Mark W. Clark cried after he returned home from signing the Korean armistice which he believed to be "an historic mistake," his wife said today.

Writing in the current issue of the Woman's Home Companion, Mrs. Clark described an intimate scene in which Clark showed the strain under which he had been during months of armistice negotiations.

She said that when she joined her husband in Tokyo, "the strain of the prison riots at Koje Island and the burden of a frustrating war in which victory was not the goal showed in his voice and manner."

TALKED WITH AIDES

Mrs. Clark said that the general conferred at great length with his sea, air and ground commanders to determine whether it would be worth the cost in lives to go all-out to win the war in Korea.

"They all agreed the war could and should be won," she said. "So Wayne recommended to Washington that the decision be made to make the effort necessary to win the war.

"But the decision went the other way."

Mrs. Clark, in the second installment of her memoirs, "Captain's Bride—General's Lady," recalled when Clark returned to Tokyo after signing the armistice.

"He threw his arms around me and kissed me," she said. "Then he said:

" 'I've made my decision. I've had 40 years in the Army. I'm turning in my soldier's suit.' "

After returning home from the airport, Mrs. Clark said, the general sat down.

GENERAL WEPT

"Then the piled - up exhaustion took over," she said. "He just sort of sagged into a chair. And that was the only time I ever saw Mark Wayne Clark weep.

"Wayne's unhappiness over signing the armistice was the only time in my life that I had seen him really uncertain, really torn between duty and conviction. He did not like the part he had to play as the only U. S. Army general in history who signed an armistice without victory. More than anything else, though, that night, he feared the United States had made an historic mistake."

Mrs. Clark indicated that despite the strain of his post, Clark occasionally was able to force himself to relax. She recalled that one time, on an impulse, he slid down the banisters of their Tokyo home to the amazement of their Japanese servants.

"Didn't Gen. MacArthur ever do that?" Clark jested.

"Oh, no, sir," she quoted one shocked servant.

Capt. Bert Cumby, a Negro specialist o nthe Army Adjutant General Staff, gave the testimony that "roughly a third" of the 7,190 recorded United States POWs yielded to some degree.

Capt. Cumby based that estimate primarily on his report that a third of the prisoners who first were forced to listen to "vicious" anti-American lectures continued attending them after compulsion was removed.

He said that information has been "checked all the way down the line" and confirmed.

Russians in Charge

The fact a third of them "continued to give their presence to something designed for one purpose only, to discredit our country," Capt. Cumby said, shows they at least "to some degree collaborated." He said "hard core" Communist POWs encouraged them to attend.

Capt. Cumby said the evidence is conclusive that Russian officers bossed the brain washing operations.

Senator McClellan said he will seek more light on Capt. Cumby's estimate of the number who collaborated to some degree, and particularly on whether the indoctrination efforts may have made a continuing impression on these men.

Probers to Check Estimate Of 'Collaboration' by GIs

Atlanta Wed. 6-20-56
Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

Investigating Senators sought an explanation today for testimony that a third of all United States troops captured in Korea "to some degree collaborated" with the enemy under Communist brain-washing. P. 6-A

More witnesses were summoned by the Senate Investigations subcommittee in its exploration of the nature of brain-washing and how troops can be trained to resist it.

Scheduled as witnesses today are Dr. Julius Segal, Washington psychologist; Maj. William Mayer, who was a psychiatrist on a United States interrogating team in Korea; Maj. Clarence Anderson, a doctor who was a prisoner, and Maj. Marion Penell, an interrogator of non-American POWs.

Religious Faith Helps

Most witnesses in yesterday's day-long sessions said deep religious faith, a better knowledge of both americanism and communism, and awareness of how brain-washing operates provide the best hope for resisting.

CAPT. BERT CUMBY
Tells of Brainwashing

Dr. Harold G. Wolff, head of the neurology department at Cornell University Medical School, testified yesterday that the effects were apt to be "transient."

WILLIAM G. O'NEAL JR.

William G. O'Neal Jr. To Be Paid Last Respect On Saturday

Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 7-14-56

Specialist second class William G. O'Neal Jr., better known to his many friends as Bobby died June 22, 1956 while on active duty in Korea. He was a member of the 8223 A. U. Military Police Sect Det. P. 3

He attended Howard High School also studied shoe repair at High Point Shoeshop before going on active duty. He served with the 631-st Reserve Unit.

He was the husband of Mrs. Marian Latimore O'Neal, the father of William J. III, Vanessa and Yolanda O'Neal, the son of Mrs. Genora Coles, stepson of Mr. Victor Coles, grandson of Mrs. Spic ONeal White and Mrs. Bell Varner, nephew of Mrs. Lennie Taylor, Mrs. Alice O. Jones, and Mrs. Mable Goodman. He has three sisters, seven brothers and four cousins.

Funeral service will be held today at 2 p m at the Antioch East Baptist Church, 165 Mayson Ave , Rev. Curtis J. Jackson, officiating.

Here's How Negro P.O.W.'S Stood Against Brainwashing

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Shortly after the end of the Korean War; a famous American foreign correspondent put this question to a high-ranking Army officer who had spent nearly three years in Red prison camps.

"How did the colored P.O.W. come out in comparison with the white P.O.W.?" the newsman asked.

"Fine," came the officer's reply. "In proportion to the whites, he came out better.

The man seeking the facts on the colored captives was Edward Hunter, noted editor and author, whose latest book, "Brainwashing," was published last month by Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, Inc., of New York.

Hunter devotes a chapter of his book to how the Reds failed in their attempts to convert Negro prisoners to Communism.

The story of the success of Negro P.O.W.'s is in sharp contrast to testimony made before a Senate committee last week, in which an Army expert on brainwashing techniques estimated that one-third of the American prisoners in Korea succumbed to Red propaganda.

In his book, "Brainwashing," Edward Hunter revealed that the Communists failed miserably to squeeze racist propaganda out of their colored captives whom they thought would be putty in their hands.

Such labels as "man without a country," "soldier without a flag," and "fighter without a cause" were tagged on Negro prisoners during their many months of imprisonment.

Hunter said Negro P.O.W.'s were appealed to racially, and the color of their skin was constantly emphasized as their all-important characteristic.

The Negro prisoners were pitted against their country, and every conceivable indignation, humiliation and betrayal of their civil rights were impressed upon them by the Red brainwashers. Still the Negro P.O.W. would not break.

The Communists had depended upon this type of propaganda to gain the minds of the non-white peoples throughout the world, Hunter said, but in the end they chalked up a depressing failure.

Of the thousands taken as prisoners, only three Negroes were among the 23 Americans who turned against their country.

The first indication of the Red failure became known April, 1953, at a barren and secluded place known as "Panmunjom."

Only the very ill prisoners were supposed to have been repatriated in that operation called "Little Switch," and for propaganda purposes the Reds carefully selected prisoners from as many different parts of the country as possible to turn over to the American legation.

The first man released was a Negro, and six out of the first 16 were Negroes. Eight out of the second group were Negroes.

The bulk of the prisoners exchanged came in August and September of that year in operation "Big Switch."

Hunter writes that the staunch attitude of Negroes and their patriotism to America was the most baffling thing that Communists had ever encountered, and it was amazing that the Negro could stood up under a form of brain-washing that they were given no training to cope with.

Negroes refused to accept the Communistic theory because they themselves, at home, had witnessed too much of the same thing to be deceived. Negroes knew the dreadfulness of race bias too well to want any part of it.

Also, when the chips were down, the Negro realized that the U. S. was his country and he wasn't going to do anything to hurt it.

It wasn't so much a case of his belonging to America as it was America belonging to him — and only a fool damages what is his.

STATIONED IN KOREA.—Marine Sgt. Paul Jones is serving with Headquarters Squadron, a unit of the First Marine Aircraft Wing in Korea. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Jones of Wyatt, Mo., and husband of the former Miss Grace E. Rapper of Lincoln, Del. Sgt. Jones is a member of the First Marine Aircraft Wing choir which is proclaimed to be one of the finest choirs in the Far East. Before entering the service in August, 1951, he attended Lincoln high school.

Reds Mass Troops At Korean Border

SEOUL — (INS) — A reported ominous buildup of guns and ammunition for 700,000 North Korean Red troops massed behind the truce line was discussed Saturday at a special meeting of the South Korean State Council.

The meeting of the State Council was hastily called after Chief of Staff Gen. Lee Heng Kun reported that "large numbers" of North Korean and Chinese Communist trucks had been sighted rolling toward the Korean truce front in the last two weeks.

South Korean authorities have cancelled all leaves and travel for members of the Armed Forces, but there has been no comment from U. S. Eighth Army Headquarters on the reported red buildup.

Meanwhile, the United Nations command denounced the communists for "vicious, murderous tactcs" in attacks by red jets on two unarmed South Korean planes over the yellow sea last week. One South Korean pilot was killed in the attack.

Speaking at a meeting of the military armistice commission, Maj. Gen. Matthew K. Deichelmann, chief U. N. command delegate, demanded punishment of red pilots involved in the attack.

Deichelmann admitted the two Rok planes — both of an obsolete propellor type —— had made a slight penetration of North Korean territory through a navigational error but he added:

"This unwarranted attack by your jet aircraft, illegally introduced into North Korea in violation of the armistice agreement, constitutes a more serious violation of the spirit of the armistice agreement."

Ex-Cohen Hi GI Fatally Shot In Korea

An 18-year-old former Cohen high school student and a US Army volunteer was fatally shot while on guard duty in Korea for allegedly leaving his post.

The dead man was identified as Pvt. Foley Anderson, 1130 Hillary.

The Army announced last Thursday that Anderson was shot and killed while deserting his post at Seoul, Korea. Reports held that he was shot by Second Lt. Rufus B. Burrus II, of Proctor, Mo., officer of the guard. It was stated that Burrus found Anderson deserting his guard duty post and fired warning shots over the victim's head when he refused to halt.

The report held further that the officer fired at the private when the latter turned and was preparing to shoot at him (Burrus).

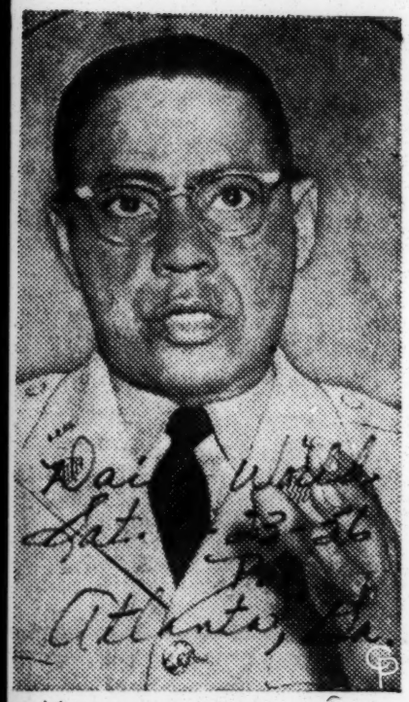
Mrs. Sadonia Anderson, the private's mother, told a Louisiana Weekly newsman this week that she had only received a telegram stating that her son had died as a result of gun shot wounds. And that the matter was being investigated.

"I have heard nothing more," the bereaved mother cried. "He was the oldest of my four children, and patriotically wanted to enlist in the Armed Forces. I finally consented, and he had been in the Army a year and several months."

Several neighbors attempting to console the distraught mother told of how cheerful Foley was and what a staunch churchgoer he had been. He was a member of First Free Mission Baptist Church, a stone's throw from here, one commented.

The youth is survived by his mother.

In addition to his mother, the youth is survived by his father, Foley Anderson, Sr., a brother, Michael, two sisters, Betty Jean and Susan, and a host of other relatives.



CAPT. BERT CUMBY of the Army Adjutant General's staff charges in Washington that a third of all American troops captured in the Korean War collaborated with the enemy "to some degree." Cumby told the Senate Investigations subcommittee that while working in the Big Switch and Little Switch exchange operations, he became convinced that brainwashing was supervised by Russian officers. *(International)*

30a 1956

Freedom Of Inquiry

Journal + Guide

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER has reaffirmed his support of the State Department's refusal to permit U. S. newspapermen to enter Communist China. He has said again that he favors keeping the reporters out of Red China because some Americans are still being held prisoner there.

Sat. 9-15-56

Norfolk, Va. P.8

Unless the State Department and the President have additional reasons as yet unrevealed—and there has been no indication that this is the case—their position is untenable. It runs contrary to the concept of freedom of inquiry that has made this country's press the most vigorous in the world.

It is an honored tradition that, except in situations involving national security, the government shall not interfere with the right of the press to seek the news anywhere. As a direct result of this tradition, the American people have the opportunity to be better informed than any other people on earth.

The State Department, supported by the chief executive, is now denying this freedom to the press—and, by extension, to the people. With what one must assume to be the best of motives, it is making newsmen pawns in its efforts to force release of the prisoners held by Red China. That is not right. It establishes a dangerous precedent. We believe that the matter should be reconsidered by the government in this light.

Hometown Shuns GI Turncoat

Herald

Sat. 12-8-56

Miami, Fla.

Only His Family Greets Arlie Pate

CARBONDALE, Ill. — (AP)— Arlie Pate, an obscure young farm boy who went to war in Korea and chose communism instead of freedom — but in three years had a change of heart — returned home Friday and was given a warm reception only by members of his family. The townspeople stayed away.

P.12

The turncoat former private arrived at the farm home of his parents nine miles southwest of here at 1:20 a.m. Pate lived at East Carondelet, 100 miles from here, when he entered the Army as a volunteer at 17.

The people of Carbondale, nevertheless, a sample of on-the-street inquiries showed, are considering the "case of Arlie," as they have come to refer to it, as something for them to judge.

In town, the run of comment is something like, "if he liked the Communists, why didn't he stay there?"

In the country, among the farmers who know of the hard luck that has been hitting the Pate family for years, it is more like, "let's see how Arlie turns out here."

Pate flew from Seattle to Milwaukee, took a bus to Chicago, and accepted an automobile ride with Chicago reporters to the farm home.

Arlie's father, Daniel H. Pate, was standing out in the front yard at the appointed hour, in his best bib and tucker, proud and erect, as he faced the muddy roadway with his gray hair tossing in the rising wind.

Pate's mother sat alone on the davenport inside, seeing no one and saying nothing.

In the moment of homecoming, the 25-year-old Arlie was in tears as he embraced his mother. "Stop it," she told him in a whisper, and then he was romping around the living room with his two brothers, Donald, 17, and Harold, 11.

Arlie was articulate about his happiness over being back with his family, but had very little to say about his having gone over to the Communists and coming back.

"Call it curiosity," he said.

PRISONERS OF WAR

As for "why are you back?" He threw his arms around his parents and said, "this is it."

And why did he go over to the Communists in the first place?

"When you don't want to answer a question you say, 'no comment,'" he said.

Second Turncoat Is Home, Too

NEW ORLEANS —(AP)— The family of Aaron Wilson, convinced he is sick and in the hands of God, Friday took the turncoat home to the Louisiana logging town of Urania.

After 6½ years of the Army, a Korean prison camp and Communist China, the 24-year-old Wilson embraced his crying parents at a New Orleans airport Thursday night.

WILSON

He appeared confused and weary, his tired eyes staring ahead and his lips continually parted. When he stepped down from the plane, he did not notice his family and walked in the other direction.

Herald

But his parents, sisters, brother, uncles and aunts ran to him and clutched him wildly.

Sat. 12-8-56

"Oh, thank God. We love you," cried his mother, Mrs. Henry Wilson.

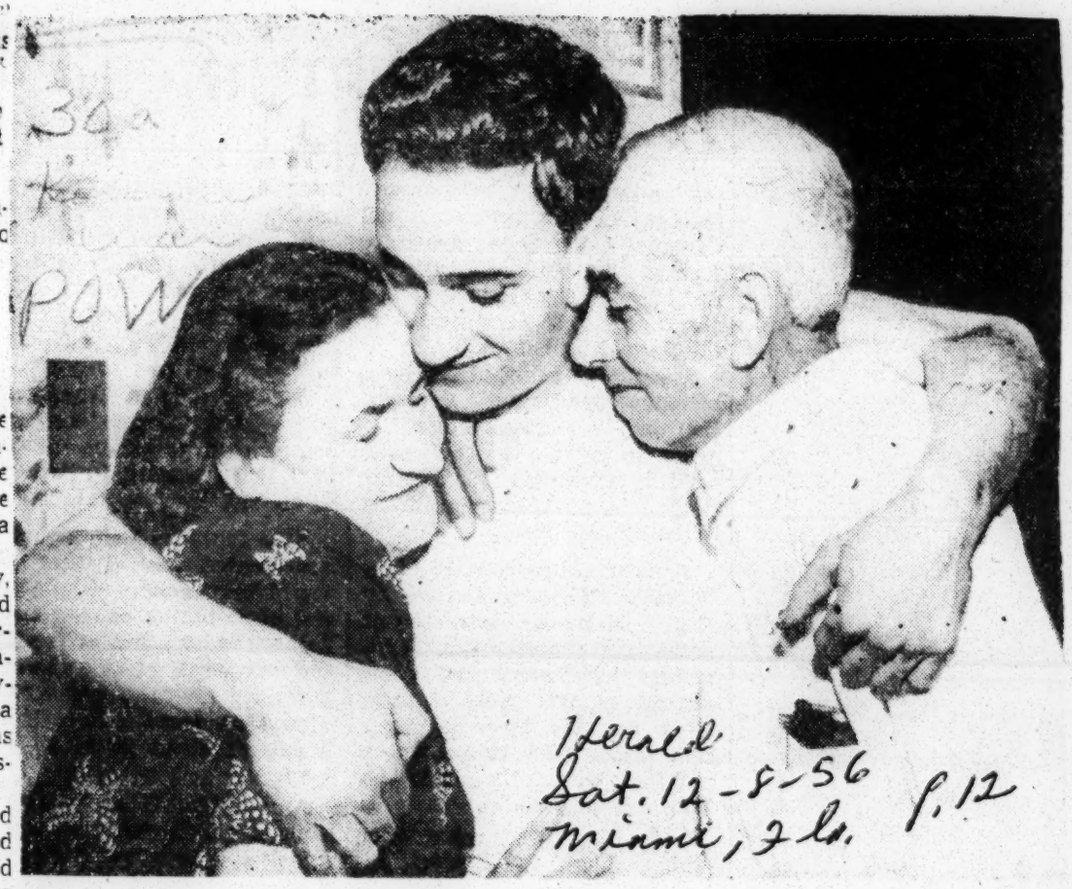
Miami, Fla.

Since he changed his mind about living in Red China and reached Hong Kong Nov. 23 Wilson has told reporters only "I just want to go home." Thursday night he kept silent and held his mother's hand.

P.12

"He's a sick man," said a sister, Mrs. R. W. Rogers. "We know that. We don't want him to work or anything. We have found out a lot of things about this. We want him to get well."

"It is out of our hands anyway," his mother added. "It belongs to God."



Herald
Sat. 12-8-56
Miami, Fla.
P.12

—Associated Press Wirephoto

Arlie Pate's Parents Were Glad To See Turncoat Son

. . . but other residents of Carbondale, Ill., stayed away

2 Turncoat GIs Due To Return

Herald P. 4-C
Sun. 11-25-56
Miami Fla.

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The Communist Chinese Red Cross has sent word to officials here that two more American "turncoat" GIs are coming home.

They are Aaron Wilson, 24, Urania, La., and Arley Pate, 26, Carbondale, Ill., former American soldiers who elected to stay in Red China after their capture in the Korean war.

They are due in Hong Kong Dec. 2 according to the message sent here.

Wilson's mother, Mrs. Henry Wilson, said in Urania on Wednesday he had written that he had applied for permission to return and "I will be with you all for Christmas." He gave no reason for returning. Previous letters had indicated he was homesick.

Originally 21 American soldiers, former Korean prisoners of war, chose to live among the Chinese Communists when they were released. One is reported to have died in China. Four came home in 1955.

Presumably, 14 will be left in Red China.

The army said Saturday it would press no charges against Pate and Wilson. All of the turncoats were given dishonorable discharges by order of Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson in 1954.

William A. Cowart, Dalton, Ga., and Monticello, Ark.; Lewie W. Griggs, Jacksonville, Tex., and Otho G. Bell, Hillsboro, Miss., came back in July, 1955. They were arrested on charges of betraying their government, but then were released after the Supreme Court ruled that persons now civilians could not be tried by courts martial for offenses allegedly committed while in service.

Richard R. Tenneson, Alden, Minn., returned in December, 1955.

ALL THEY WANT IS PEACE, INSIST 2 TURNCOATS

Daily Tribune
Mon. 12-3-56
Ft. T

They Didn't Find It in Red China

HONG KONG, Dec. 2 (AP)— Two American turncoats of the Korean war, sullen and homesick, said today they just want peace and to be back with their kinfolk for Christmas.

Chicago Ill

Arley Pate, 26, of Carbondale, Ill., and Aaron Wilson, 24, of Urania, La., crossed the border into this colony wearing cheap western-style blue

Pate [left] Wilson

suits and carrying brown suitcases.

Six of the 21 American prisoners who chose in 1953 to stay with their communist captors had come out earlier. One died in China. Of the 14 others, Pate and Wilson said they knew of none who want to leave. Three of them married Chinese girls, they said.

Deny Their Guilt

Pate told newsmen he never informed on American prisoners of war while in a Korean camp, never informed on an attempted escape, never got better food while a prisoner and never heard of the Suez canal crisis or of uprisings in Hungary.

Wilson echoed his statements.

"I went to China because I wanted peace," Pate said. "I didn't find it there, and will now go back to lead a peaceful life with my family."

Wilson nodded in agreement.

Heard No Lectures

Thirty newsmen interviewed them in the lobby of the hotel where they will stay until the Red Cross arranges to send them home.

Concerning communism, Pate said "if people want it they can have it." Both said they were only workers and were given no lectures on communism.

"I didn't bother to listen to the radio Voice of America or read Chinese news sheets. I just went to dances," said Pate.

Both agreed their wages of about $11 a week were enough to live on by Chinese standards. They received about $8 additional, plus food supplies, from the Chinese Red Cross.

TROPHIES CHANGE HANDS.— Under the approving eyes of Lt. Col. Wilbert D. Fisher, commander of the Lincoln university ROTC area, Sgt. Chester C. Starks (left) is shown transferring the rifle marksmanship trophies to Sgt. Curtis L. Wrenn, who wlil replace him as non-commissioned officer in charge of the rifle range. Sgt. Starks, who has been in the army for 12 years, is being transferred to Italy for a tour of duty. The trophies will be awarded during the spring semester upon termination of the small-bore firing.

—Saunders Photo

ITALY-BOUND. — Recently assigned to Italy, Sgt. First Class Chester C. Starks Jr. has been released from his assignment as an instructor with the R.O.T.C. detachment at Lincoln university, Jefferson City. Accompanying the native Kansas Citian to his new duty post will be his wife, Mrs. Rose Mary Starks, and their four children. Sgt. Starks is a career man with 12 years experience. — Wilson Photo.

Compulsory ROTC Rule At Maryland Protested

The American Civil Liberties Union was attempting today to promote a change in University of Maryland policy which calls for compulsory attendance at military training classes.

The action arose out of the suspension on Saturday of a sophomore for refusing to attend ROTC classes.

The student is Alan Barry Carr, 19, son of Rev. James S. Carr, pastor of St. Mark's Evangelical Reformed Church in Baltimore.

Fred E. Weisgal, attorney for the Maryland branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, said he would ask the university Board of Regents to amend the regulation "before taking any legal action" to have young Carr readmitted to classes at College Park.

Attended in Part

The youth said university officials have informed him he would not be allowed to continue in the university unless he returned to ROTC classes. The sophomore agriculture student has attended the class for three semesters.

Young Carr said "I object to the courses on religious grounds. I am a conscientious objector and expect to register that way with Selective Service."

The youth said he began protesting the course a year and a half ago.

Mr. Carr said after a meeting last Saturday, Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, president of the university, told him "he had no choice but to suspend me until I returned to ROTC classes."

Draft Status Cited

Mr. Carr believes if he continues with ROTC "the draft board will not believe I am sincere when I ask to be classed as a conscientious objector and assigned to civilian work."

Mr. Weisgal said 22 land grant colleges such as Maryland provide that religious objectors be released from ROTC and be required to take another course.

Mr. Weisgal said that in 1933 the Superior Court of Baltimore held that students could not be required to take the classes if they violated their conscience but the Court of Appeals reversed the decision.

BRIEFINGS — Floyd W. Horton, center, Pittsboro, N. C., cadet commander of the Army ROTC unit at A&T College "briefs" Col. James E. Wilkins, left, of the Third Army, Fort McPherson, Ga., who inspected the outfit last week. Looking on from right is Lt. Col. Aubrey Williams, professor of Military Science at the college.

CAPT. W. P. BULLARD, supervisor of the ground observer corps on the Southern university campus, mans observer post atop a three-story men's dormitory. Presently operated by volunteers from the university ROTC regiment, the post is under command of the Jackson (Miss.) air defense filter camp.

Journal & Guide
P. 3
Sat. 5-26-56
Norfolk, Va.

Mixed ROTC Staff—Lieut.-Col. John Y. Woodruff, former Olympic track hero, now a professor of Military Science and Tactics at West Virginia State University, is shown with his mixed ROTC staff. Left to right, front row: Cadet Major Winifred O. Stone, battalion executive officer; Cadet Lieut.-Col. James W. Revels, battalion commander. Second row, left to right: Lieut.-Col. John Y. Woodruff, U. S. Army; Cadet Capt. Jack N. Vallandingham, battalion adjutant, and Cadet Major Malcolm J. Murphy, battalion operations officer.

Decorated For Outstanding Work

Alonzo J. Rue, Goldsboro, N. C., junior in architectural engineering at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., is decorated with the Air Force Association medal for outstanding achievement in the ROTC during the past three years.

Pinning the medal is Col. A. C. McDonald, of the ROTC headquarters at Maxwell AFB, Alabama. Looking on is Major Theodore Wilson, professor of Air Science, in charge of the ROTC unit at the college.

30a 1956

ROTC

FREE RIDE — A&T College Air Force ROTC cadets last week, not only had the opportunity of seeing a Helicopter close-up and witnessing a combat demonstration of the weird aircraft, but also got a "free ride." The copter, based at Pope AFB, N. C., was landed on the A&T campus.

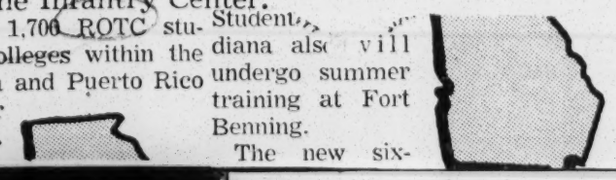
Stepping into the aircraft is Frank Willingham, Lawrence, Kansas, Air Force-Army ROTC Joint Corps cadet commander. Seated are Cadets: Calvin Hastie, Sumter, S. C. and Robert Abercrombie, Greenville, S. C. Assisting with the loading operations is A-3c Thomas Thomas Leonard, chief engineer for the aircraft.

GEORGIA NEWS ROUNDUP

6,000 ROTCs, Reserves Will Train at Benning

Almost 6,000 ROTC students and U.S. Army reservists will undergo summer training at Ft. Benning in 1956, according to the Infantry Center.

Approximately 1,700 ROTC students from 30 colleges within the Third Army area and Puerto Rico will arrive for training June 25.



Students also will undergo summer training at Fort Benning.

The new six-month reserve program will boost the number of reservists for the 1956 camp with 2,300 members of the 401st Engineer Brigade of Atlanta arriving Aug. 5.

The Atlanta group will be followed by the 412th Engineer Brigade of Vicksburg, Miss., which consists of more than 1,500 men.

Engineer battalions from Opelika and Troy, Ala., also will arrive for two weeks of summer camp.

AIR FORCE EASES CURBS FOR R.O.T.C.

Protests Against Dropping of College Units Cause Change in Policy

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The Air Force has rescinded its decision of last December to shut down more than a score of college units of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The action was planned against those institutions that were producing only a few R. O. T. C. graduates who could qualify for pilot instruction. Donald A. Quarles, Secretary of the Air Force, reconsidered his decision after receiving protests from members of Congress and the colleges concerned.

Mr. Quarles has written to members of Congress that because of the "vast amount of enthusiasm and a patriotic desire to contribute to the defense effort by continuing in the Air Force R. O. T. C. program" the Reserve officers' course would be continued in any of the colleges that desired it. Those affected were notified by telephone.

Secretary Quarles did make the reservation that after further evaluation of the program in the future it might still be necessary to close down some of the units where the output of pilot material proved small.

Having set a policy of not disclosing the units that would have been shut down, the Air Force likewise declined to reveal those that would be retained. Several were identified through other sources, however, and the Columbia University unit was among those that were to be closed.

Columbia Disbanding Expected

A spokesman for Columbia said last night the Air Force R. O. T. C. unit there probably would be disbanded when the last of its present members graduated in June, 1957. No final decision has been reached, he added, but it appears doubtful that the program will be extended.

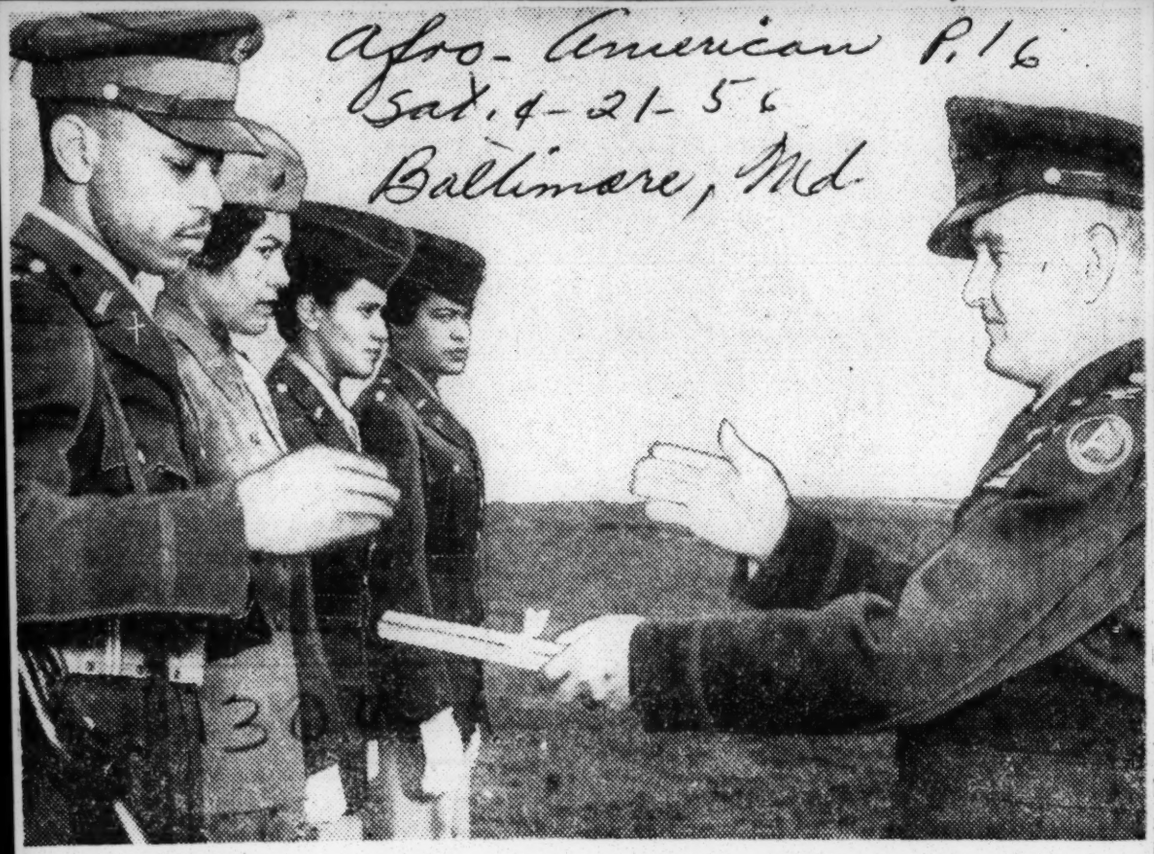
The unite at Columbia, established in 1951, now has 130 members. An older Navy R. O. T. C. unit will be retained.

At Harvard, it was confirmed that notification of the Air Force decision had been received. A spokesman asserted, however, that it was "too early to say" whether the university would resume the program.

Other eastern institutions that were notified in December that their units would be disbanded were Amherst, Tufts, Boston, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Williams and the Lowell Institute of Technology.

No plans were made at that time to terminate the programs at Yale, Princeton, Rutgers, Cornell and Syracuse Universities, or locall, at Brooklyn College, Queens College, Fordham University and New York University.

GIVEN CITATION — Eugene Rorie, Moren, N. C., an ROTC cadet at A and T college, receives citation from Col. James E. Wilkins for having made an outstanding record while at summer camp at Fort Benning, Ga. The young ladies pictured, Misses Evelyn Dillard, Martinsville, Va.; Virginia Waugh, Greensboro, and Gwendolyn Sessoms, Ahoskie, unit queens, received promotions in honorary rank.



Afro-American P. 16
Sat. 4-21-56
Baltimore, Md.

'OUTSTANDING' AT A. AND T.—Eugene Rorie, Army ROTC cadet, receives citation for outstanding record at summer camp at Fort Benning, Ga., recently from Col. James E. Wilkins of Third Army headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga. Misses Evelyn Dillard, Martinsville, Va., Virginia Waugh, Greenboro, and Gwendolyn Sessoms, Ahoskie, unit queens, received promotions in honorary rank.

Afro-American P. 16
Sat. 4-28-56
Baltimore, Md.

SECOND IN NATION — Competing against leading teams from the nation's top colleges and universities in the Cherry Blossom Festival at Washington, the Army ROTC drill team from A. and T. College placed second in a national competition. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the college, receives the trophy from Capt. James Caldwell, right, Springfield, Ohio, assistant professor of military science, as Ross Carrington, cadet commander of Chapel Hill, N.C., looks on.

30a 1956

Veterans Administration Plans Research Program

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Sat. 7-14-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- A broad attack upon the "unknown" in man's major diseases will be started immediately by Veterans Administration.

VA said an enlarged medical research program will be conducted with the $10,000,000 that Congress appropriated for fiscal year 1957, beginning July 1, 1956 -- $4,300,000 more than was appropriated last year.

Most of the increased medical research will be concentrated in four areas of major diseases: 1 mental, nervous nad brain diseases(neuropsychiatric); 2. heart and artery diseases (cardiovascular; 3. cancer and leukemia, and 4. problems of aging (geriatrics).

VA also will expand its research program in tuberculosis, in the fungus diseases which resemble tuberculosis, and in the infectious diseases.

In addition, VA said, renewed emphasis will be placed on individual research projects, such as the isolation and identification of the factors which produce man's greatest killer, hypertension or high blood pressure; the cause and nature of hardening arteries (arteriosclerosis); the cause and nature of tissue changes (metabolic diseases), and the brain areas where epilepsy and related nervous disorders originate.

VA said it further plans to enlarge its cooperative study of drugs, old and new, for the treatment of specific diseases--a field in which the agency has pioneered wit hout-standing success because of its many hospitals. its large patient load, and its uniformity of approach.

VA and the armed forces already have achieved international recognition for their cooperative study of the so-called "wonder drugs" for tuberculosis. The findings of this study have been adopted by medicine throughout the world for the more successful treatment of one of man's oldest disease. This study will be extended and strengthened VA said.

Other cooperative drug (chemotherapy) will be continued or instituted with the new available funds VA said.

They are:

1. The chemotherapy of multiple sclerosis for which no known cure is available.

2. The chemotherapy of pyschiatric disorders, with special emphasis on the ne wtranquilizer drugs

3. A cooperative study of the treatment of hypertension, or high blood pressure, with special reference to the use of newer drugs.

4. The chemotherapy of cancer, co-sponsored by the U. S. Public Health Service, the American Cancer Society and the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

In addition to these cooperative drug studies, VA said it will continue other types of cooperative studies such as those on the effects of brain surgery in the treatment of schizopherenia, one of the more serious mental diseases.

VA, with the help of the National Research Council and the Armed Forces Iinstitute of Pathology, has accumulated extensive experience in the analysis of past clinical records, especially of World War II veterans, for the purpose of studying the life history of diseases from military induction onward.

Based on this experience, VA will conduct two important follow-up studies to make an evaluation of tht natural course of coronary artery disease and coronary thrombosis (clotting in a blood vessel of the heart), and an evaluation of the long-term results of chemotherapy of tuberculosis in which VA will study the fate of TB veterans treated with the new drug treatments.

In all of these studies, VA will be advised by the National Research Committee on Veterans Problems, in preventive measures concerned the Statistical Agency of the National Research Council, and the Advisory Committee in Research of VA composed of outstanding leaders in American medicine who review the medical research programs in their own fields of specialization VA said its radioisotope (atomic medicine laboratories will continue to be used in the expanded research program to develop new and precise techniques for laboratory and clinical investigations. These laboratories already have made possible fundamental research observations which have contributed to diagnostic and therapeutic methods, VA said.

VA added that because the radioisotope laboratories, are widely spread throughout the country, they will increasingly contribute to research in preventive measures concerned with atomic hazards.

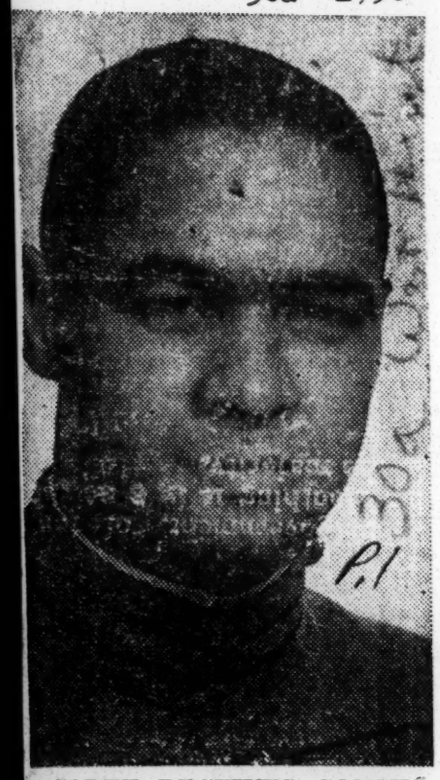
VA said its close affliation with 74 medical schools permits it to porfit by the experience and resources of the outstanding scientist in those institutions who work with. and lend support, to, the VA medical care program.

The medical schools through their Deans' Committees supervise VA research programs and actively participate in the training of VA researchers.

This program of cooperation and colleboration, VA said. will be continued in the enlarged medical activities to provide better care for veterans and, indirectly, for people throughout the world.

30a 1956

WEST POINT



CADET RECEIVES COMMISSION Roger R. Blunt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Blunt, Jr., 73 Blanding ave., East Providence, R. I., was graduated from the U.S. Military academy at West Point, Tuesday, June 5. Blunt will be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps and will receive a bachelor of science degree (ANP).

West Point grad

Roger R. Blunt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Blunt Jr., 73 Blanding Ave., East Provident, R. I., was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, Tuesday, June 5.

Blunt was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps and received a bachelor of science degree.

New Orleans GI Cited

SONDRESTROM AIR BASE, GREENLAND -- Technical Sergeant Perkins Alexis, son of Mrs. Selina Alexis, 1321 Flood Street in New Orleans, husband of the former Miss Clara Mae Conner, Waco, Texas, is shown receiving a Commendation Medal by NEAC Commander, General Glenn O. Barcus, for his part in establishing six ground sites on the Greenland Ice Cap.

30b 1956

Negro, White Recruits Fight On Troop Train

Daily World
Thurs. 6-7-56
Atlanta, Ga.

CROCKER, Mo. - (INS) - A troop train, with nearly 400 Air Force recruits, was rolling along towards the bright blue yonder of Lackland Air Force Base in Texas Saturday, after a 990-minute delay in Crocker Friday night while MP's and Air Force officers separated fighting Negro and white youths.

The trouble---attributed to "fire water" some of the boys had--began at Newburg, Mo., and Frisco trainmen wired Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., for MP's to meet Marshal Clyde Fry at Crocker.

There the recruits were separated into units and one of their own number placed in charge of each group. MP's also remained on the train.

Marshal Fry said:

"There were about 350 or 400 boys on the train--recruits that had been picked up all the way from the East. Most of the boys were white. I heard some had weapons and liquor.

"I think it was a case of high spirits of boys who had never been away from home before or friction between groups that had been raised on different sides of the track. I didn't see any bloodshed, but there was some damage to the train. Everything seemed to be peaceful when the train left."

TRUMAN DENIES BLAST AT ARMY WAR TACTICS

Daily World
Thurs. 5-24-56
Atlanta, Ga.

NAPLES - (INS) - Former President Truman flatly denied twice Wednesday published reports quoting him as saying that the World War II allied landings as Salerno and Anzio were totally unnecessary and planned by some squirrel-headed general."

(International News Service did not quote Truman to that effect.)

The remark attributed to Truman, which kicked off a trans-Atlantic storm, was said to have been made while he was talking to newsmen during a visit to the bloody Salerno battleground Tuesday.

Truman got his denials on the records while on a sight-seeing tour, during which Admiral William H. Fechteler, commander of allied forces in Southern Europe, greeted him with a Navy band rendition of "Missouri Waltz."

Truman said Wednesday morning "There's not a word of truth in it,' and added:

"I cannot remember saying anything like that. I remember the reporter saying something like that. He said it. I did not."

Wednesday afternoon, Truman repeated his denial. He talked directly to a reporter who had attributed the remark to Truman.

Truman stated:

"I would make no comment like that. I had been listening to the conversation of you and several people who had been there. I am sorry about it, but it's a very embarrassing situation and I hope you will do everything you can to clear it up.

"I don't want to embarrass anybody, especially those people who are with me and reporting on me. I never scold anybody when things don't go straight, so I wish you'd clear it up yourself."

(In Washington President Eisenhower said he and his wartime staff had been against carrying out the Anzio campaign as it was conducted.)

Virginia Soldier Given Top Award

World P.5
Birm. Ala.

FT. EUSTIS, Va. — (ANP) — Spec. 3-C Henry Landry, 25 a baker from Dunellen, N. J. was one of three Ft. Eustis soldiers awarded the Soldier's Medal last week for acts of heroism involving personal danger and voluntary risk of life.

Landry and Sgt. Arthur F. Lourro, 32, of New Bedford, Mass., a cook, saved the life of a civilian trapped in a burning dry cleaning plant at near-by Lee Hall.

They received the medals last Tuesday from Brig. Gen Rush B. Lincoln Jr., commanding general of this Transportation Crop post, following a review parade in their honor.

Spec. 3-C David E. Sligh Jr., 23 of Newberry, S. C., was cited for saving the life of a Korean serviceman who fell from a pontoon bridge into a Korean river.

The soldier's Medal is the nation's highest non-combat award.

13,000 Men Requested By Army In July

Informer P.20
Sat. 6-9-56
Houston, Tex.

WASHINGTON — The Department of Defense has requested the Selective Service System to provide Armed Forces Induction Stations with 13,000 men during July 1956 for assignment to the Army.

The Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force do not intend to place calls with Selective Service during July.

The number of men requested by the Army for July is based on attainment of approved strength after allowances have been made for enlistments and re-enlistments.

380 Doctors for Navy Needed

The Department of Defense has requested Selective Service to call 380 doctors of medicine during the month of July 1956. All these physicians will be assigned to the Navy.

According to latest Department of Defense estimates, these 380 doctors, plus those who volunteer, should enable the armed forces to meet their needs for doctors through October.

New Respiratory Disease Vaccine Proves Successful During Trial by Army

A new vaccine has been developed which has been found to reduce the incidence of hospitalized cases of respiratory disease among recruits by more than 80 percent, the Department of the Army announced.

Results of tests with the new vaccine are contained in a preliminary report submitted to Major General Silas B. Hays, Surgeon General of the Army.

The new vaccine, which reaches its maximum effectiveness within a week after administration, was developed and prepared by the Department of Respiratory Diseases, headed by Dr Maurice R. Hilleman (5805 Ipswich Road, Bethesda, Maryland) at the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D C. The vaccine was evaluated in soldiers at Fort Dix, New Jersey, by a field team headed by Major Reuel A Stallones (3924 Denfield, Kensington, Maryland) and Dr Ross L. Gauld 74001 Quinsberry Road, Hyattsville, Maryland) of the Department of Epidemiology at the Institute.

The new vaccine was prepared from tissue cultures of monkey kidney which had ben infected with the two predominant RI (also called ARD, acute respiratory disease, or APC, adenoidal, pharyngeal, conjunctival) viruses. The virus in the vaccine was killed with formaldehyde and the vaccine caused no untoward effects in the more than 350 persons who received it.

ARMY DENIES SEGREGATION IS RETURNING

Daily World P.1
Thurs. 5-31-56
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — An Army spokesman has branded as false a claim by New York Rep. Adam Clayton Powell that racial segregation is returning to the armed forces and that military leaders are guilty of treason.

Powell made his charge in a speech before a civil rights rally in New York. He declared:

"The leaders of our armed forces are guilty of treason. Completely disregarding their powerless commander-in-chief, ignoring the secretaries of the three branches, they have actually restored segregation to the armed forces."

At first, the Pentagon refused to comment on the charges, but later told reporters that the policy of racial integration in the armed forces is still in force and "is changed in no way." The spokesman refused to elaborate.

In his talk, Powell said "the official family and intimate friends of President Eisenhower are deliberately bringing back segregation." He named several units which he claimed are segregated:

The 591st Military Police company at Fort Bliss, Tex.; the 505th Airborne Infantry at Fort Bragg, N. C.; the Guided Missile Center in Maryland; the 69th Infantry Division at Fort Dix, N. J., and other units at Fort Eustis, Va., and Barksdale Air Force Base, La.

Powell also charged that there is segregation "right in Washington, D. C., at the Pentagon."

A high-ranking officer at Fort Bragg told newsmen that he had not seen the Powell report, and had not discussed it with higher Army authorities.

He denied, however, that the 505th Airborne Infantry Regiment, mentioned by Powell, is segregated. The 505th is part of the famed 82nd Airborne Division.

Claiming to have "documented evidence" of returning segregation in the armed forces, Powell said::

"Eisenhower is now a President in exile, a commander-in-chief of the armed forces, stripped of his stars, a leader of the people, insulated from them, the most commanding figure of the free world, captured by his own palace guard.

"The forces of reaction, obstruction, segregation, white citizens councils, Eastlandism, have reached out with the tentacles of his own palace guard and stopped progress."

A 'New Look'—The "New Army Look" is being admired by June Bostic, a North Carolina College junior. Wearing the white dress suit and band master hat is Lieut. Robert Marrow a native of Scotland Neck, N. C., now stationed at Fort Bragg. The whites have replaced the customary "pinks" and the "TWs" (tropical worsteds).—Rivera Photo.

Gets $200 Award At Ft. Lee

Bruce E. Fleming, of Petersburg, Va., is the eleventh civilian employee at Fort Lee to win a cash bonus under the year-old Sustained Superior Work Performance Award. A supervisory visual information specialist, Mr. Fleming received $200. Col. W. D. Buchanan, Fort Lee's deputy post commander, makes the presentation.

Vet Patients To Get Awards

Daily World
Sat. 9-23-56

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Veteran-patients in 18 Veterans Administration hospitals, some of them blind and others confined to wheelchairs, this month will receive awards for winning the recently completed "Mail-O-Matic" bowling tournament for veterans in hospitals and domiciliary homes.

The tenth annual contest, conducted jointly by the Bowlers' Victory Legion nd VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery, drew a record number of entries—63 teams, representing 52 VA hospitals and domiciliaries.

Each team consisted of five-string bowlers and two alternates. Additional hundreds of patients tried out for the teams in preliminary local matches. All participants had to obtain medical clearance in order to bowl.

Since the tournament took place entirely by mail, veterans had to travel no further than to the bowling alley in the hospital, or to nearby neighborhood lanes.

Each team bowled a total of 60 games during the month-long contest. Scores, authenticated by local representatives of the Bowlers' Victory Legion, were mailed to Legion headquarters in Washington, D. C., where winning teams were determined. The local Legion representatives also helped VA hospital officials conduct hospital matches.

The tournament consisted of seven divisions. Veteran-bowlers in the top-scoring three hospitals in each division will receive awards this month, to be presented by Bowlers' Victory Legion representatives.

Among VA stations having up to 1,000 veteran patients, winners were teams representing the Thomasville, Ga., domiciliary and the Pittsburgh, Pa., and Fort Meade, S. D., hospitals.

In the category of hospitals with 1,000 to 1,700 patients, the winners were patients at hospitals in St. Cloud, Minn., Knoxville, Iowa and Canandaigua, N. Y.

Winners in the division of larger VA stations—with more than 1,700 patients—were teams from Battle Creek, Mich., Los Angeles, Calif., and Montrose, N. Y.

Three hospitals entered a fourth division, for veterans confined to wheelchairs. Bowlers from all three —Hines, Ill., Los Angeles and Cleveland, will receive trophies.

Still another category was for blinded veteran-patients only. Prize-winning hospitals are Kecoughtan, Va., Wood, Wisc., and Hines Ill.

A sixth division was duck pin bowling for patients in stations of all sizes. Duck pin winners are from Bedford, Mass., Brockton, Mass., and Perry Point, Md., VA hospitals.

The final tournament division—also for hospitals of all sizes—was rubberband duckpins. Here, teams from three hospitals and VA centers competed: Pittsburgh, Pa., Martinsburg, W. Va., and Bath, N. Y.

VA said its hospitals encourage veteran-patients to bowl, whenever their physical conditions permit, since bowling has proved an excellent form of exercise and recreation for many types of patients.

France To Honor Floridian Who Fought In War

Daily World
Sat. 9-22-56

MIAMI — (INS) — A Florida ex-GI, holder of the Silver Star for bravery during World War II, is to be honored by the Government of France with its Croix de Guerre for heroism in battle 11 years ago.

Sgt. Elia L. Disanto, of Hollywood, Fla., now a member of the State National Guard, will be honored Sunday in ceremonies at Miami's Dade County Armory.

Atlanta Ga.

In March of 1945 Disanto performed the feats for which he will be remembered by a foreign government more than a decade later. The citation to Disanto's bravery says:

". . . Disanto personally attacked a German resistance point during an attack of tanks and infantry against Briesbach on 16 March, 1945. In spite of mortar and automatic weapon fire, he pushed to within 10 meters of a house occupied by the enemy and threw a grenade into the building, killing a German bazookaman who was getting ready to fire on a tank.

"With his gun he then killed a machine gunner, and by throwing two other grenades in to the house he forced 10 German soldiers to surrender. By his presence of mind and personal courage he made it possible for his unit to capture the important city."

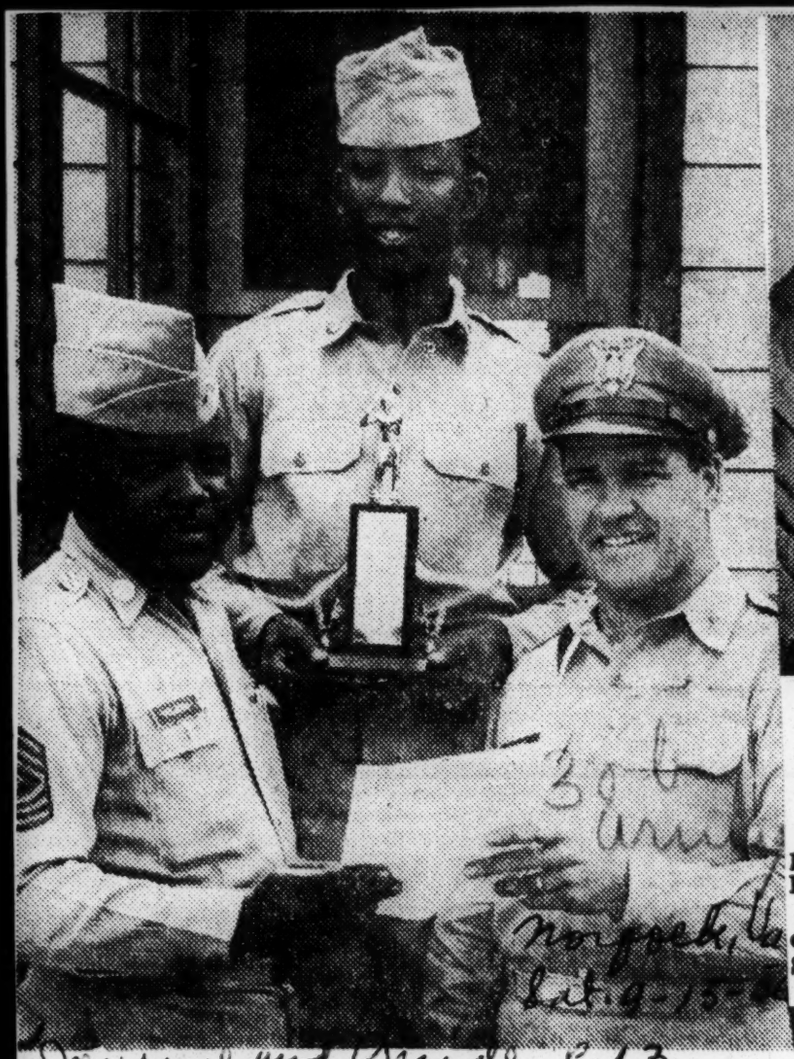
The 34-year-old Disanto, who lives with his wife, Anna, and daughter, Anna Marie, is now associated with a Hollywood Roofing Company.

Presenting the Croix de Guerre with a palm on behalf of the French Government will be Lt. Col. Henry Noyer, of Coral Gables, Fla. Noyer is the commander of the First Battalion, 211th Infantry regiment.

Advertiser Sat 9-29-56

30 Army

The Third Army Certificate of Achievement is awarded to the 386th Transportation Company of Vicksburg, Miss., for having obtained authorized strength of 4 officers, one warrant officer and 109 enlisted men. Accepting the award from Col. Irvin L. Harlow, Deputy for Army Reserve Affairs, (right), is Captain James E. Jefferson, Company Commander of the 386th. (U. S. Army Photograph)



Journal and Guide P.13

Top Officer, Company Awards

The top-ranking officer and non-commissioned officer in Company D, 5th Battalion, QM School regiment, Fort Lee, Va., admire two of three awards presented to the company at informal ceremonies held in the company area, recently.

Capt. Thomas P. Davis, commanding officer, right, and Master Sergeant Leroy H. Houston, first sergeant, hold a letter received from Post Red Cross officials informing them that D-5 personnel had donated more blood per person than any other company size unit during a recent visit of the mobile blood unit.

Pvt. Oscar Boyd Jr., a member of D-5 who was one of the blood donors, holds the 18-inch bronze engraved trophy awarded to the company as runners-up in the recent QM School softball tournament.

Journal and Guide P.13 Norfolk, Va. Sat. 9-15-56

Ace Pitcher Receives Award

Sfc. Lonnie Moon, one of Fort Lee, Va.'s ace softball pitchers, accepts an engraved wrist bracelet from Col. James L. Ferguson, left, assistant chief of staff, G-1, at the Fort.

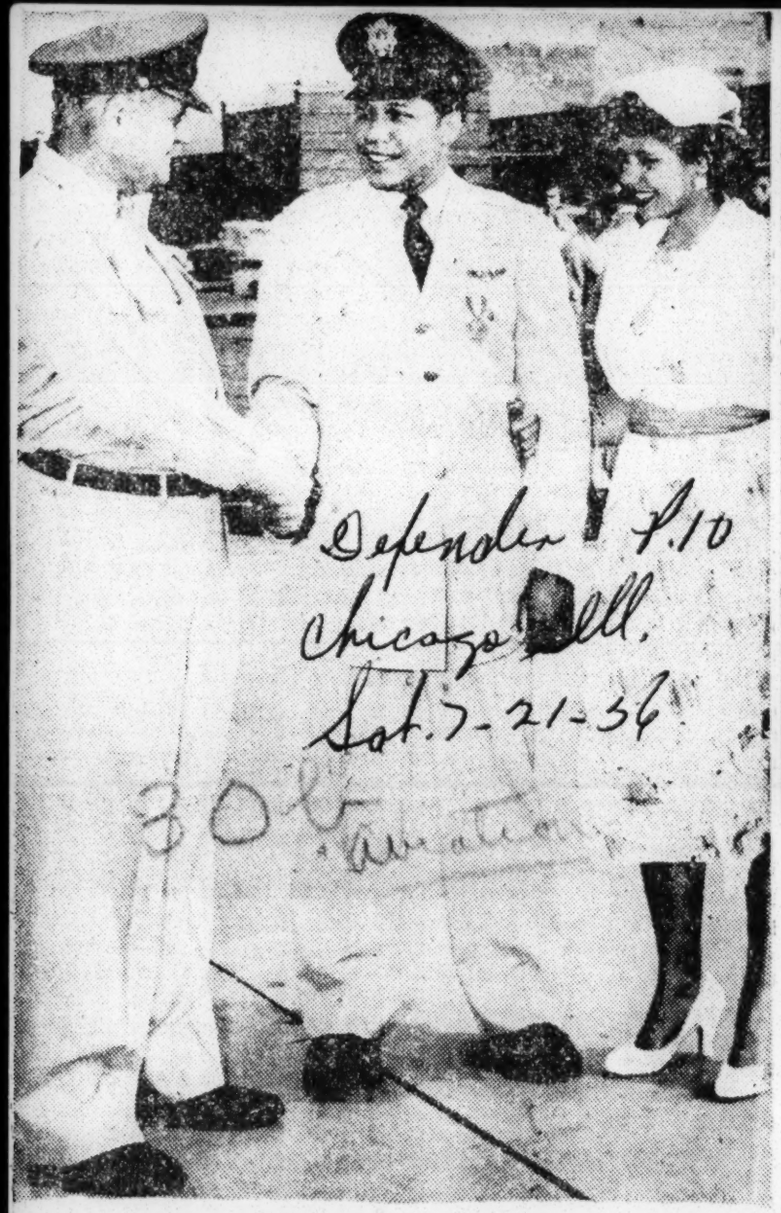
As senior NCO in the group above, Sgt. Moon represented all team members from Company B, 1st Battalion, QM School Regiment.

In addition to receiving the rist bracelets, each team member also received a gold, 17-jeweled wrist watch with the familiar red and white "2" of the Second Army. Each team member will alo receive field jackets at a later date.

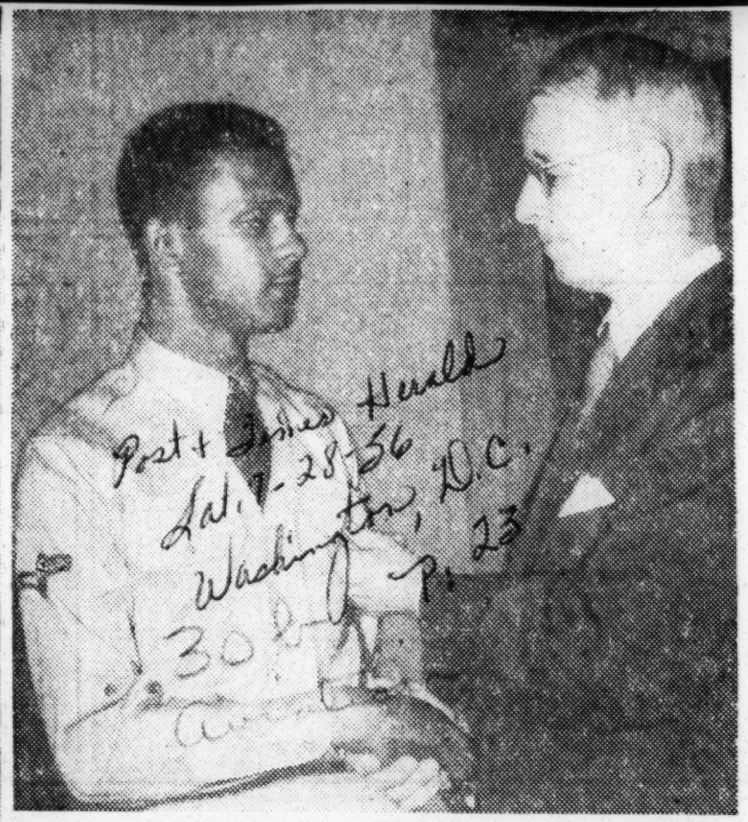
Watching the presentation ceremony are, left to right, second row: Lt. Col. Augustine M. Fragala, commanding officer, First Battalion, QMSR; Capt. James C. Williamson, Co. B-1, and Lt. Col. Richard J. Mays, CO, QMS Regiment.

THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL, the nation's highest award for bravery in peacetime, is awarded 1st Lt. James D. Thomas in special ceremonies at Chanute Air Force Base hospital, Rantoul, Ill. Lt. Thomas was cited for his heroic action in which he voluntarily risked his life to pull a trapped pilot from the cockpit of his burning plane. Burned himself in the action, Lt. Thomas has been recuperating at Rantoul. In the photo are from left: Lt. Col. Roy W. Otto, Lt. Thomas and wife, Ola Grace, who resides in Gary.

T-SGT. HAROLD A. WATERHOUSE, left, personnel supervisor at the 1955th Airways and Air Communications Service Squadron, Itazuke, Japan, is presented a management-improvement award at Nagoya Air Station by Col. Robert W. Dickerson, right, commander of the parent 1809th AACS Group. Waterhouse, of Richmond, Va., was given the award after he designed a system for filing officers' records, a system that adapted forms already in use on airmen's records.



THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL, the nation's highest award for bravery in peacetime, is awarded 1st Lt. James D. Thomas in special ceremonies at Chanute Air Force Base hospital, Rantoul, Ill. Lt. Thomas was cited for his heroic action in which he voluntarily risked his life to pull a trapped pilot from the cockpit of his burning plane. Burned himself in the action, Lt. Thomas has been recuperating at Rantoul. In the photo are from left: Lt. Col. Roy W. Otto, Lt. Thomas and wife, Ola Grace, who resides in Gary.



Staff Photo

Local Airman Wins Hero Award

Airman 3/c Preston S. Warren of 1436 Cedar st. se., receives the Certificate of Merit from Ellsworth Bunker, President of the American Red Cross, for his rescue of a 7-year-old girl from the Danube River last July. Warren, stationed in Germany at the time, also won a Bavarian Red Cross award and was named Airman of the Month for his heroism.

30b 1956

MARINE CORPS

Houston Marine Gets Certificate Of Award

HOUSTON — Private First Class Joseph K. Chargois, 1479746,, U. S. Marine Corps has been given a Certificate of Award for outstanding performance of duty, neatness, sobriety, and military bearing.

The Certificate of Award reads, 'Headquarters First Terrier Surface-To-Air Missile Battalion, United States Marine Corps.

The Commanding Officer takes pleasure in awarding the honorary title of Battery "B" Marine of the Month to Private First Class Joseph K. Chargois, 1479746, US Marine Corps for outstanding performance of duty, neatness, sobriety, and military bearing."

The certificate was signed by N. Pozinsky, Lieutenant Colonel, US Marine Corps, Commanding Officer.

Pfc Chargois is the son of Mr and Mrs J. K. Chargois Sr, 3232 Winbern and a graduate of Jack Yates High School, June 1954. While at Yates he played the clarinet in the band. He volunteered in the Marines in 1954 and is slated to be discharged in June 1957.

The Houstonian is studying law at the night branch of the University of California and is on special detail at Chine Lake, California.

His father is a member of the Houston Division Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and has been a pullman porter for the past 25 years.

30b 1956

NAVY

AWARD

Recruiters Award To Ga.

Daily World
Fri. 8-24-56
Atlanta Ga.

Chief V. R. Sirmans, USN, Recruiter in Charge of the Atlanta Recruiting Substation, announced today that Navy Recruiters of the Georgia District have received the Secretary of the Navy Motor Vehicle Safety Award for 1955. During 1955 over 306,000 miles were registered on the 17 vehicles in the district, explained the chief, without a single accident of any kind.

Pleased with the Secretary of the Navy award and the congratulations received from Lieutenant Commander Lawrence H. Baker, Jr., USN, Officer in charge of the Georgia Recruiting District, the Chief stated that Georgia Recruiters are out for another award for 1956: the first half of this year has also been accident free. "Navy Recruiters" said the chief, "are here to set an example in everything they do!"

MISSOURIAN IS HONOR MAN.—Joseph F. Grayson, seaman apprentice, U. S. Navy, is shown receiving an honor man certificate and an engraved identification bracelet at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. Grayson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Grayson of Plattsburg, Mo. The presentation was made by John E. Schroeder, president of the Milwaukee Council, Navy League, during recruit graduation at Great Lakes. Grayson was selected honor man by his instructors, company commander and fellow company members. Before entering the service in July, 1956, he was graduated from the Kansas City Junior college.

CHICAGO MEDAL OF HONOR MEN INVITED SOUTH

Convention in Florida City Nov. 9-14

BY JOHN H. THOMPSON

Once the nation honored them with its highest award for combat valor, the congressional medal of honor. Their names were familiar to every Chicago household. Now, who remembers the names of Gerstung, Kelly, Loman, McCarthy, Mandusich, and Pope?

These Chicago medal of honor winners are among the 340 living veterans wearing the blue lapel rosette who have been invited to attend the first national convention of the Congressional Medal of Honor society in Lakeland, Fla., Nov. 9-14.

Lakeland Will Be Host

Mayor Mac H. Cunningham announced that Lakeland would provide them and the wives of those who are married with free hotel rooms, meals, entertainment, and side trips. One of the few prerogatives of the medal also entitles the veterans to free military transportation, if available, but their wives must pay for the trip.

Two of the veterans, Robert Gerstung and Joseph McCarthy, a fire captain in charge of the fire department ambulance service, fought in World War II, Gerstung, as a soldier, and McCarthy, as a marine. McCarthy is now a lieutenant colonel in the marine corps reserve.

World War I heroism won the medal for the others, John J. Kelly, Berger H. Loman, Jake A. Mandusich, who fought under the name of Jake Allex, and Thomas A. Pope.

Two Honored Posthumously

Chicago has no living medal of honor winners from the Korean war. Medals, however, were awarded posthumously to Capt. Edward C. Krzyzowski, of Cicero, a soldier, and Maj. Louis J. Sebille, a former Chicagoan, of the air force.

Three of the medal winners work as contact officers for the veterans administration's regional office at 2030 Taylor st., advising other veterans or their survivors on veterans' benefits. It is the only job to which a medal winner is entitled. The right was established by ex-President Truman.

First War I Winner

These three heroes are Gerstung, Pope, and Loman. Gerstung, 40, lives at 3042 N. Oakley av. with his wife. On Dec. 19, 1944, near Berg, Germany, with the 79th division, Gerstung held an untenable position for nine hours with two machine guns, saving his squad, and allowing his company to make a safe withdrawal in which he was finally wounded.

Tom Pope, of 5323 N. Canfield av., won the first C. M. H. awarded in World War I, while with Co. E., 131st infantry regiment [Chicago], 33d division, at Hamel, France, on July 4, 1918. Defying an artillery barrage, Pope, then 22, single-handedly captured a German machine gun nest which held up the entire advance.

Loman, 70, now of 1050 Montana st., Melrose Park, was called Chicago's most decorated hero of World War I. A corporal in Illinois' 132d infantry regiment, he was credited with capturing 58 prisoners, annexing a German field piece, and mopping up a German machine gun nest alone.

The late Maj. Gen. John A. Le Jeune, marine corps commandant, named John J. Kelly, of Chicago's south side, "the most distinguished private soldier from Illinois." He is the only living veteran to hold two medals of honor, those of the army and navy.

Wins Medal at 19

Kelly was with the 6th marines, then part of the army's 2d division, at Blanc Mont Ridge, Oct. 3, 1918. Dashing thru an American barrage, Kelly, then 19, advanced 100 yards beyond the front lines, attacked a machine gun, killed the gunner with a grenade, shot another with his pistol, and brought back eight prisoners.

Mandusich, 69, of 1505 W. 19th st., a native of Serbia, had only his first naturalization papers when he enlisted in the 131st infantry regiment. Decorated by England, France, Italy, Serbia, and Montenegro, Jake Allex, as his buddies knew him, killed 15 foemen with the bayonet and 35 with the rifle in single handed combat in and near Chipilly ridge, August, 1918.

Best known today of the medal winners is the fighting fireman, Joe McCarthy, 44, of 3140 Lake Shore dr., now busy trying to arrange a military flight to Lakeland for the other Chicago heroes.

Hero of Iwo Jima

More than 11 years ago, on Feb. 21, 1945, McCarthy, then a company commander, led a small band of tough marines thru intense Japanese fire to storm and capture pillboxes on hill 362, a strategic height needed for the conquest of Iwo Jima.

Other Chicago area C. M. H. winners invited to the convention include Duane Dewey, 24, of South Haven, Mich., a former marine sergeant, and Richard E. Bush, 31, a former marine corporal. A Kentuckian, Bush now resides at 2407 Galilee st., Zion, and is a contact officer at the Downey VA hospital.

Dewey and Bush are unique in that they survived their great acts of heroism on a Korean battlefield. Each flung himself on an enemy grenade, taking the full shock on his own body, to save the lives of other marines. Both were hospitalized for many months.

Medal of honor men are entitled to a stipend of $10 a month, at age 65. A bill to make this $100 was passed unanimously by the last house of representatives but failed to reach the floor of the senate in time for a vote.

30c 1956

STATES RIGHTS UPHELD

Thurmond Against U. S. Payment of 3 Confederates' Bills

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (UP)—Senator J. Strom Thurmond said today that he did not want the Federal Government to pay the medical bills for the South's three surviving Confederate veterans.

The South Carolina Democrat, 1948 Presidential candidate on the States Rights ticket, said each man's home state should provide the aid.

"If a state fails to meet its responsibilities," Mr. Thurmond told the Senate, "it cannot complain of the invasion of states' rights by the Federal Government."

Last year Congress voted to pay the medical expenses of the last surviving veteran of the Union Army, Albert Wooldson of Duluth, Minn.

Southerners introduced bills in the House to make similar payments to three surviving Confederates. The measure is pending before a House Judiciary subcommittee.

Death Takes Albert Woolson As Last Of Union Army Fades

By The United Press

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 2—Albert Woolson, the last survivor of Abe Lincoln's Civil War Army, died Thursday at the age of 109.

The old soldier, an obscure drummer boy who outlived two million other "boys in blue," ended a glorious, bloody chapter in military history when his last breath left him at 9:45 a.m.

Mr. Woolson had been in a coma at St. Luke's Hospital five days. His tough old heart fought for life with a strength that astounded his doctors. But they knew there wasn't a chance that he would survive the fatal lung congestion.

His death wipes out the last living vestige of the armies which fought and died to preserve the Federal Union.

Crosses, Row On Row

All that is left are the rows of white crosses in military cemeteries and the stone and bronze statues on such battlefields as Gettysburg, Bull Run, Shiloh and the Virginia Wilderness.

In the South, three old men survive of the Confederate armies. They are John Salling, 110, of Slant, Va., Walter W. Williams, 114, of Franklin, Texas, and William A. Lundy, 108, Laurel Hill, Fla.

When Mr. Salling heard Mr. Woolson was gone, he said, "God bless you Yankee. I hope you go to rest. I hope to see you sometime."

Ulysses S. Grant III, descendant of the greatest of the Union generals, said at Clinton, N. Y., that the death "marks the end of a great epic in our history."

"May he rest in peace and rejoin the happy comradeship of the boys in Blue who preceded him," Mr. Grant said.

Mr. Woolson never actually saw battle in the war.

In his last years, Mr. Woolson loved his cigars, birthdays, the newspapers he could barely read, and his visits with old friends.

On Memorial Day, established in memory of his fallen comrades, he generally led the town's parade.

One of his old delights, the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, was long a thing of the past. The organization, once 409,000-strong, could muster only Woolson and six other oldsters when it held its last encampment at Indianapolis seven years ago.

Then the other GAR members began to fall away until, with the death of 111-year-old James A. Hard of Rochester, N. Y., in 1953, Mr. Woolson was the only Union soldier left.

Mr. Woolson's death wipes out the nation's Civil War pension fund, which paid him $129 a month.

Heard Lincoln Debate

Mr. Woolson was born in Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1847. He spent his youth in the East and once heard Lincoln debate the slavery question. Then the war came and Mr. Woolson's father lost a leg at Shiloh. His son—by then a 16-year-old Minnesota boy—took his place.

Young Woolson joined the colors Oct. 4, 1864, when the war was almost over. He became a drummer boy in Company C of the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery and went to Tennessee, where he served in various garrisons.

The young soldier was mustered out Sept. 27, 1865, and returned to Minnesota to take up a hard pioneer life.

His father died of his wounds two weeks after his son left the Army. Young Woolson worked for 16 years as a wood turner at St. Peter, Minn.

The young veteran also started a family which grew to the point that he now leaves eight children, 11 grandchildren, 15 great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren. Three of his six daughters were beside his bed when he died.

When the end came, the three old Confederates still living remembered the words of the late Gen. William Joshua Bush, the last Georgia veteran to die.

Bush, speaking without rancor, had said, "The Yankees may have outfought us. But we're going to outlive them."

Albert Woolson

DRUMMER BOY PASSES

Last Member Of Union Army Taken By Death At Age 109

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 2 (AP)—Albert Woolson, 109, the last of some 2,675,000 boys in blue of the Civil War's Union Army, died in a coma today.

Woolson, who answered President Lincoln's call to arms and marched off to war as a drummer boy when he was 17, had been hospitalized for nine weeks with a recurring lung congestion condition.

He lapsed into a coma early Saturday and did not regain consciousness. Since then, he had been fed intravenously and was given oxygen.

Members of his family were at his bedside when he died in St. Luke's Hospital.

Doctors said the lung congestion which had hospitalized him several times in recent years was brought on chiefly by advanced age.

Full-scale military funeral services will be conducted at the National Guard Armory here Monday at 2 p.m. Burial will be in the family lot at Park Hill Cemetery here.

Only three veterans of the Civil War, all members of the Confederate forces, survive. They are W. W. Williams, 113, Franklin, Tex.; John Salling, 110, Slant, Va.; and William A. Lundy, 108, Laurel Hill, Fla. Informed of Woolson's death, Lundy said, "I regret very much the passing of Mr. Woolson."

Woolson's last comrade of the Union Army, James A. Hard, Rochester, N.Y., Died in 1953 at 111.

The Grand Army of the Republic officially died with Woolson, who was its senior vice commander in chief. It was decided at the last encampment of the Union veterans in 1949 that the GAR would continue to exist technically until the death of the last member. At its peak in 1890, the GAR had 408,489 members.

Woolson became a volunteer private in Company C of the 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery Regiment when President Lincoln was making heavy calls for more troops.

Detailed to the regular drum corps, he did occupation duty in the South for slightly less than a year.

Woolson worked in a furniture factory, in a traveling minstrel band, in mills and logging camps after his discharge. He retired from active work 24 years ago "to take life easy."

Except for deafness and the lung congestion condition, the old soldier was in remarkably good health in recent years. His doctor said Woolson's "deep-seated interest and drive" had contributed heavily to his general condition.

A kindly old gentleman with stooped shoulders and a booming voice, Woolson kept well-posted on current events by reading newspapers up to a few months ago.

Woolson spent countless hours reading in an old high-back rocking chair in the dining room of his comfortable brick home on one of Duluth's hills.

His birthdays in recent years drew widespread attention, with thousands of greeting cards pouring in from across the country. Woolson thoroughly enjoyed the excitement.

On his 107th birthday, he rapped out a lively roll on his snare drum and in a resounding voice recited, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp the Boys Are Marching." He observed his 108th birthday without what he called "a lot of hullabaloo." His only public appearance was at a City Hall ceremony.

His 109th birthday last Feb. 11 came shortly after he was released from the hospital. He was host at a family birthday dinner, but made no public appearance.

The cigar-puffing veteran was never at a loss for words in reply to queries from newsmen on his birthdays. Because of his deafness, the queries were written in large letters on cards.

Woolson said, "More true religion is probably the only solution to war. Force is wicked. If we want to keep peace, the best way is to be strong." Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was his personal hero. "I loved and respected him," Woolson said. "He had plenty of horse sense."

"I have a good legacy to leave my children," Woolson said two years ago. "They come from good stock."

Woolson married Sarah Jane Sloper in 1868. She died in 1901. Three years later he married Anna Haugen, who died in 1949. Survivors include six daughters, Mrs. John Kobus, Mrs. Arthur Johnson and Mrs. Robert Campbell, all of Duluth; Mrs. Adelaide Wellcome, Mrs. F. W. Rye and Mrs. J. C. Barrett, all of Seattle; and two sons, Dr. A. H. Woolson, Spokane, Wash., and R. C. Woolson, Dayton, Wash.

The Kobus family has lived with Woolson for several years. Mrs. Kobus said late today that instead of floral memorials the family prefers contributions to the Albert Woolson Scholarship Fund at the Duluth branch of the University of Minnesota.

Only Confederate veterans will get the medal being prepared for the last survivors of the Civil War unless the law is changed or broadly interpreted. Last month Congress passed a law directing the secretary of the Treasury to prepare gold medals with suitable inscriptions honoring the remaining veterans of the North and South.

Confederate Veteran Regrets Woolson Death

LAUREL HILL, Fla., Aug. 2 (AP)—William Allen (Uncle Bill) Lundy, one of the last three surviving Confederate veterans, said today he was sorry to hear of the death of Albert Woolson, last Union Army veteran.

"I regret very much the passing of Mr. Woolson," the 108-year-old Lundy said.

Lundy said he is in "pretty good shape" although leg ailments keep him rather confined. His eyesight and hearing are still remarkably good.

Uncle Bill lives with a son on his farm about seven miles northwest of Laurel Hill, in northwest Florida. He infrequently visits in nearby Crestview.

Lundy's birthday, Jan. 19, is an annual occasion in Crestview. The high school band turns out for the party and he is showered with gifts. One gift this past January was 108 silver dollars from Crestview businessmen.

He also got a kiss from a "Yankee gal," Terry Broderick, an Ohio State coed whose parents had moved to Crestview.

"That's the first time that I know of that I was ever kissed by a Yankee woman," Lundy said. "Liked it fine."

President Laments GAR Vet's Passing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—President Eisenhower said today the death of Albert Woolson, the last Union veteran of the Civil War, "brings sorrow to the hearts" of Americans.

Woolson, 109, died in Duluth, Minn., this morning. In a statement, the President said:

"The American people have lost the last personal link with the Union Army.

"His passing brings sorrow to the hearts of all of us who cherished the memory of the brave men on both sides of the War Between the States."

Civil War Vet's Condition Critical

DULUTH, Minn. (AP)—Albert Woolson, 109, last survivor of the Civil War Union Army, still was in critical condition in St. Luke's hospital Monday. He lapsed into unconsciousness early Saturday.

Woolson has been in the hospital for several weeks being treated for lung congestion. He is receiving oxygen periodically through a nasal tube and is being fed intravenously.

30d 1956

U.S. HOSPITALS

Race Issue in Hospitals Seen if Rider Passes

Herald Miami, Fla.
Thurs 4-19-56 p. 1
30A 30A

By DIXIE GILLILAND
Herald Staff Writer

United States hospitals will find themselves facing the segregation issue if the Powell amendment to the education bill is passed by Congress, M. J. Norby, deputy director of the American Hospital Assn., predicted Wednesday.

Norby delivered the opening address to a 19th annual Southeast Hospital Conference in session through Friday at Miami Beach Auditorium. He said the AHA has taken no stand on segregation, but the problem is due for consideration at council meetings prior to an AHA board meeting June 9.

The education bill would ban segregation in any educational facility financed in part by federal funds. Norby believes that if the amendment is passed, desegregation of all institutions receiving federal funds is a logical next step.

U. S. hospitals which have eagerly taken advantage of Hill-Burton matching funds in recent years, would find themselves covered by the new legislation.

The deputy director, hesitating to take a segregation stand, admitted an integrated hospital, without seperate operating, emergency and housing facilities would be more economical to operate.

He believes the segregation issue among hospitals will not prove the "hot potato" it has become among the schools.

The AHA has recommended a two-year extension of the Hill-Burton program, scheduled to end July 1. Congress has taken no action.

The hospital conference got under way with more than 1,700 registered from six southeastern states. A talk by Dr. Frank R. Bradley of St. Louis, immediate past president of the AHA, is scheduled today, along with technical sessions.

30d 1956

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL
ALABAMA

VA Sponsors TB Workshop

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Feb. 20 — The Nursing Service of the Veterans Administration Hospital sponsored a Tuberculosis Nursing Institute on last Thursday and Friday. Theme was: "Considerations in the Management and Comprehensive Nursing Care of Tuberculosis."

The institute has been designed to assist surrounding county and state public health agencies, private hospitals and Veterans Administration personnel in meeting the challenges of present day tuberculosis in terms of prevention and control and treatment and rehabilitation.

Included among the list of outstanding consultants in the field of tuberculosis nursing were: Miss Jean South, R.N director and public health nursing consultant, Tuberculosis Nursing Advisory Service, National League For Nursing and Miss A. Lucille Eggers, R.N. associate professor of Tuberculosis Nursing, University of Alabama and coordinator of tuberculosis nursing education for the state of Alabama.

The program included workshop sessions in Tuberculosis Nursing: Nursing Trends in Antimicrobial Therapy, Nursing Trends in Surgery, Nursing and Family Teaching and Trends in Preventive Measures.

The meetings which were open to the public were held in the Nursing Education Classroom, VA Hospital, Tuskegee.

CONTRACTS AWARDED—

Tuskegee News
Thurs. 3-8-56 P.1

Work To Start On Projects At VA

Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Tuskegee VA Hospital, has announced that contract was awarded on March 1 to the Jordan Company of Columbus, Ga., in the amount of $1,332,000 for construction of a new warehouse on the hospital grounds, and alterations to five major buildings.

It is expected that this work will begin within the next few days. The new warehouse will replace the present small warehouse, which is more than 30 years old. The alterations to the buildings will be made as a part of the modernization program that is now in process at many VA hospitals throughout the country.

DR. JOSEPH A. BERRY

NEW YORK- DR. JOSEPH A. BERRY OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE died suddenly Wednesday while here to attend an NAACP Board meeting and witness the graduation of his daugyter at Bates College. Burial was in Minneapolis.

Afro-American p.2
Sat. 6-23-56
Baltimore, Md.

Defender P.3
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 10-27-56

THE TILDONS IN CHICAGO: Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Tuskegee, Ala , V. A. Hospital, and his wife, Margaret, were Chicago visitors this week in the Rosenwald apartment of their daughter, Bettye, and her husband, Atty. William S. Wood. Photo shows, left to right: Mrs. Tildon, the Doctor and Daughter Bettye, whose husband expects to set up law Ofice.

30d 1956

VA Unit Sets Youth Panel At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 14—The Veterans Administration Voluntary Services Advisory Committee, VA Hospital, Tuskegee, will feature a Youth Panel, discussing the "Utilization of Youth in the VAVS Program" at their regular monthly meeting on Monday, March 19, in the library of the Tuskegee Institute High School at 7:30 p.m.

James T. Williams, chairman of the committee, announced that Mrs. Clara E. Williams, VAVS advisory committee representative for the American Red Cross, will serve as chairman of the discussion, with Mrs. Virgil H. Grayson, alternate representative for the National Catholic Community Service, and Prof. R. L. Stone, principal, Tuskegee Institute High School, serving as summarizers.

Discussion leaders, all youth volunteer workers at the hospital, are: Misses: Cynthia Belton, Tuskegee Junior Theater Guild; Sylvia Buck, Greenwood Baptist Church; Dorothy Hill, Junior American Red Cross; Adaliah Moore, Junior Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary; Betty Moss, a non-affiliated volunteer; Evelyn Snowden, National Catholic Community Service, and Messrs. David Nunnally, College Activity Unit, and Peter Mindingall, Supreme Cootiette Clubs of the U. S.

Several Junior Red Cross Council members will serve as hostesses under the supervision of Mrs. Lela T. Williams and Mrs. Cora N. Robinson, sponsors of the Council.

An invitation has been extended to youth members of the Booker T. Washington Recreation Center, sponsored by the Salvation Army in Montgomery.

The panel discussion is a part of the pilot study being conducted by the VA Voluntary Services Advisory Committee to determine the most effective methods of utilizing youth in the voluntary services program. At the present time, nearly 100 youths of the Tuskegee community are engaged in various voluntary services at the VA Hospital.

Tuskegee Hospital Seeking Foreman

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 7 (Special) — The Veterans Administration Hospital here announced today a vacancy for the position of Foreman of Laborers, grade WA-11, paying a salary of $3,351 per year.

The position, located in the Housekeeping Division, requires at least two years of actual supervisory experience over laborers or other manual workers. This experience must have included at least one year of supervisory experience as foreman with supervision over other foremen or with supervisory duties as an assistant to a general foreman or equivalent.

Interested parties have been asked to submit a SF-57 (application for federal employment) to Chief, Personnel Division, VA Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. Branche, VA official, buried

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 15—Funeral services for Dr. George Clayton Branche Sr., medical administrator at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, were held Friday at Arlington National Cemetery chapel, Ft. Meyer, Va.

Dr. Branche, a widely-known neuropsychiatrist, died after an illness of several months.

He completed his pre-med work at Lincoln University, graduating in 1917. He also was a graduate of Boston University School of Medicine. His internship was at Boston Psychopathic Hospital.

Dr Branche first was employed at the Tuskegee VA Hospital in 1923. He was a non-commissioned officer in World War 1 and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in World War II.

Surviving are his wife, the former Lillian Davidson; a daughter, Mrs. Harold S. Bauduit, Scott Air Force Base, Ill.; two sons, Dr. George C. Branche Jr., Richmond, Va., and Dr. Matthew D. Branche, Boston, Mass.; three grandchildren; a sister, Mrs. Dallas Hawkins, Henderson, N. C., and four brothers, the Rev. Matthew Branche, Warsaw, N. C.; Lucius Branche, Middleboro, N. C.; Joel Branche Jr., Cleveland, Ohio, and William Branche, Philadelphia, Pa.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS

Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Tuskegee (Ala.) VA Hospital, is congratulating Dr. Sadie P. Delaney, chief librarian, who received a citation from the Veterans Administration's chief medical director, Washington, D. C., for her outstanding work in the field of library science. Her special projects included bibliotherapy and Braille for the patients of that hospital. Assisting with the awards program were Urisea E. Burns, (left) personnel officer, and Robert Haith Jr., assistant manager. Little Cheryl Dorsey presented flowers from the employes of the special services division of the hospital.

AWARDED FOR SERVICE

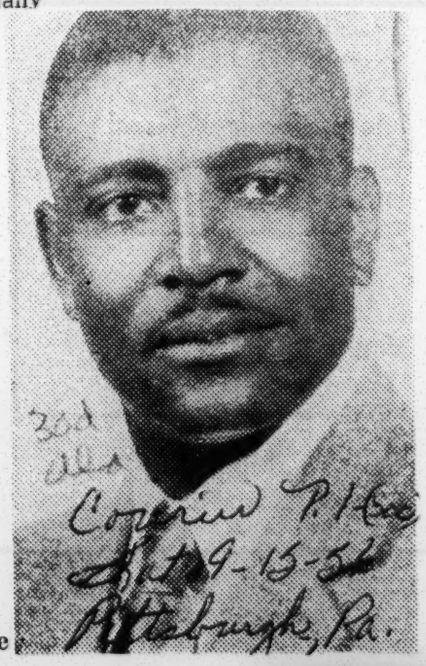
For efficiently handling the financial administrative affairs of the Tuskegee VA Hospital for over 19 years, Mrs. Ruth T. Dokes, chief, fiscal division, receives a special certificate of commendation from Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager. Mrs. Dokes holds the responsibility for disbursing nearly $8,000,000 annually

'Skegee Worker Gets Certified

PITTSBURGH—Alton Fleming of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., has been attending the D. T. Watson School of Psychiatrics, affiliated with the University of Pittsburgh during the past year and will receive his certificate on Sept. 21.

Upon his return to Tuskegee, Mr. Fleming will resume at the Veterans Administration Hospital. During his nine months study in Pittsburgh, he played trumpet in the school band and sang with the choir. He also taught a Sunday School class in the community.

He was also active with the local Tuskegee Alumni Association.



ALTON FLEMING
. . . receives his certificate

Tuskegee VA Hospital Observes Veterans Dav With 2-Week Events

Advertiser-Journal
Montgomery, Ala.
Nov 11-11-54
P. 6-B

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 10—A two-week celebration of Veterans Day has been scheduled at the VA Hospital here, according to Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of that installation.

The gala celebration began last Tuesday with the annual Vetegee Bowl game. At this affair, the the petite Miss Laura Bellamy, a junior from the Grady Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, Atlanta, Ga., was crowned queen of the activities after a close balloting by the hospital's 1,900 patients.

Runners-up in this contest were Misses Lizzie Alexander and Shirlene Allen, a'so from Grady Memorial Hospital.

Preceding the game which was played by A and B teams, Tuskegee Institute, was a parade led by the Tuskegee Institute band and majorettes, and featuring floats and decorated bicycles entered by most of the hospital's wards and many community organizations.

On Tuesday evening, the annual Vetegee Ball was held in the hospital's Recreation Building, with music furnished by the Mellotones through the courtesy of the Musicians' Emergency Fund of the American Federation of Musicians.

On Friday, Third Army Headquarters, Fort McPherson, Ga., paid tribute to the hospitalized veterans by staging one of the most popular shows in the Armed Forces, known as the "New Holiday Revue." The show features some of the Army's top talent.

On Sunday, the Musicians' Emergency Fund of the American Federation of Musicians brings to the hospital wards a parade of bands which will feature the top orchestras of this area. This program is designed to reach patients who are confined to the wards and will feature the tours by these bands to most of the hospital's wards.

On Monday, the annual Veterans Day program, featuring the the Tuskegee Institute High School Band and an address by J. Huie Ford Jr., Adjutant Quartermaster, Department of Alabama, Veterans of Foreign Wars, is scheduled. This program is sponsored by the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars and their auxiliaries and will begin at 9:45 a.m.

The final activity will be a Woodrow Wilson Centennial Pageant staged by the Special Service Division and depicts the important events in the life of Woodrow Wilson. This program will be staged in the Recreation Building on Nov. 16 at 7 p.m.

In addition to these highlighted activities, several ward parties and entertainment parties are scheduled with the cooperation of Voluntary Service Organizations from the community.

Charge Wealthy Vets Get Free Hospital Aid

Daily World P.1
Aug. 4-8-56 Atlanta Ga.

BY RAYMOND WILCOVE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — A house committee charged today that wealthy veterans, some with assets of $100,000 to $500,000, have received free hospital treatment from the government.

SIX FIGURES

The GAO disclosed that among them are veterans whose assets run into five and six figures. It reported that under the law veterans must be given free treatment, regardless of their financial standing when they take an oath they are unable to pay. Some of them admitted to the GAO investigators that they could have paid.

Here are some of the things the investigation revealed:

1. Spanish-American War Veteran, a retired construction engineer, received 25 days of free treatment althrough he had net assets of $507,670. He told the VA he had liquid assets, such as cash, stocks, bonds, etc., Of $10 000, but investigation revealed the total was $487,670. When asked by an investigator whether he could have paid his $473 bill, he made no answer. This veteran receives a $101 monthly pension.

MONTHLY INCOME

2. A World War I Chaplain who spent 22 days in a Veteran Hospital reported liquid assets of $1,000 but investigation showed they total ed $81,967. He gave his monthly income as $398, but an investigator said it was actually $751.

3. A retired customs inspector, also a World War I Veteran, who spent 35 days in a hospital reported no liquid assets, it disclosed that he had personal property valued at $35,780 and was worth $39,713.

4. A supply clerk who served from 1919 to 1921 and who spent 32 days in a hospital, reported he had no monthly income. The investigators said he made $1,000 a month and was worth $94,607. He and the retired customs inspector told investigators they couldn't pay their bills.

5. A World War II Veteran who served in 1942 told the Veterans Administration he was unemployed, had liquid assets of $300 and no income. An investigator reported he had liquid assets of $108,161, plus $31,500 in real property, and annual income of $7,683. When asked by an investigator whether he could have paid his hospital bill, he first replied "yes," but then changed his answer. He spent 81 days in a hospital.

6. A merchant, who served from 1918 to 1919, reported assets of $16,500, but an investigation revealed he was worth $156, 232. He told an investigator he believed he was entitled to VA Hospitalization.

Nearly 400 Vets Awarded Prizes

Daily World
Thurs. 7-19-56

Nearly 400 veteran-patients in Veterans Administration hospitals and domiciliaries this week were awarded prizes totaling more than $5,000 for creative writing efforts submitted in VA's tenth annual Hospitalized Veterans Writing Contest. Atlanta Ga.

The Contest was conducted by VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery in cooperation with the Hospitalized Veterans Writing Project, a non-profit organization of volunteer writers who work either personally or by correspondence with veteran-patients. The Project's headquarters are at 1020 Lake Shore Drive in Chicago.

Some 2,500 entries were received — highest number in 10 years of the contest. A total of 134 VA hospitals participated.

Prizes included cash as well as other items for budding writers such as typewriters, encyclopedias, books, magazine subscriptions and correspondence courses in writing. Awards were donated by leading publishers, editors, manufacturers, advertisers and service organizations.

Judges were nationally-known writers, editors and cartoonists. The contest — open to all hospitalized veterans — included sections for short stories, book outlines, poems, plays, cartoons, essays, and many more.

'Feature article winners were Frederick Ebright of the VA hospital at Madison, Wis., and Stanley P. rala of the VA hospital at Boston.

Henry W. Ericson of the VA hospital at Tucson, Ariz. submitted the best article of spiritual significance, as judged by Gardner Cowles, Editor of Look Magazine.

Best newspaper column, chosen by columnist-publisher Bennett Cerf was written by Robert L. Webb of the VA hospital at Long Beach, Calif.

Short story winners were Eugene E. Allison of the Long Beach hospital; Victor Leonard Pope of the Dayton, Ohio, VA Center, and Flavel Shurtleff, Jr., Castle Point, New York, VA hospital.

Emmett Burkholder of the San Francisco hospital wrote the best story based on a newspaper clipping.

Prizes for the best stories for children went to Harry H. Ramey of Plain City, Ohio, a former patient, and Perry A. Preston of the Temple, Texas, hospital. Arnold Lieberman of the Brooklyn hospital and Albert A. Breul of the Los Angeles Hospital were top winners in the categories of book outlines and completed first chapters of books.

Award for the best play went to Wilbur Pennypacker, a former patient of North Miami, Florida. Poetry winners were "Patient G" of the Waco, Texas VA hospital; William Welch Graves of the VA Center at Bay Pines, Florida and Bernard Scanlon of the Madison hospital. Among poetry judges was Robert Frost ,world-famed poet.

Submitting the best advertising copy was Robert L. Webb of the Long Beach hospital. Cartoonist Milton Caniff, creator of "Steve Canyon," selected an entry by George Shanks of Philadelphia, as the best cartoon submitted.

Roy A. Spring, Long Beach hospital, won top prize for his article on "Rehabilitation Through Writing." Best report on hospitalized veterans' writing activities, as judged by Dr. Karl A. Menninger, was J. M. Key, patient in the Los Angeles VA Center.

Best hospital newspaper, according to contest judges, was "The Bugle", published by the VA Center at Wadsworth, Kan.

Hospitalized Veterans Writing Project was founded in 1946 by alumnae of Theta Sigma Phi, national fraternity for women in journalism. Members, as well as other qualified writers, both men and women, work as writing aides to veteran-patients.

30d 1956 VETERANS HOSPITAL (SHREVEPORT, LA.)

Hospital Mixing Blamed on GOP

Times-Picayune
Fri. 11-30-56

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 29 — "Fundamental Republican policy is responsible for integration practices in Veterans Administration hospitals," Rep. Overton Brooks declared Thursday.

New Orleans, La.

"National leaders of the Republican party can stop this whenever they wish to do so," Brooks said in a statement setting forth his views in the current controversy stirred by a Homer veteran's complaint about mixing of the races in the Shreveport VA hospital.

"This situation arises," Brooks noted, "out of an executive order and not by an act of Congress."

Calling for a congressional inquiry into the roll of the NAACP in enunciation of the integration policy, Brooks said he has received a telephone call from an uncle of C. D. Broughton, the veteran who claims he was denied treatment at the local hospital for a service-connected disability because he refused to share quarters with a Negro patient. As a result of this call, Brooks said he had asked that Broughton be readmitted to the hospital. He said he believes the man will be readmitted if he applies.

30d 1956

VETERANS HOSPITAL (MISSISSIPPI)

White Council Urges Boycott of VA Hospital Because Negroes Admitted

Call-A.P. Kansas City, Mo. Dispatch Sat. 8-4-56 p.

Mississippians Protest Policy Of Integration

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — Charges by a local white man that his wife was assigned to a ward in the Veterans Administration hospital here near Negro men, has led to the Jackson White Citizens Council suggesting a boycott of the institution.

The accusation by R. G. Beckwith of Vicksburg has been denied by A. W. Woolford, hospital manager who said Mrs. Beckwith was assigned to a private room with private bath.

A press release issued by the Jackson chapter of the Citizens Council, an organization dedicated to preserving segregation, said:

"No Mississippian, white or colored, if he believes in racial honesty, ought to allow himself or herself to be placed in the position of accepting treatment in an integrated hospital. Are we honest only as long as we don't need money?"

The statement also suggested that Jackson police seek to enforce segregation at the VA hospital as they did "very promptly and effectively in the railroad and bus stations in this city following an integration edict from the Interstate Commerce Commission."

After the ICC ruling, Jackson police placed signs outside railroad and bus terminals directing citizens to continue previous segregation practices.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Madge J. Adee of Louisville, Miss., wrote the Jackson Daily News last Tuesday that she is "the other female patient assigned to ward 40 of the hospital.

Her letter said:

"It is my firm belief that all mankind, white, red, or green, when ill are apt to suffer from the pangs of pain and disease, one as much as the other.

"The fact that all races of mankind are admitted to hospitals bears out my point. I would like to make this very clear that I am not a proponent of or even a suggester of racial fraternization. I believe in my individual integrity and I am fully aware of and appreciate the privacy offered in this Veterans hospital.

"In no way has the sanctity of my private room been violated," she said.

Jackson Police Chief W.D. Rayfield said that he has no intention to follow the Citizens Council suggestion that the police enforce segregation at the integrated hospital.

"I don't know how they think we can do that", Rayfield said in answer to a statement by Ellis W. Wright, president of the Jackson Council, asking that police enforce the state's segregation laws within the hospital.

"I don't run the Army," Rayfield stated. "We have no jurisdiction there. That's the property of the federal government even though it's in our corporate limits."

BOYCOTT URGED AT VA HOSPITAL

Times-Picayune

Police Power Doubted by Jackson Chief

Jues. 7-24-56

JACKSON, Miss., July 23 (AP)—Police Chief W. B. Rayfield said today he doesn't know how his office could adopt a Citizens Council suggestion that police enforce segregation at the Veterans Hospital here.

New Orleans La.

The Jackson Citizens Council, in a formal statement this morning, suggested a boycott of the integrated institution and that police enforce segregation there as they do at bus and railroad terminals.

"I don't know how they think we can do that," Rayfield said. "I don't run the Army. We have no jurisdiction there. That's the property of the federal government, even though it's in our corporate limits."

The Council's statement resulted from a charge by R. G. Beckwith, Vicksburg, Miss., veteran that his wife was assigned a bed in a ward shared by Negro men. The hospital denied it, saying Mrs. Beckwith was assigned a private room with private bath.

Do Not Seek 'Trade'

Of the boycott proposal, Manager A. W. Woolford of the 254-bed institution said:

"That's entirely up to the people eligible for admission. If they apply for admission, we will give them the best treatment within our ability, in accordance with their medical needs. If nobody applies, we would have no patients. We do not seek 'trade'."

As to the suggestion that police enforce segregation at the hospital —as they did at bus and railroad terminals after a federal integration order affecting those services —Woolford said:

"We are quite in accord with what the police chief said. This is a federal government reservation."

Statement Given

The statement by the Citizens Council, an organization dedicated to preserving segregation by all legal means, said:

"No Mississippian, white or colored, if he believes in racial honesty, ought to allow himself or herself to be placed in the position of accepting treatment in an integrated hospital. Are we honest only as long as we don't need money?

"Every citizens council in Mississippi should make it their first order of business to demand that action be taken by our national, state and city officials to bring to an immediate stop the race mixing practices going on in VA hospitals and other government installations within the state."

'Owes Debt'

The council said "every Southern man and woman . . . owes Mrs. Beckwith a debt of gratitude for her personal and moral courage in taking this stand (refusing the room assigned her)."

The Beckwiths claimed, and Woolford denied, that a Negro male patient in a room across the hall was visible from the bed assigned her. Woolford said an elderly white patient had occupied the room across the hall since late June. Woolford told reporters Mrs. Beckwith asked for a bed in an all-female ward and that it be air-conditioned. Woolford said the hospital had only three women patients at the time, has no ward specifically for women, and is not air-conditioned.

Objects To Negroes In Veterans' Hospital

Dispatch Sat. 8-4-56 p.

Chicago, Ill.

JACKSON, Miss. — Officials of the Veterans hospital in Jackson have denied charges by a white Mississippi veteran that his wife was assigned to a bed in a ward shared by Negro men.

The hospital did not explain how the woman came to be in the hospital since government regulations prohibit hospitalization for members of veterans' families.

The charge was made by R. G. Beckwith, Vicksburg government employe, who has written to Mississippi Sen. James Eastland and Mississippi Rep. John Bell Williams, requesting an investigation.

A. W. Woolford, manager of the Jackson Veterans hospital, issued a denial of the charges, explaining that Beckwith's wife had been offered a private room with bath, but never occupied the quarters.

Accoring to Beckwith, there was a Negro patient in the room across the hall from the quarters offered his wife. He said the only partitions were curtains which stopped four feet from the floor.

Hospital records show that the room across the hall has been occupied since June 26 by an "elderly white patient" and that a person in the room offered to Mrs. Beckwith could not have seen any other patient in bed.

A VA official, explaining that facilities at the hospital have been integrated said "Negro patients may have walked up and down the hall and she could have seen them."

nied it.

R. G. Beckwith, a government worker from Vicksburg, said he has written letters to Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) and Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss) asking an investigation.

A. W. Woolford, manager of the 554-bed hospital, said Mrs. Beckwith was offered a private room with a private bath but never occupied the quarters.

Woolford sad the hospital has only three women patients.

Beckwith told the Jackson Daily News a Negro patient could be seen in a room across the hall from the room offered his wife and that there were no doors to the rooms, only curtains coming within four feet of the floor.

Woolford said the room immediately across the hall has been occupied since June 26 by an "elderly white patient" and that had Mrs. Beckwith taken the room she would have been unable, from her bed, to see any other patient in bed.

IN MISSISSIPPI

Hattiesburg P. 10-B

Veteran Says Ill Wife Put In Ward With Negro Men

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 7-21-56

JACKSON, Miss., July 20 (AP)—A Mississippi war veteran charged today his wife was assigned a bed in a ward shared by Negro men when she sought treatment Wednesday in the veterans hospital here. The hospital manager de-

30d 1956 VA HOSPITAL -TUSKEGEE,ALA.

National Secretaries Week Will Be Observed April 22-28 By Local Group

Newsp, 8 Hours 4-19-56 Tuskegee, Ala.

Tuskegee Secretaries Association will observe National Secretaries Week, April 22-28, with a one-day Institute on Wednesday, April 25, to mark National Secretaries Day. The Tuskegee VA Hospital will cooperate in the event.

Receptionists, switchboard operators, stenographers, clerks, secretaries, supervisors, office managers, department heads, and business men are being invited to take part in the Institute.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks has designated April 22-28 this year as National Secretaries Week. This special week was first observed in 1952. At the request of the National Secretaries Association, a non-profit, non-union association of over 15,000 secretaries in the U. S., Puerto Rico and Canada in cooperation with the Office Equipment Manufactures Institute, the United States Secretary of Commerce has officially proclaimed this one week in each year to honor secretaries who, as one proclamation stated, "are performing important roles in commerce, industry and government, and are bringing to their positions a wider knowledge of world affairs and of the affairs of business than was considered a necessary part of their sphere in the past."

On Secretaries Day employers give special consideration to the value of their secretaries and remember them with tokens and greeting cards and give recognition to the group shouldering vital responsibilities as the "First Lady of Business."

Local chapters, in conjunction with colleges, universities, and adult educational divisions of high schools conduct educational workshops, clinic or seminars for employed secretaries. Through the media of newspapers, radio, television and business publications, give the general public a picture of the secretarial profession.

Courier P. 2 Sec. 2
Sat. 4-14-56
Pittsburgh, Pa.

VISITORS—Mrs. J. J. Johnson, who now resides in Tuskegee, Ala., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jackson of Jackson, Miss., during the holidays. Mrs. Johnson is shown with her three charming youngsters, who joined the Easter parade. The children are Walter, Jesse and Beverly Ann.

Merit Awards Given VA Hospital Workers

Courier Sec. 2 Sat. 8-18-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—In recognition for their invaluable contributions made toward the efficiency of operations and the welfare of patients, eight employes of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital received incentive awards during a special program held before a large assemblage of employes.

Among those receiving awards were Dr. Sadie P. Delaney, chief librarian, who received the VA Chief Medical Director's commendation for her contribution in the field of Library Science.

Mrs. Ruth T. Dokes, chief of the fiscal division, received the manager's commendation for her many years of outstanding service in the fiscal administration of the hospital.

Six of the employes received cash awards for idea-type suggestions. They were Aubrey O. Page, entertainment technician, who submitted a suggestion for the placement of the reflector strips at the hospital front gate; Donald P. Hopson, admission clerk, suggested the improvements which were made to the physical arrangement of the Admission and Disposition Office; Mrs. Erma T. Hopson, property and supply clerk, (D. P. Hopson's wife) suggested a system of filing manufacturer's catalogs in the Supply Office; Mrs. Margaret W. Reynolds, head nurse, submitted an idea on a revolving type book file to be used in the ward nurses' offices; Mrs. Jessie P. Robinson, head nurse, presented the idea of using slip covers over the heads of beds on crowded wards to eliminate window drafts on patient's heads, and Mrs. Hattie A. B. Thomas, secretary in the Radiology Service, suggested the use of plastic bags for filing bones of disarticulated skeletons used for training purposes.

Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, made the presentation of awards assisted by Robert Haith Jr., assistant manager, and Urisea E. Burns, personnel officer.

VA accepting bids for Tuskegee job

A Fa-American Sat. 12-15-56

WASHINGTON

Bids for the second phase of a modernization project at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tuskegee, Ala., will be accepted until Jan. 22, 1957, the VA announced last week.

Earlier this year, VA awarded a contract for $1,332,000 to the Jordan Company, of Columbus, Ga., for the first phases — alterations to five buildings and the construction of a new warehouse building.

The second modernization phase will consist of alterations to continued treatment buildings Nos. 9, 10, 50, 62; disturbed building No. 44; dining hall and kitchen building No. 51, and laundry building No. 65.

DR. T. T. TILDON, manager of the Veterans Administration hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., receives a check for the purchase of stationery for hospitalized veterans from Mrs. Rose Robinson, hospital chairman of the Ladies Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Alabama, during the recent annual visit of the organization to the hospital. Mrs. Ruby Mohr, past department president (left) and Mrs. Alice Ester, senior vice president (right) also participated in the ceremony.

FAMILY AFFAIR — Dr. and Mrs. Asa G. Yancey, Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., with Carolyn and Caren, twins, 5; Asa Jr., 2½, and Arthur, 7, vacationing in Atlantic City and Philadelphia.—John Mosley Photo.

30e 1956

TO DEDICATE MONUMENTS—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis (Ret.), left, poses with other members of the Battle Monuments commission aboard the S/S United States, on which they sailed recently to dedicate six U. S. military cemetery monuments in three countries. In addition to Gen. Davis, the members are (l. to r.): Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid, Mrs. Theodore B. Roosevelt and Leslie Biffle, former secretary of the Senate. (NEWSPRESS PHOTO.)

NEGROES TAKING AIM AT HOUSING, GUARD

Major Legal Targets Are Chosen For '56—Issues To Reach High Court

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — Negroes fighting racial segregation on the national scene have chosen discrimination in housing and the National Guard as major legal targets for 1956.

These are among the last areas where Supreme Court decisions striking down segregation can still be handed down. In most other social, economic and political fields the Negro has won—legally if not practically — his fight to abolish discrimination by Government anywhere.

Big 1954-55 Victories

This year, following the Supreme Court's 1954 decision banning segregation in public schools, Negroes won rulings admitting them to public parks, swimming pools and golf courses.

Integration is almost complete in the armed forces except for the National Guard. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was ready to challenge composition of Maryland's National Guard earlier this year but was forestalled by Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin. He ordered the Guard integrated Nov. 20. But a law suit will undoubtedly be filed in some other states.

Challenges to discrimination in public housing have been in Federal and state courts several years. Negroes have won in California and New Jersey. Eventually the issue will reach the Supreme Court.

Private Housing Eyed

At St. Louis Wednesday, Federal District Judge George H. Moore enjoined the St. Louis Housing Authority from renting public housing to low-income groups on a segregated basis. The authority also was directed to refrain from maintaining a policy of segregation in such units.

The NAACP is preparing to test segregation in Federally-guaranteed private housing under programs of the Federal Housing and Veterans Administrations. No suit has been filed as yet.

Racial real estate covenants designed to ensure all-white neighborhoods have been unenforceable in court since 1948.

National Guard Unit Re-Assigned

The local National Guard Unit has recently been re-assigned and their new headquarters are at Auburn. The unit, now known as Company B, 1320th Engineer Battalion, has as new company commander Robert M. Hall, III, of Fort Davis.

Sgt. Radford Morris is the administrative officer in charge of the Tuskegee Armory and 2nd Lt Lee Y. Lamar is executive officer 2nd Lt. Frank Lightfoot is platoon leader. The unit now has a total of 52 enlisted men.

Sgt. Morris stated that the spacious and well-equipped new Armory building is available to the public, to clubs and organizations for holding meetings and parties Arrangements and reservations may be made at any time through Sgt. Morris.

Chicago National Guard Members Segregate Selves

By BAKER E. MORTEN

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Despite the fact that former Gov. Adlai Stevenson passed a law in August 1949, opening all divisions in the Illinois National Guard to all citizens regardless of race, creed or color, the all-Negro 178th regimental Combat Team of Chicago prefers to remain segregated.

Meanwhile, more than 10 states in the country have successfully integrated their National Guard units.

Under the command of Col. Raymond Watkins, the 178th combat team to date has failed to take a single step toward integrating the unit.

Fear of perhaps fewer commissions and few positions in the administrative field are apparently the cause for the regiment's procrastination on integration. Some members of the group feel that Negroes would have a harder time getting top-level positions if they merged with whites.

Illinois became the fourth state to pass legislation ending bias in the guard units. The late Rep. Charles Jenkins introduced the equality bill to the State legislature in May 5, 1949.

Jenkins' efforts appear at this writing to have been futile in the face of continued segregation on the part of the Negro outfit itself.

Among other states who have bills are Minnesota, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Oregon, New York, California, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Maryland.

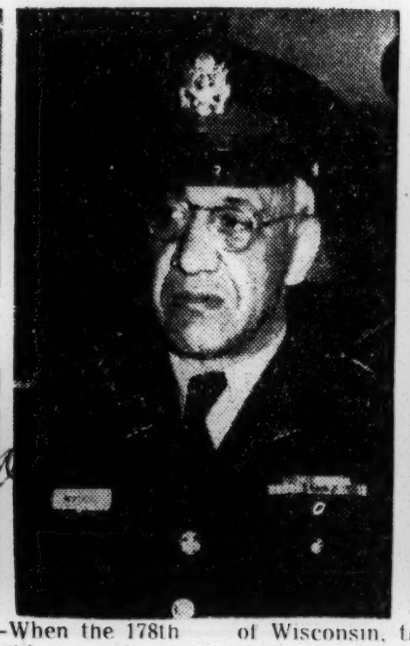
In Maryland, latest of the states to adopt an integration measure, 11 Negro officers refused to serve with a segregated combat team and went on inactive status rather than lend their aid in inactivating Jim Crow units there.

They said it was time for a change, and they got a change.

In Chicago, there has been a change for the last seven years—a change, that is, in the law. The 178th Combat Team has paid no heed to this alteration and continues to segregate itself.

Attached to the state guard, the 178th is the only all-Negro unit that went to camp last week.

The training grounds for the 178th are Camp McCoy, Wis., as has been in the past. The white guard units have separate summer training grounds, one of which is Camp Ripley, Minn.



NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.—When the 178th Regiment combat team leaves Chicago July 28 for Camp McCoy, Wis., the above officers, Lt. Col. George W. Rose, executive officer of the Team; Colonel Raymond Watkins, commanding officer; and Major Bertram Pratt, adjutant and S-1, will guide the training and operations of the unit. The team is a National Guard unit and trains for two weeks at McCoy, in the hills of Wisconsin, this year. The team has been integrated and members of many races are among its members. The team is made up of artillery, infantry, tank, medical, and service units, each capable of existing independent of the other.

The officers recently returned from Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., where they took courses preparatory to leaving for Camp McCoy.

30f 1956

6 officers return to Md. Guard

BALTIMORE

Six of the 15 officers who resigned from the Maryland National Guard as a protest against segregation have returned to active duty.

Their action was the result of a directive issued in November by Governor McKeldin which ordered the immediate end of segregation in all Guard units in the state.

The highest ranking officer to return to duty is Lt. Col. Vernon F. Green, who heads the 231st Trucking Battalion.

* * *

OTHER OFFICERS and their assignments are:

Capt. Lester C. Budgins, executive officer; Major Melvin S. Cade, operation officer; Capt. George M. Brooks, assistant operations officer; Capt. Joseph Bracy, adjutant; First Lt. William (Box) Harris, commanding officer of the 147th Truck Company.

Of the remaining officers, Major Charles D. Parker is filling an assignment with a reserve unit, while First Lt. Lorenzo Felder is scheduled to command the 165th Truck Company, when it is activated on Jan. 24.

* * *

WHILE NONE of the 15 officers has made formal application for assignment to a formerly all white unit, several of them were reported to have completed preparations for applying for admittance to one of the new anti-aircraft units.

To date, no colored applicants have filed for admittance to an integrated unit, according to General Harry C. Ruhl, executive officer of the Military Department of Maryland.

In compliance with the governor's directive, Maryland became the first Southern state to drop racial barriers in the Guard. The governor said that in making the decision he took "into consideration the sound points made in the petition" submitted by the 15 officers.

Having served in integrated units overseas, all 15 men resigned the commissions on returning home when they were permitted to serve only in segregated trucking units.

National Guard Offers New Plan To Young Men

The importance of basic training for a young man in the National Guard was emphasized in a statement today by Captain H. W. Pearce, Jr., commanding officer of Service Company 200 Inf. of the Jackson National Guard, in which he urged young men of the Jackson area to join and take the six months of basic training with the active Army provided by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

A man who enlists in the National Guard before he is 18½ will be deferred from induction into Federal service until age 28 so long as he performs satisfactory Guard service and he is not required to take active duty training. However, he may volunteer for the six months of basic training and thus reduce the time he must serve in the National Guard from "until age 28" to a total of eight years of service.

What this means, Capt. Pearce explained, is that a young man who enlists when he is 17 years old will finish his period of reserve military service at age 25. In other words, the Captain stated, this young man can chop three years off his total military obligation.

With an increase of interest in the development of a strong Ready Reserve force to back up the active Army, Navy and Air Force, it is important that young men of this community and their parents be fully informed on how a young man may volunteer for such service in the National Guard, he declared.

By enlisting in the National Guard a young man can plan his future, whether it be in school or in business, and he can reduce his period of required military service to the minimum by taking the six months active duty training. A young man with his eyes on the future not only wants to know where he is going, but for how many years he may have a military obligation.

"The six months training is an adventure to a young high school graduate who might want a taste of Army life, but not want to sign up for a full enlistment. He can fit the period in between the time of graduation and the time he settles into a job. The training will round off his high school education with a period in which he lives with other young men and will receive training in how to take care of himself under field conditions. It will give him training in leadership and in the later phases, he will receive technical training that could be helpful to him in civilian life.

"Upon completion of the six months of training, which is given at a number of Army training centers, a National Guardsman returns to his local National Guard unit to complete seven and a half years of Guard training. This consists of a weekly training period in the local armory and 15 days of field training."

Capt. Pearce said the local armory is open daily and further information is available for interested young men.

Ala. National Guard Expands, To Get 12 More New Armories

Structures Will Cost $1,380,000; 18 F84 Jets to Augment Air Arm

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 16—Alabama's National Guard, like this state's mushrooming industry, is booming.

Under Maj. Gen. W. D. Partlow Jr., Alabama's adjutant general and head of the State Military Department, the National Guard has been developed into the fifth strongest among all states, regardless of population.

To bolster housing and training facilities for 16,600 officers and enlisted men, construction of 12 more guard armories was announced this week by Gov. James E. Folsom and Gen. Partlow to make a total of 122 armories for the 235 units. Contracts will be let June 21 to build them.

They will cost $1,380,000, exclusive of building sites and engineering, with the state putting up about one-fourth and the Federal Government the rest of the money, under the usual allocation of expense for armory construction.

The guard already had gained tremendous impetus under the leadership of Maj. Gen. Walter

ALABAMA

J. Hanna, who served as adjutant general during the administration of former Gov. Gordon Persons and under other state military leaders in previous administrations. Alabama long has been National Guard-minded.

This construction program will bring to more than 350 million dollars the outlay of federal building and equipment provided for the guard's ground and air forces in the state.

To give a better idea of just how big an industry the flourishing National Guard has become in Alabama and how important it is to the state's economy, it brings a federal payroll of some 13 million dollars a year.

For all this, the state spends one million dollars annually on the guard, with $700,000 for administration and $300,000 for armory maintenance.

Cities and towns getting new armories will be Holt, Huffman, Hartselle, Ft. Deposit, Dora, Carbon Hill, Double Springs, Graysville, Guin, Huntsville and Vernon.

Huffman and Graysville are both in populous Jefferson County, which already has several guard armories. The one for Holt will give Tuscaloosa County three and that for Huntsville will give Madison County two.

18 More F84 Fighters

Of additional equipment the Federal Government is sending to Alabama to strengthen its Air National Guard, which has a force of 2,600 officers and men, are 18 F84 jet fighter planes.

Gen. Partlow points out that Alabama has 14,000 officers and men in guard ground forces. Part of these help make up the famed 31st Infantry (Dixie) Division.

Alabama and Mississippi guardsmen, who comprise this division, which distinguished itself in island-hopping fighting in the Pacific under the then Maj. Gen. John C. Persons of Birmingham, are presently undergoing summer field training at Ft. McClellan. Gen. Persons, who had a long and distinguished career as an officer in both world wars, retired at the end of World War II as a lieutenant general. He is presently chairman of the board of First National Bank of Birmingham.

All of Alabama's armored units and aviation engineers (airstrip builders) are now undergoing training at Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Miss.

And other guard units are engaged in training exercises at other military installations.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn. P. 28
Mon. 6-18-56

Ten-shun!

National Guard Pvt. Roy Easter received snappy salutes from his children as he left his Fresno, Calif., home yesterday to spend Father's Day in training at Camp Roberts. The youngsters are (from left) Phyllis, 3; Jimmie, 4; Van Roy, 5; Carl, 6, and Evelyn, 7.

—UP Telephoto

30g 1956

JAMES C. EVANS (right) civilian assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Defense, discusses a Department of Defense personnel project with Navy reservist Lt. (JG) Thomas S. Norwalk. A native of St. Petersburg, Fla., Lt. Norwalk is an employee of the Ford Motor company in Dearborn, Mich., and recently completed a two week active duty training period on the staff of civil assistant. Among the civilian assistant's projects monitored by the Naval reservist was the assignment of Negro engineers and technicians at U. S. Naval installations throughout the country.

30g 1956

2 Navy Grads Wec

Afro-American P. 1
Balt. 6-2-56

ANNAPOLIS — Two colored midshipmen, the sixth and seventh to receive commissions and bachelor of science degrees at Annapolis, were among 45 new officers who took their marriage vows in the Naval Academy chapel following graduation Friday.

Ensign Edward Amacker Sechrest of 1014 Kearney St., NE, Washington, was married to the former Miss Margaret A. Thomas of 3972 Cook Ave., St. Louis and became the first colored officer to wed in the Academy chapel.

On Sunday afternoon, 2nd Lt. Harold Stephen Bauduit of the USAF exchanged marriage vows with the former Miss Elizabeth Branche of Tuskegee, Ala.

* * *

SON OF Mrs. Lucy A. Bauduit of 34-13 103rd St., Corona, N.Y., he has been assigned to the Scott Air Force Base at Belleville, Ill.

His bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George C. Branche.

* * *

ENSIGN SECHREST is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Sechrest and his bride, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio A. Thomas.

The wedding ceremonies of both officers were marked by the traditional walk out of the chapel under an arch of swords held by their classmates.

Marriage ceremonies in the chapel Friday were performed every hour on the hour from 1 p.m. until 9:30 a.m. Saturday.

Relatives and friends of the two new officers were among the early arrivals on the Academy grounds.

* * *

PRECEDING CEREMONIES in Dahlgren Hall, which had been decked out in blue and gold, approximately 3,000 persons crowded into the gymnasium.

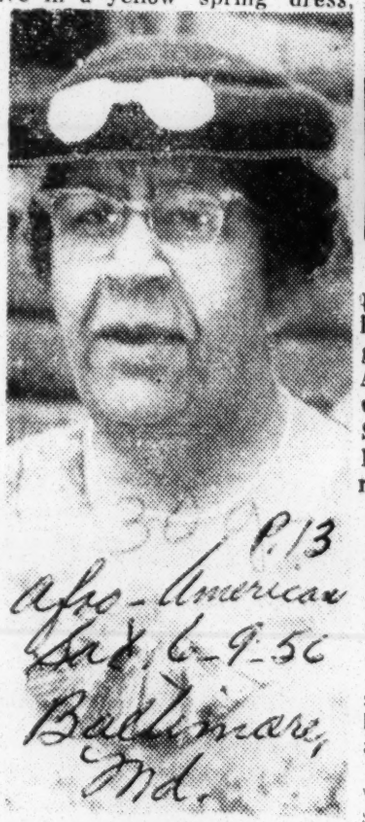
Outside the academy walls, the narrow and historic streets of Annapolis were jammed with automobiles and pedestrians all scurrying to get inside before the program got under way at 11 a.m.

Following the exercises the 681 members of the Academy's 116th class and their guests mopped their brows in 80-degree weather while listening to an address by Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the new officers were met outside by well wishers.

Kisses were first bestowed on 5-foot-3 Ensign Sechrest and 6-foot Lt. Bauduit by their brides and then their parents.

* * *

LOOKING COOL and attractive in a yellow spring dress,



Afro-American P. 13
Sat. 6-9-56
Baltimore, Md.

PROUD MOTHER — Mrs. Lucy A. Bauduit of Corona, New York, was at Annapolis to see her son, Lt. Harold S. Bauduit graduate Friday.

the new Mrs. Bauduit described the day's activities as the "happiest hours of my life."

The brides and mothers of each then pinned the insignia on the uniform of each man.

A total of 404 members of the graduating class were made Ensigns in the Navy, 169 went to the Air Force, 51 to the Marine Corps, 44 to the Navy's supply Corps and six to the Civil Engineer Corps.

In a 15 - minute address, Admiral Radford told the Midshipmen:

"Despite the fact that your profession is war your first mission is the prevention of war, and to no greater objective could you dedicate your lives.

"Whether in new weapons or social sciences, your search for knowledge and improvement is a lifetime pursuit.

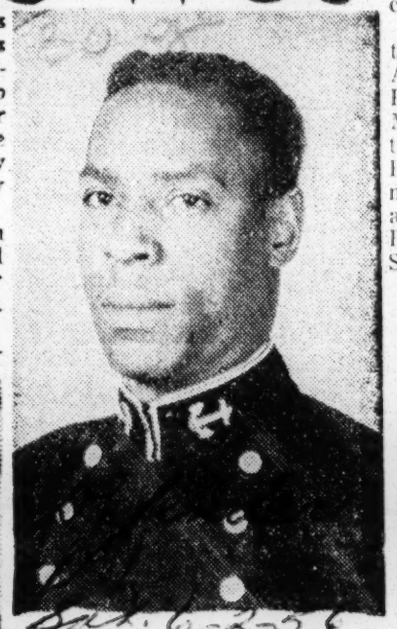
"In your early years, you will not be dealing with global stragety or policy. But in your early years, you will be dealing with the men and the weapons at the action end of our policies; and these years probably will be among the happiest in your service," he declared.

* * *

THE LOUDEST applause of the day interrupted Admiral Radford's speech when he told the Midshipmen who remained behind: "Your graduation day is coming."

The oath of office was administered to the new Marines by Gen. Randolph M. Pate, commandant, U.S. Marine Corps; to the Air Force officers by Lt. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell Jr., deputy chief of staff, personnel, U.S. Air Force and to the Navy officers by Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, chief of Naval operations.

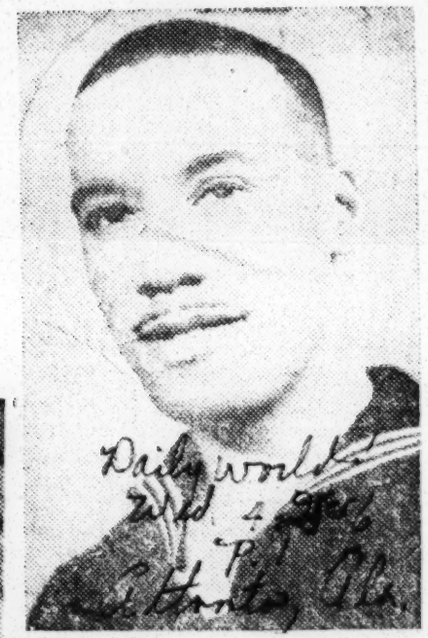
Among those who witnessed the exercises were Mrs. Floria Alston of Washington, Miss Peggy Thompson of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Poyer of the Bronx, N.Y., Mrs. Joseph Hardesty, president of the Annapolis branch NAACP; Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Gray of Pottstown, Pa., and John A. Sechrest Jr. of Washington.



EDWARD A SECHREST, son of Mrs. Osie G. Sechrest of Washington, D. C., is scheduled to graduate from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., Friday, June 1. Upon graduation, Sechrest will receive a Bachelor of Science degree and be commissioned an Ensign, USN.

Opp-American
Sat. 6-9-56
P. 13
Baltimore, Md.

HAPPY SMILES marked the faces of Lt. Harold S. Baduit of Corona, New York and his bride, the former Miss Martie Elizabeth Branche of Tuskegee, Ala., at graduation exercises at the Naval Academy Friday. Mrs. Baduit saw the double event as "the most wonderful thing in my life."



Daily World
Wed. 4 Page
Atlanta, Ga.

RICHARD A. GRADDICK
ASSIGNED TO USS SARATOGA

--Richard A. Graddick, journalist USN, assistant to the press and photo officer, Office of Public Information, Third Naval District, New York City, has been assigned to assist in setting up press staff on the world's largest and most powerful aircraft carrier, the 60,000-ton USS Saratoga. The giant carrier was commissioned at the New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn. Graddick has been credited a precedent making assignment as assistant to the public information officer on board the world's most ultra-modern aircraft carrier.

--(Associated Negro Press)

Yeoman's Wife Is Chosen for 'Mrs. U. S. Navy' Contes

U. S. Navy

Mrs. Robert Bowser is congratulated by Rear Admiral Milton E. Miles, Third District commandant. Others are Yeoman 1/c Robert Bowser and Bowser children, Crystal, 5, Kevin, 1.

The Third Naval District, comprising New York, Connecticut and northern New Jersey, will be represented by Mrs. Gloria Bowser in next month's "Mrs. U. S. Navy 1956" contest. It will be held at Long Beach, Calif.

Mrs. Bowser is the wife of Yeoman 1/C Robert Bowser and lives at 157-20 115th Road, Jamaica, Queens. She was selected because of her prize-winning essay, "Why I'm Proud To Be a Navy Wife."

In Long Beach, she will compete with twenty-nine wives of enlisted personnel representing naval commands from all quarters of the world.

The contest is sponsored by the Fleet Reserve Association, an organization of career enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, founded in 1924.

The festivities will take place from Sept. 6 through Sept. 17. The program will include a fleet review of Navy ships on the West Coast, the first to be held there since 1934, and a full-dress military parade with Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, as grand marshal.

PROMOTED

NORFOLK, Va. — William Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Zack Smith of 85 South st., Lowell, Mass., was promoted to Marine Corporal May 18 at the Marine Barracks of the Naval Retraining Command, Norfolk, Va.

He graduated from Lowell High School before entering the service in September, 1 5 .

He reported to Alameda June 15, from the Treasure Island Naval Station, San Francisco, Calif., for duty in the Supply Department.

Before entering the service in October 1955, he attended Turner High School.

Huey L. Taylor, seaman apprentice, USN, son of Mrs Willie M Taylor of Route 5, Bop 191, Marshall, Tex is also stationed at US Naval Air Station in Alameda.

Before entering the service in October 1955, he was graduated from H B Pemberton High School.

Charles White, Huey L Taylor Are Seamen

ALAMEDA, Calif. (FHTNC)-- Serving at the U S Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif, is Charles E White, seaman apprentice, USN, son of Mr and Mrs Sharlie White of 700 Heman st., Carthage, Tex.

Aug 1956

SHOWS THEM HOW Turkish naval officers, Lt. (jg) Erdogan Tokes, TN, (left) and Lt. Nuri Ozkan, TN, (right) learn to operate an electrically powered high lift truck for moving palletized material.

Oscar Holton (far left) of the Naval Supply Center's Material Services and Maintenance Department explains the mechanism of the high lift. The two officers are in the United States under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program. They will return to Turkey this month.

Secretary Of Navy Gives Tribute To Norfolk Man

NORFOLK, VA.

February 10 was a happy occasion for two former Public Works Center men who had retired.

George A. Overton, who retired from the maintenance department as a leadingman laborer in October, last year, returned on the 10th to receive his 40-year length of service award and a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy.

HE WAS ATTENDED at the ceremony by his neighbor and former fellow-worker, James A. Bowley of the 700 block of Washington avenue, Norfolk. Federal employee and Helper Blacksmith who retired in August 1953.

THE SECRETARY'S letter said: "My dear Mr. Overton:

"The Officer in Charge, Public Works Center, Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia, has informed me that you retired from the Federal Service on 31 October, 1955, after having completed almost forty-one years of civilian service with the Department of the Navy.

"In reviewing your record, I note that you began your employment with the Navy on 9 July, 1914, at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, Virginia. In 1932 you transferred to the Naval Base, Norfolk and on 1 April 1946, you were promoted to the supervisory position of Leadingman Laborer.

"It is worthy to note that during your career as a supervisor you have earned, each year, the Department of the Navy Industrial Accident Prevention Award issued to supervisors who have had no lost-time accidents to themselves or to employees under their supervision during a calendar year. In addition, you have received from the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks a Certificate of Commendation for Five Consecutive years of supervision without a lost-time accident to yourself or to employees under your supervision. You may be justifiably proud of these accomplishments.

"On behalf of the Navy, I express my appreciation for your loyal service and I wish you many years of happiness in your well-earned retirement."

THE LETTER was signed by C. S. Thomas, Secretary of the Navy.

CDR E. S. Hobson officiated at the ceremony, presenting Mr. Overton his Secretary of the Navy letter, his 40-year length of service lapel emblem, and a letter from Captain R. Lamoreaux, officer in charge. In addition to Mr. Bowley, the ceremony was attended by G. J. Butcher, master mechanic, Maintenance, and members of his staff, and E. C. Woods, head of the industrial relations department, and members of his staff.

THE ATMOSPHERE of the ceremony was informal, one of welcoming back old friends and fellow workers.

"Work with your leader and for your leader and you'll never be afraid to drop back and see him," was the advice Mr. Overton passed on to his juniors in length of service.

Mr. Overton resides in the 1300 block of Bolton street, Norfolk.

YOUR MISTORY

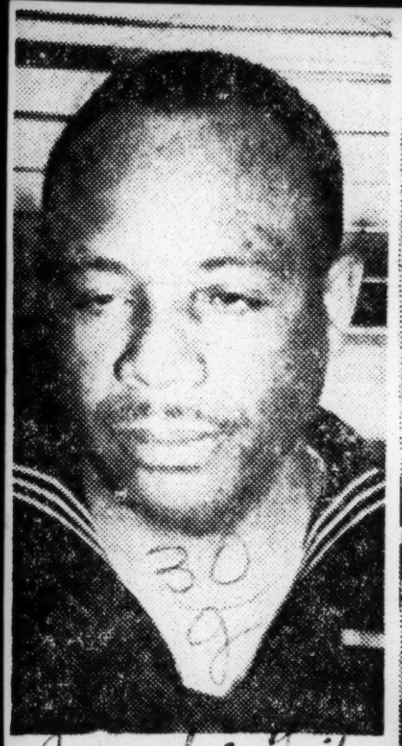
By J. A. ROGERS

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South Back Thousands of Years Before Christ!

ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. SAMUEL MILAI

CARROLL M. LEEVY, M.D.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER, UNITED STATES NAVY. ONE OF THE GREATEST LIVING EXPERTS ON DISEASES OF THE LIVER. GRADUATE, FISK UNIVERSITY AND UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN WHERE HE WAS A KELLOGG MEDICAL SCHOLAR. STATIONED AT U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, ST. ALBANS, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. RECENTLY MADE BRILLIANT APPEARANCE ON NATION-WIDE TELEVISION PROGRAM, "MEDICAL HORIZONS", WHERE HE DEMONSTRATED HIS SKILL AND FLUENT KNOWLEDGE OF HIS FIELD. AUTHOR OF NEW WORK ON LIVER DISEASES.



Journal & Guide
Sat. 5-5-56

Re-Enlisted

Frank A. Fequa, stewardsman, USN, received his honorable discharge and re-enlisted for six more years on April 3 at the Naval Air Station, Patuxent River, Md. Fequa is the husband of the former Miss Melbaline L. Joston of 928 Anderson, Staunton, Va. He entered the service in July 1945.

World P. 1
B'hrm, Ala.
Tues, 5-15-56

SMILING WHILE SWAPPING DECKS — Boatswain Mate First Class John W. Brown, son of Mrs. Mary Collins of West Blocton, Ala. and his office maintenance crew seem pretty happy about swapping decks. It must be because the day is nearly gone. BMFC Brown is maintenance supervisor for headquarters of Commander Service Force, U. S. Atlantic Fleet.

30g 1956

Navy doctor TV narrator on 'Medical Horizons'

(Picture on Page 3)

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Dr. Carroll M. Leevy, lieutenant commander at the U.S. Naval Hospital, St. Albans, L.I., served as the narrator on the ABC TV program, "Medical Horizons."

Dr. Leevy, who with his associates performed more than 2,000 needle biospies in their search for contro land cures of liver diseases, made a tour of th Jersey City Medical Center.

A native of Columbia, S.C., Dr. Leevy is a graduate of Fisk U., and was a Kellogg medical scholar at the University of Michigan. He is the author of a new textbook on liver diseases which will be published this year.

MEDICAL HORIZONS — This Navy medic, Dr. Carroll M. Leevy, who talked on a nation-wide TV show last week, is an expert on liver diseases. (Story on Page 1).

Three Negroes Join Missouri Navy Volunteers

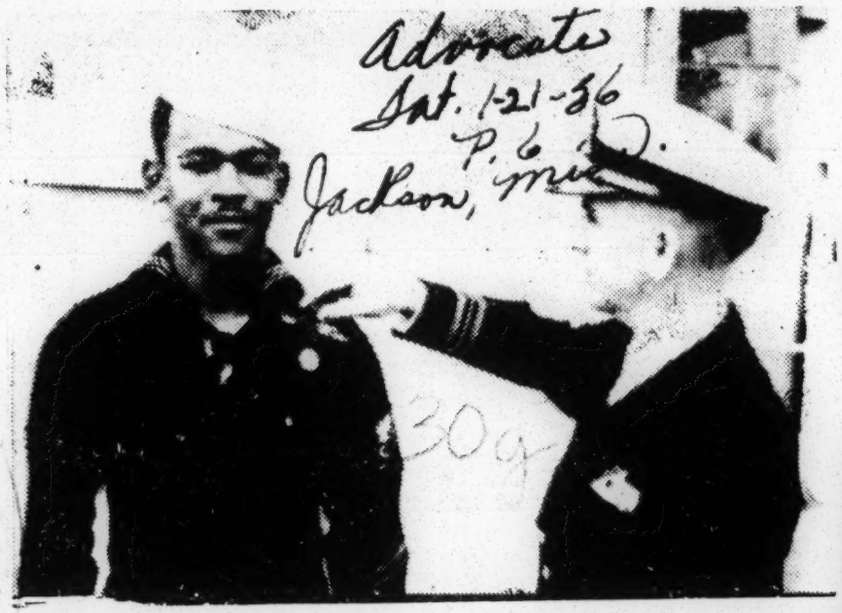
Three Negro youths were in the group of 70 of Missouri young men who boarded a commercial aircraft at the Municipal airport Wednesday night, Jan. 18, for sunny California and the beginning of life in the Navy.

They are members of the Navy's "Missouri Volunteers," a new unit originated less than a month ago following the proclamation by Governor Phil Donnelly designating January as "Navy Sign-Up Month."

The men, as their name implies, are all volunteers. They will receive nine weeks of recruit training at the U. S. Naval Training center at San Diego Calif., and then will be dispersed to various service schools and units of the fleet for additional training.

The three Negro youths in the group were recruited by Chief Petty Officer Harry Brown, who recently came to Kansas City to join the recruiting staff at the federal building at 811 Grand Ave.

The three volunteers are: Samuel Jacobs Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jacobs, 5219 Agnes; Robert G. Taylor Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Taylor, 5407 South Benton, and Robert L. Graves, son of Mrs. Estella Pauley, 1856 Benton Blvd.



SAN DIEGO, Calif. (FHTNC)—Curtis Jones, steward second class, USN, is presented a Good Conduct Medal while serving aboard the destroyer USS Kidd, based at San Diego, Calif. Navy Lt. Cdr. M. O. Johnson, executive officer, made the presentation. Jones is the son of Mrs. Josephine Peters of Sandy Hook, Miss., and husband of Mrs. Beulah M. Jones of San Diego, Calif. The Chief of Naval Personnel, Washington, D. C., issues the Good Conduct Medal to only those sailors who have demonstrated the highest of achievements in conduct and proficiency in rate throughout a continuous three year active duty period.

From GI Boatman To Navy Civilian

WASHINGTON — When Phil Johnson was an 18-year-old Mississippian, William Howard Taft was President of the United States and stern wheelers plied the Mississippi River.

Johnson had finished grammar school in Anguilla, Miss., several years before.

The year was 1912, and young Johnson wanted a regular. That was the year he heard about an opening in the Army Engineer Corps' Mississippi River district. He jumped at the chance to become a deck hand and laborer on the quarter boats and dredges that steamed up and down the river, patching levees as they went.

The Federal Civil service career that began through daydreams down on the Mississippi still continues for Johnson at the Oakland Naval Supply Center. And today the lifelong Federal employee wears a brand new emblem — a gold pin that honors 40 years of almost uninterrupted service.

He received his service award from Rear Admiral Charles G. DeKay, commanding officer, in ceremonies at the Oakland Center.

CHASED VILLA

After helping to chase Pancho Villa into Mexico, he went overseas in 1917 — an army bakery school graduate and a baker in the quartermaster corps — to help set up a bakery for the AEF in Nevers, France.

Home again, warning the World War I Victory Medal, he re-enlisted for one last year, finally wound up his Army service in Columbus, New Mexico, late in 1920.

PHIL JOHNSON

After his six months in Tuscon he came on West.

A laborer's job was open at Mare Island in June, 1921, and Johnson took it. He's been a civilian in the Navy since, with a steady promotion record. He transferred to Oakland's Naval Supply Center in 1942.

NAVY CLAIMS HURDLER

INDIANAPOLIS.—Comdr. J. H. Tuchman (left) finds Milt Campbell, National AAU high hurdles champion, who was national decathlon champion in 1953, shipshape by Navy physical standards yesterday. Campbell, declared scholastically ineligible last week at Indiana University, is being sent to San Diego, Calif., for boot training. He also will condition himself there with other Navy Olympic hopefuls.—AP Wirephoto.

Navy air unit training here is curtailed

BY JAMES FREE
News Washington bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12—The Navy said today that budget cuts have forced it to curtail its reserve aviation training programs in Birmingham and a number of other cites.

While it will stop operation of the present Naval Air Station at Birmingham's Municipal Airport by July 1 the Navy promised to set up a smaller naval aviation reserve facility that can continue training of all reservists on a somewhat reduced scale.

This commitment to establish the smaller unit rather than simply "disestablish" the NAS—as had been threatened earlier—was won by Rep. George Huddleston Jr. and Alabama Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman.

A NAVY ORDER to distablish the NAS has been held in suspension, pending a conference between Huddleston and Vice Admiral Thomas S. Combs, deputy chief of naval operations (air).

The Birmingham congressman, backed by the two senators, urged a firm commitment rather than the earlier Navy assurance that it would try to set up the smaller reserve facilities.

Huddleston said he regrets that economy has forced the Navy to this action, but added that he is pleased the Navy has been able to work out a plan under which modified training will be available to all reservists who wish to continue with it.

The Navy said budget cuts also forced it to close the NAS in Spokane, Wash., to move one training facility from Norman, Okla., to Memphis, Tenn., and to reduce training by as much as 20 per cent in New Orleans and several other cities.

Aside from the reduced amount of flight training the revised program will mean other results of the Navy action will be:

1. The present active duty complement of 21 officers and 187 enlisted men at Birmingham NAS will be replaced by July 1 by a reserve facility unit consisting of one officer and 18 enlisted men.

2. Location of the training operation probably will be moved from its present site on the southwest side, across the airport to the side which houses facilities for the Air National Guard squadron.

Employee of Navy retires after 45 years

WASHINGTON

James L. Hunt, employed in the U.S. Navy Hydrographic office, Suitland, Md. as supervisor, will retire on Friday (today) after 45 years of continuous service.

Mr. Hunt was given an appointment in the hydrographic office after arriving in the city from San Antonio, Tex., in 1911. The office, then in the Milis Building with 80 employees, now has 1,500 persons employed.

The retiring supervisor has held numerous positions. At one time he was pay master for all personnel, civilian and officer.

* * *

MR. HUNT received a letter from Dan Kimball, Secretary of the Navy, commending him for the expeditious handling of the mail to the U.S. fleet during two world wars.

He is a trustee of Metropolitan AME Church and also one of the choir directors. He was choir director of 10th St. Baptist Church for 12 years. Mr. Hunt resides at 1729 Corcoran St., NW.

TWO SAILORS DIE

Atlanta Mother Tells Of Son Who Survived Crash

BY SAMUEL L. ADAMS

The Atlanta mother of a young sailor, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident returned here Thursday with reports that her son survived a collision in which two Navy men were killed and four injured.

SAMUEL McBRIDE

Samuel McBride, 25-year-old son of Mrs. Katie McBride, 519 Highland Ave., suffered breaks and fractures of the legs when the car in which he was riding went out of control April 17 about four miles East of Elberta, Ala. Two of McBride's mates were killed in the mishap.

The Navy identified the dead as Benjamin F. Harris, SD-3, 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Thomas, Lyn Haven, and Leo Patton, AA, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Patton, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE INJURED

Those injured in the crack-up were: McBride, of Atlanta; Sterling Ward, AN, 19 son of Mrs. Martha Ward, Goldsboro, N. C.; Adelbert Bush, SA, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bush, Cleveland; and Leo Louis Murphy, AE-2, 25, husband of Mrs. Leo Murphy, Jacksonville, Fla.

The extent of all the injuries was not revealed.

The acident occurred around 4 a. m. as the sailors were rushing back to their base near Foley, Ala., after taking leave in Montgomery. They were traveling West at a high rate of speed, according to highway patrol, when their car left the road, crossed a shallow drainage ditch, went through a fence and hit a pine tree.

H. W. Mattingly of the Alabama highway patrol said in Foley that manslaughter charges would be placed against Murphy, the driver.

After returning to Atlanta, Mrs. McBride said her son is responding favorably to treatment at the Pensacola, Fla. Naval Hospital where the injured men were carried after the collision.

McDonough Man Dies After Car Mishap Here

Local traffic deaths were increased Wednesday when 33-year-old laborer from McDonough, Ga., died at Grady Hospital of injuries sustained in an automobile accident last Friday Atlanta police reported.

The dead man, Howard L. Hollingworth, suffered a severe injury of the spinal cord.

The fatal accident involved two cars and a city truck in a collision at the intersection of North Ave. and Chappell Rd. Police reported that Hollingsworth, driver of a 1954 Chevrolet, ran a stop sign and was struck broadside by a car driven by Carl Ivy, 44, (white) of 1302 East Walker Avenue in East Point.

After the initial impact, the Ivy vehicle skidded into a one half ton dump truck owned by the City of Atlanta.

Another traffic accident caused injury to a seven year old pedestrain Wednesday as he attempted to cross Fair Street. The injured youth was listed as George Sidney Mosley, 258 Roach St., Apt. 576.

Police reported that Milton Bailey, 45 of 124 Perkins Drive in College Park was arrested for the accident. He was charged with speeding 35 miles per hour in a 25 mph zone, violating pedestrian's rights and duties.

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—(FHTNC)—Willie B. Sanders, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Sanders of 602 Avenue J, Grtenwood, Miss., has been appointed squad leader of his recruit company at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center.

As a recruit petty officer he wore a miniature rating insigna as a badge of authority during most of his nine weeks of "Boot Camp."

He was chosen for the position in recognition of leadership qualities displayed while undergoing recruit training. He is scheduled to graduate April 21.

Courier P.I. Sat. 6-9-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Makes History— Shortly after he was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., Ensign Edward Sechrest had the gold bars of his rank pinned on him by his fiancee, Miss Margaret A. Thomas of St. Louis, Mo., and his mother, Mrs. Osie Sechrest of Washington, D. C. Six hours later, the new ensign made history by being the first Negro graduate of the academy to be married in historic St. Andrew's Chapel in a customary colorful ceremony.—Cabell Photo.

Fast Change!— Less than 20 minutes after receiving his d[illegible] from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Lieut. Harold S. Bauduit had switched to the uniform of a lieutenant o[illegible] Air Force. Shown with his mother, Mrs. Lucy A. Bauduit of Corona, N. Y., and his fiancee, Miss Martie E. Branche, of Tuskegee, Ala., the youthful couple became the second Negro couple to be wed at the Academy's [illegible] toric St. Andrew's Chapel.—Cabell Photo.

30g 1956

Navy

Doesn't 'Shoot The Bull,' This Seaman Fights Them

Afro-American Sat. 3-10-56

pp. 13

CHARLESTON, S.C. — There are "bull-shooters" aplenty in the Navy, but Seaman John E. Cephas, is a rarity. Instead of "shooting the bull" — as most everyone does — this Charleston Naval Base sailor fights them.

Baltimore Md.

Cephas is a professional bullfighter. Or at least he was until February of last year, down in Mexico.

The Philadelphia-born sailor is stationed at the personnel accounting machine installation in Sixth Naval District Headquarters here.

* * *

WHEN HIS present hitch in the Navy is up, Cephas is going back to Mexico to fight more bulls. He hopes to become the top matador de toros of that country — and he probably will, unless a bull decides otherwise.

The "otherwise" is death or maiming in the arena.

Cephas is 21, five feet seven; and his fighting weight (for bulls) is 136 pounds. Navy chow and no bulls have added a few pounds, but he moves with the lithe grace of a young panther.

* * *

HE WENT to Mexico on a summer vacation from Le Salle College, Philadelphia, in 1953. It was there that he saw his first bullfight, and he knew there would be no more college classes for him. He stayed to fight bulls.

By making friends with matadors and other people who know the profession, Cephas picked up points on the art. After a month of training by matador friends, he went into the arena.

This was October, 1954. The place: San Louis Potosi, a city of about 56,000 in central Mexico. Four big-name matadors killed their bulls one by one.

Cephas was a novillero, or apprentice, and came last on the schedule.

* * *

CEPHAS WAS wearing his Traje des Luz (Suit of light), which cost about $400 new, and he faced his bull. The bull was big.

After several "passes" at the bull (his favorite pass is the "Farol," in which the bullfighter falls on his knees in the sand and remains there, while — usually — The bull charges past, chasing the fighter's twirling cape), Cephas got down to business and killed his bull.

The crowd cheered and awarded him the bull's ears. After it was over, the manager paid him 150 pesos — about $12. But he was in. He was a bullfighter.

* * *

FOR THE next few months he followed the "season" from town to town, fighting bulls. He was only a novillero — but an American — and he drew attention.

He fought 14 bulls — the last in January, 1955. The crowds awarded him a few ears and tails. A bull gave him a scar on the right leg.

Cephas averaged $16 a bull. He traveled with a fast-living crowd —the bullfight crowd — and $16 doesn't last very long, even in Mexico.

* * *

TO GET into the big-time he needed money — a lot of money. He needed about $2,000 to finance a contest of skill between him and a big-named matador. This would, he believed, draw attention to himself.

So he went to California to work and save money. But bullfighters are not in demand in California, and other work was scarce.

So he joined the Navy. This was almost a year ago.

In another three years he'll be out of the Navy, and he hopes to have saved the $2,000. Then is is going back to Mexico and the bulls.

JOHN E. CEPHAS

Ten Youths Of Color Among The 3,000 Embyro Pilots At Huge Pensacola Base

Special to Journal and Guide

PENSACOLA, Fla.—In the vast complex of installations that comprises the Naval Air Station here and its outlying auxiliary fields there are 3,000 young Americans, physically perfect and mentally top-flight, learning to become aviators for the Navy.

Ten of them are colored Americans. Each is in various stages of the intensive academic, physical, and flying training which ends for each in about sixteen months with the awarding of the wings signifying they are full-fledged pilots capable of flying anything the Navy possesses, including faster-than-sound fighter jets or atom-bomb-carrying jet bombers.

Pat 9-30-56

FOR A LONG time, the Navy air arm was not open to Negro youths. When the Navy, along with other armed forces, became integrated under presidential orders, the barriers were lowered. A Naval Academy graduate, Ensign Jesse Brown, became the ocean-going service's first colored aviator officer.

He fought the Communists in Korea in a carrier-based fighter plane, was shot out of the air, and died heroically, later becoming the subject of a televised drama in the "Navy Log" series.

A white pilot-companion who landed his own plane and bravely but fruitlessly sought to save his wounded and dying friend, later was awarded his country's highest decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

* * *

THE MEN WHO "make it" as pilots at Pensacola may be commissioned either in the Navy air arm or as Marine Corps pilots. Another sepia graduate of the "Annapolis of the Air" at Pensacola (name not immediately available) likewise died in the service of his country, when he crashed near Atlantic City, N. J., during a routine operational flight.

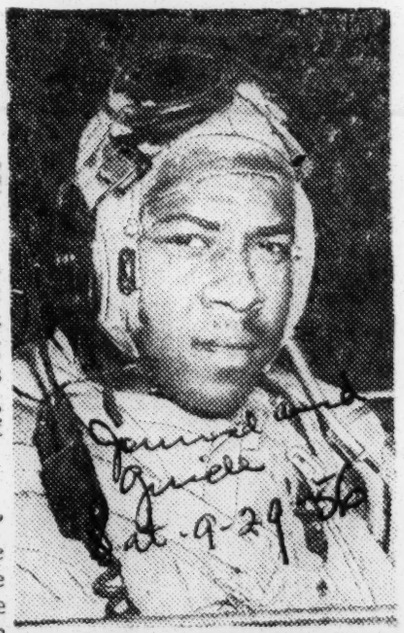
At least three other young Negro Americans (exclusive of numerous others in the Air Force) are flying military aircraft following training at Pensacola, one for the Navy and two for the Marine Corps. The Navy pilot is Ensign Lawrence C. Chambers of Washington, D. C., second Negro to graduate from the Naval Academy.

He finished the academy at Annapolis in 1950, was assigned to sea duty aboard a cruiser, and then applied for pilot training.

* * *

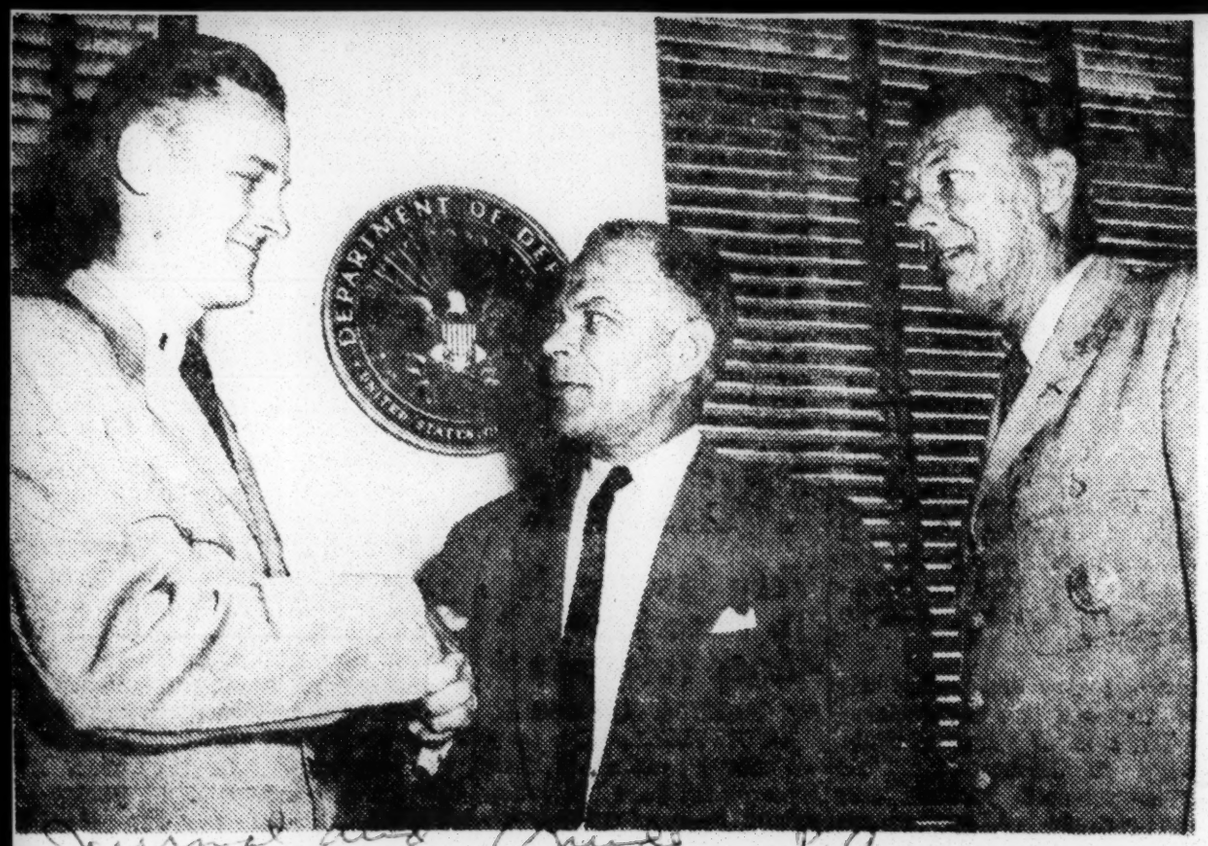
THE NAMES of the two colored Marine pilots are not immediately available. Now that the military services are integrated, it is a tedious matter for newsmen to dig out accurate data on Negroes in exceptional activities. One Navy source told the Journal and Guide during the preparation of material for this article that:

"We would like to supply



Journal and Guide 9-29-56

ENS. JESSE BROWN
Killed In Korea



Special Attention To Engineers

Lt. (JG) Thomas S. Norwalk, USNR, of Dearborn, Mich., is congratulated at the Pentagon by James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve) following completion of a two week tour of duty in the office of the Civilian Assistant. Major John T. Martin, of Washington, D. C., executive to the civilian assistant, looks on.

During his two week active duty training period, Lt. Norwalk, an employee of the Ford Motor Company in Dearborn, monitored several projects being handled by the office of the civilian assistant. During the past few months the office has been giving special attention to the assignment and advancement of "Negro engineers and technicians at U. S. Naval installations through out the country.

Jackson, Miss. Sat. 2-17-56

San Diego —Lt. Cmdr. Dennis D. Nelson, one of the first 12 Negroes commissioned by the U. S. Navy, chats with Adlai Stevenson, to whom he gives credit for the Navy's racial integration program. Stevenson was Special Assistant to Navy Secretary Frank Knox during World War II. "My commission and those of all Negro officers," Commander Nelson said, "are a result of his work." The old friends met in San Diego this week, where Commander Nelson is Public Information Officer at the Navy Training Center. He told the candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination that he would be transferred soon to duty in New York City.

Lt. Cdr. Dennis Nelson transferred

SAN DIEGO — Lt. Commander Dennis D. Nelson, first Negro commissioned officer in the U. S. Navy, who has been assigned to the Public Information Center of the Naval Training Station here for the past 26 months, has been assigned assistant Public Information duties in New York.

OFFICERS

Medic, Back In Atlanta After Top Post In Navy

Daily World. Sun 4-1-56

Atlanta Ga. P. 1

Back in Atlanta after completing his tour of active duty in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy, Dr. George C. Lawrence will open his office for the practice of medicine here Monday, at 195½ Auburn Ave., N. E.

While in the Navy he attained the rank of commander, equivalent to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Army, and served on the staffs of the Great Lakes Hospital and the United States Naval Hospital at Yokosuke, Japan.

Stationed in the Far East Command for almost two years, he also served aboard the USS Bayfield in Indo-China.

A graduate of Morehouse College, Dr. Lawrence received his medical training at the Meharry School of Medicine, Nashville, Tenn., and after serving his internship at the City Hospital System of St. Louis, Mo., did resident and post graduate work at the Meharry Hospital.

For five years he was on the active staff of the Minnie G. Boswell Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, Ga., being one of the first members of his race to serve on the staff of a Hill-Burton or county hospital in Georgia.

Dr. Lawrence is a member of several medical societies, including the Interstate Post Graduate Medical Society, a part of the International Medical Society; National Medical Society; Homer G. Phillips Hospital Interns Alumni Society; and Georgia State Medical Association.

He is also a member of Ebenezer Baptist Church here; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; American Post No. 539, Greensboro, Georgia; and the Masons.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Noel Lawrence of Atlanta, he is married to the former Miss Pauline Blackshear, one of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. David Blackshear, also of Atlanta and they are parents of two small daughters Brenda Jean and Montrois.

DR. GEORGE C. LAWRENCE

Surgeons Order Admits Rollins

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — Lt. Carl Gilbert Rollins, of the U.S. Navy, recently was elected to the American College of Surgeons.

A native of Bluefield, Lt. Rollins was graduated from Howard university Medical school in 1949. He served his internship at Homer G. Phillips hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

He was inducted into the Navy in July, 1954, where he has served in the capacity of surgeon in the Far East and the USA.

Surgeon Cited—

Navy Lieut. Carl G. Rollins has been cited for competency in medical surgery and has been elected to the American College of Surgery. Lieutenant Rollins is a native of Bluefield, W. Va. He received his M. D. from Howard Medical School.

30i 1956

Spanish-American War vet dies at VA Hospital

Spano-American
13 Sat. 4-7-56

MILWAUKEE—William Hunter, a 76-year-old veteran of the Spanish-American War, died died March 23 at Wood VA Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

He was a private in Co. C. of the 7th Volunteer Infantry after enlisting in 1898 at St. Louis.

The Nashville, Tenn. native was buried at the VA Cemetery on March 26. He is survived by Mrs. Viola Hunter of Milwaukee.

Appointed Commander Over 13,000 Legionnaires

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.
Sept 11-10-36

Negro Heads Biggest AmLegion District

DENVER — Charles Simmons, Jr., of Denver, recently became the first Negro commander of an area comprising the world's largest American Legion Post.

Simmons who has been active in the American Legion here for the past 10 years, became the authorized commander of District 6 Department of Colorado, Oct. 11. The authorization came following a ruling by John B. Barnard Jr., past-department commander and acting Judge Advocate.

Simmons, who had previously served as commander of the Wallace Simpson Post 29 and senior vice commander of the district, automatically became commander when Gerald Quit, incumbent, resigned to run for the State Legislature.

Mr. Simmons

■

AS COMMANDER of District 6, Simmons has general supervision over the posts which comprise the district, including Leyden-Chiles-Wickersham Post 1, the world's largest.

Simmons' tenure of office will extend to April, 1957, when in all probability the next general election will be held.

In addition to general supervision, duties require that he preside at district conventions and conferences, also executive committee meetings.

Simmons will visit each post not less than twice during the term, and perform such other duties as might be required by the Department Commander Frank P. Lynch Jr.

DISTRICT 6 has a total membership of approximately 13,000 members.

Only one of the five posts in the district is predominantly Negro, the Wallace Simpson Post 29.

Legions To Ask Integrated Unit

BY NINIAN McGOWAN

BEAUMONT— Legionnaires of Division Six this week in a rousing finale to their 1956 state sessions here adopted a resolution seeking the deletion of the article from the constitution making division six a segregated unit.

The resolution asking the ax to fall on Article 17 will come up before the Annual American Legion Dept of Texas Convention in sessions at Dallas, August 3, 4 and 5.

State sessions of the Annual Convention of the Sixth Division and the Ladies Auxiliary were conducted at the Freeway Hall, July 6, 7 and 8.

In another frontal attack in their movement toward full civil rights, the Sixth Division adopted a resolution urging steps be taken to discuss, consider and accomplish the enlistment of Negroes in the State National Guards.

"Hot Potato"

The "hot potato" is Article 17 of the American Legion Dept of Texas Constitution referring to the Sixth Division as a division-at-large whose membership is composed of Negro veterans in the state of Texas.

Article 17 reads, "there will be five sub-divisions in Division 6 endowed with five convention votes for each of the sub-divisions and one vote for the commander adding up to 26 votes for the Sixth Division in the Dept of Texas American Legion."

If Article 17 is stricken from the constitution and votes in the Sixth Division are then prorated on the same basis as those of white divisions the division would then have more than 300 convention votes instead of 26.

At first, when the resolution on Article 17 was presented to the convention Sunday, there appeared to have been an extremely weak **faction of pro-segregationists with** their own doctrines or beliefs about the integration of the Sixth Division.

These theories however, were never openly expressed on the floor and probably could have never been, for Vice Commander Eddie Nunn in a speech, blueprinted nearly 200 years ago by the immortal Patrick Henry of "Give Me Liberty Or Give Me Death" fame, practically invited any of the buddies who were not for Article 17 being stricken from the constitution to take a walk. . .

Few buddies who were not for passage of the resolution believe that, even if the resolution is passed and the sub-divisions in the Sixth Division are integrated the voting strength of Negro veterans will be decisively weakened.

In explaining this theory these few feel that in the merger the voice of Negro veteran may or may not be as effective as it would be in the bloc of 26 votes. Militant leader of the Sixth Division, Dr L L Melton, assured the veterans that passage of the resolution was the thing and he confided, "American Negroes have always found a way to survive during transitional periods."

Delegates to the convention in Dallas next month were not instructed probably for the reason it is not currently known how many of the candidates for Dept of Texas Commander will favor passage of the resolution and what their platforms may contain otherwise. For this same reason no endorsement was made in the Beaumont Convention.

OVER 5000 TO DALLAS CONFAB

Sixth Division is expecting to go to the Dallas confab with well more than 5000 members. J Moses of Houston is the chairman of the Division Membership committee. A last minute appeal went out at the convention for an additional 50 new members to take to the convention in the divisional report and after a roll call 180 new members were pledged.

Eddie Nunn of Longview was chairman of the Resolution Committee and members were Charlie Jackson, G W Cartwright, A D Collins, Geoge E Crayton, J C Fennell, Elmore Johnson, J L Wilson, Leroy Williams and Raymond Wheat.

DR MELTON NAMED CHIEF

Dr Melton was reelected chief of the division for the ensuing year without opposition. Other incumbents, who succeed themselves and were not opposed were Vice Commander Eddie Nunn and Sgt-At-Arms McKinley Malone. Howard J Strain was re-elected Judge Advocate.

A bit of controversy arose prior to naming the slate of candidates for election when Buddy Monroe of Fort Worth protested his disqualification as candidacy for the position of Judge Advocate, because he had been approved to finish the un-expired term of a white precinct judge. He defended the validity of a Legionaire serving on a non-paid political position and he went on to say that he had the Tarrant County American Legion officials to look into the matter. As a matter of fact Mr Monroe declares he was appointed to the position by these officials.

Commander Melton ordered the division judge advocate to write to the Dept of Texas judge advocate for an opinion.

Rev J D Bagneris of Beaumont's Dorie E Miler Post 817 is the new division chaplain.

CONVENTION SPEAKERS

Candidates for Dept of Texas Commander, Earl Tate of Brownwood and Joe Matthews of Fort Worth were two of the speakers to address the convention. Buddy Harry Taylor, a double amputee of Brownwood, told the convention how even in his wheel chair he was able to get new members. He said in selling new memberships you are giving veterans a chance to belong to the biggest organization in the world.

Miss Ella Mae Jackson of Beaumont, Sixth Division adjutant, a very brilliant gentle lady was assisted with secretarial duties by George Mundine of Houston and Sylvester . Johnson of San Antonio.

Garfield Como is commander of the host post and Alfred H Benoit is the adjutant.

FT WORTH 1957 SITE

Fort Worth has been named as 1957 Sixth Division State Convention city. Joint memorial rtes were conducted Sunday morning by the division chaplain S B Byars of Houston.

Sunday morning's sermon was by Rev A L Price, pastor, West Tabernacle Baptist Church. He emphasized, "Mankind is still yearning and looking for freedom but there are always responsibilities that come with freedom and man must pay the price through sacrifice and tribulations."

Commanders of the sub-divisions are James Craft, Jesse L Wilson, Elmoe Johnson, Emanuel Young, L H Enox and McKinley Malone.

Charles L Downey is the Dept of Texas commander and G Ward Moody is the adjutant

AMERICAN LEGION

Legionnaires Hear Dorn Hit Rights Backers

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 21 (AP)— Rep. William Jennings Bryan Dorn sharply criticized before an audience of white and Negro American Legionnaires Saturday those "worrying about what the Russians think" in regards to civil rights.

"It's our own personal problem," the South Carolina Democrat said, "but consideration of the Russian attitude seems to be one of the chief arguing points among a lot of people in Washington."

He listed some of these as Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, Paul Hoffman, who was confirmed as a delegate to the United Nations, and President Eisenhower.

* * *

REP. DORN WAS in Washington Friday afternoon engaged in the debate over the controversial Civil Rights Bill. He was one of a group of opponents of the bill who delayed its passage so long in the House of Representatives that it is not expected to be acted upon before the Senate adjourns next week.

On the subject of foreign aid, he said that there is a group of liberals in Washington who oppose every bill that comes up to benefit veterans, yet who back every foreign aid bill "up to a hundred billion dollars."

The Legion convention will end Sunday with the election of officers and adoption of resolutions.

Church To Sue Legionnaires

OMAHA, Neb. (ANP) — The Congressional Christian Church last week authorized financing of legal action against the Omaha American Legion Post which discriminated against a Negro delegate.

Involved was A. Houston Gordon, of Chicago, a Negro Legionnaire and Council delegate.

The National church body passed a resolution saying "we deplore refusal of accommodations on the basis of race to one of our members.' The Omaha Legion Post is said to be one of the largest in the country.

The Congregational Christians have been felt throughout the country for their crusade against racial segregation in housing, schools, churches, and other circles.

At Mississippi Convention

Legion Official Apologizes For Anti-Negro Remarks

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)— Rep. Charles C. Diggs jr., D., Mich., said today Everett Page, national vice-commander of the American legion, has apologized for making what Rep. Diggs termed anti-Negro statements at a convention of Mississippi Legionnaires.

Mr. Page was quoted as telling the Biloxi meeting July 9 that he deplored the selection of three Negroes as Democratic national convention delegates from his home state of Texas. He said he personally had refused to be a delegate because he didn't wish to sit with Negro delegates.

Rep. Diggs, one of the three Negro members of Congress, promptly protested to the Legion's national commander, J. Addington Wagner. He said Mr. Wagner, in reply, passed along a communication from Mr. Page to the Legion head which said:

"I regret that in the course of my opening remarks and before going into the body of my talk I made certain comments bearing upon an issue upon which I certainly had no right to speak as representative of the American Legion.

"I apologize to you and to all who were offended by my remarks.

"While press reports were not entirely accurate, I take this opportunity of stating that I was in no sense expressing the policy of the American Legion.

"I hope you will see fit to make any usage of this message which will help establish the right and prompt manner in which he has recognized his error in judgment."

Rep. Diggs said Mr. Wagner wrote him that he was "confident you will join me in commending National Vice-Commander Page for the very forthright and prompt manner in which he has recognized his error in judgment in commenting as I did upon the issue in my capacity as national vice-commander of the American Legion."

Tarheel Legionnaires Duck Resolution to End Jim Crow

Courier Magazine Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 6-23-56

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The American Legion of North Carolina hid behind a technicality at the state convention last week in refusing to recognize a resolution calling for the end of segregation.

Judge Advocate W. K. Rhodes ruled that the very popular resolution "was not properly put before the convention."

Negro members of the "not so American" Legion told the Courier that Southern members of the Legion have been rabid racists and determined to keep the Legion "lily-white."

It is an open secret throughout this region that some of the most ardent supporters of the Citizens Councils, The Patriots and the Klan are also influential members of the Legion.

IMMEDIATELY following the refusal of the Legion to honor the anti-bias resolution, Negro members notified the rank-and-file to expect a renewal of efforts to end segregation in the organization at the 1957 meeting in Durham.

Z. W. Alexander, Charlotte insurance man, started the drive against segregation in the Legion at the national convention in Miami, Fla., last year.

Makes Apologies For Racial Slur

Defender Sat 8-4-56 Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — An American Legion official has made a public apology for anti-Negro statements, according to a letter to Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D-Mich.) from Legion National Commander J. Addington Wagner. P. 3

Wagner quoted in full the text of a telegram from Legion Vice Commander Everett Page, who apologized for remarks he made in speaking before the annual Mississippi Legion convention on July 9. Page said:

"I jegret very much that in the course of my opening remarks and before going into body of my talk, I made certain comments bearing upon an issue upon which I certainly had no right to speak as representative of the American Legion. I apologize to you and to all who were offended by my remarks. . .I take this opportunity of stating that I was in no sense expressing the policy of the American Legion."

Page's apology was demanded by Diggs following a report quoting the national vice commander as saying he deplored the NAACP-coerced action of his native Texas in sending Negro delegates to the Democratic national convention and that he refused the post of Texas delegate because he does not wish to sit with Negro delegates.

Diggs, who is a member of the House Veterans Affairs committee, wired Wagner at his Washington and Idaho department offices calling the statements "a dispicable demonstration of bigotry wholly inconsistent with the 'Americanism' theme of your organization."

He told the Commander "Whether the remarks were spoken as an individual or not, they will be taken to reflect the position of the American Legion unless there is an immediate and official retraction and a full apology by Commander Page and the American Legion to the NAACP and to all people affected and concerned by such expressions."

Negro Ban Forces Legion Convention Switch To Tampa

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sun. 11-13-56

FORT MYERS, Fla., Nov. 12 (AP) —The American Legion state convention which was scheduled to be held Dec. 8-9 in Fort Myers has been shifted to Tampa because of municipal segregation policies.

State Commander Billy Anderson announced today Seminole Post 111 in Tampa will be host to the meeting of about 850 delegates, including some Negroes.

The meeting originally was

Negro Commander Heads Famous NY Legion Post

Journal & Guide P. 1 Sat. 6-2-56 Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — Dr. Sylvester J. Carter, noted surgeon, was selected commander of the famous Roosevelt Jr. Post 1755 of the American Legion by the unanimous choice of its members. He will take office June 14 as leader of the predominantly white post, which includes many notables.

The new commander said that he will call upon the post to lead the way in the fight for civil rights for all Americans as it has led the battle against subversion.

"I hope our post will be able to point the way to other Legion posts," he said, "They're powerful enough to be effective."

He also declared that he expected them to give some help with Harlem community projects.

DR. CARTER'S selection is expected to have bearing on the fight to wipe out racial discrimination in the Forty and Eight, fun making organization of the legion, which excludes Negro members. The matter has been brought before the national Legion Convention without success for the past several years.

Dr. Carter is a surgeon with Sydenham Hospital and Mount Morris Hospital. He is an elder at the Presbyterian Church of the Master and a member of the Board of Managers of the Harlem YMCA. He resides with his wife Gwendolyn and 7-year-old son, Sylvester Jr. at 2225 Fifth avenue.

The Roosevelt Jr. post has 200 members.

scheduled for the Fort Myers city auditorium, until the Legion learned that the city has a policy barring Negroes from the hall. A Fort Myers theatre then was booked but later cancelled the meeting for the same reason.

Negro Heads Largest US Legion Post

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-10-56

DENVER — Charles Simmons, jr., outstanding young Denverite, recently became the first Negro commander of an area comprising the world's largest American Legion Post.

Simmons, who has been active in the American Legion here for the past 10 years, became commander of District No. 6, Department of Colorado, on Oct. 11.

The authorization came following a ruling by John B. Barnard, jr., past Department commander and acting judge advocate.

RESIGNATION

Simmons, who had previously served as commander of the Wallace Simpson Post No. 29 and senior vice commander of the district, automatically became commander when Gerald Quiat, incumbent, resigned.

As commander of District No. 6, Simmons has general supervision over five posts which comprise the district, including Leyden-Chiles-Wickersham Post No. 1, the world's largest.

Simmons' tenure of office will extend to April, 1957.

Simmons was born in Memphis. He is married to the former Miss Thelma S. Dones, daughter of the Rev. A. C. Dones, pastor of Beth Eden Baptist church, Oakland, California.

30j 1956

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
DISSOLVED

Relics Preserved

Post + Times

Court Ends Existence Of GAR

Herald P. 1-6
Wed. 10-17-56
Washington, D.C.

What Gen. Robert E. Lee and his Confederate forces couldn't do to the Union Army, a gray-haired Mississippi woman did yesterday to its successor—the Grand Army of the Republic.

She dissolved it.

District Court Judge Burnita S. Matthews, a native of Hazelhurst, Miss., whose two uncles fought for the South in the Civil War, signed an order extinguishing the GAR.

When the last National Encampment of the GAR was held in 1949, resolutions were adopted permitting the organization's national secretary, Cora E. Gillis of Jamestown, N. Y., to petition District Court to end the GAR's corporate existence.

With the death last Aug. 2 of Albert Woolson, 109, of Duluth, Minn., the last of the "boys in blue" was gone.

Yesterday, Attorneys James H. Willett of Pama, Iowa, and James W. Quiggle asked Judge Matthews to wind up the GAR. She obliged in as chivalrous a manner as the Old South ever knew.

The court order provided for the transfer to the Smithsonian Institution of the few remaining GAR relics—an American flag, a Navy flag, a yellow headquarters banner, a gavel made of wood from the "Lincoln home," some souvenir badges and, most important of all, the official seal of the GAR.

30j 1956

V. F. W. ELECTS NEGRO TO TOP JUDICIAL POST

Daily Tribune
Sat. 7-28-56
Page 15

BY ROI OTTLEY

Col. Theophilus M. Mann, who recently was the first Negro elected to the office of judge advocate of the department of Illinois of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, has combined successfully military and legal careers.

Mann

Before his election, Mann, who will functio nas legal adviser to the commander of the state organization of 85,000 members, was judge advocate of the 3d district for three consecutive terms.

Chicago Sun-Times

He was elected to his present post by his white comrades, though he ran in amiable opposition to white candidates.

Continuity of Achievement

The post means continuity of family achievement in the military ranks, for he comes from a family with a military tradition dating to Civil war days. One uncle, Ward Dyer, served with the Ohio volunteers.

His uncle, Thomas Dyer, served in the regular army, fought in the Spanish-American war, and afterward became a captain in the old 8th regiment of the Illinois National Guard.

Mann served in World War II as a lieutenant colonel of a tank destroyer unit in which 75 per cent of his officer personnel was white. He afterward was assigned to the war department's clemency board, where he reviewed 5,000 court martial cases.

While abroad he was also given command of German prisoners. His facility with German enabled him to do a superior job. When he was mustered out in 1946, he had completed five years of service and was given high commendation.

Joins V. F. W. Post

He soon joined V. F. W. post 2024, served two terms as its commander, and meantime resumed his law practice which he had begun in 1928. From his Loop office today, he handles civil cases.

Mann, 54, was born in Springfield. His father, Jesse, was a bank messenger who died in his son's early teens. Young Mann's support fell to his mother, Grace Ann.

He attended elementary and high school in Springfield, and followed this with a brief attendance at Ohio State university. When he was forced to support himself, he settled in Chicago and enrolled at the University of Illinois, where he received an A. B. degree in 1926 and an L. L. B. in 1927.

While in school, he received a three-year grant from a scholarship fund established by an ex-slave in 1864. He subsequently repaid the loan of $1,002 in a ceremony performed at the old cemetery of the Presbyterian Church at Otterville, Jersey county.

Doesn't Cover Expenses

The grant did not cover all his school and living expenses. He played the violin and banjo in Les Hite's famous orchestra, and worked summers as a stevedore, and by now had assumed the support of his mother.

Mann's activities include memberships in the Illinois Bar and Cook County Bar associations, and City Club of Chicago. He is secretary of Provident Hospital's board of trustees. He also is a former national president of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

He is married to the former Maude Lillian Underwood, a public school teacher. They have no children.

30m(1) 1956

ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Sentence U.S. GI In France

PARIS—(INS) -- A U. S. Army private was sentenced to six months in prison Thursday and ordered to pay damages and fines totaling $17,152 to the families of four persons killed in a traffic accident last June 27.

Pvt. Samuel T. Brown of Philadelphia was convicted of involuntary manslaughter and leaving the scene of an accident and was ordered to pay fines totaling $10.

Brown allegedly took a U. S. Army military vehicle without authorization. He crashed into a car in Paris' Bois De Boulogne.

The court ordered Brown to pay $4,285 to the heirs of Jacques Broniere, a Frenchman, the driver of the car.

He was also commanded to pay $12,857 in damages to the family of three other victims, all Iranians. One of the Iranians was survived by two widows and eight children.

IN HEIDELBERG, Germany, Rep. Leroy Johnson (R. Cal.) (right) visits Negro families living in Heidelberg's "Little America." In photo he chats with family of Sergeant 1-c Herbert E. Aikens in the Aikens' living room. Johnson, who was studying Negro housing facilities, is a member of the House Armed Services committee. The Aikens are (from left) Mrs. Aikens, Sfc. Aikens, Ronald, 9; and Anita, 10.

Congressman Finds Negro GI Homes In Germany Eaual

HEIDELBERG, Germany — Congressman Leroy Johnson (R-Calif.) recently toured U.S. dependent housing settlements at Little America and Patrick Henry Village here as part of a Europe-wide fact-finding mission for the House Armed Services Committee.

The California legislator was particularly interested in housing facilities for Negro families in the two American communities.

In the course of his tour, Congressman Johnson visited two Negro families. In both visits he discussed local Negro housing conditions with the families and was conducted through their apartments.

HIGH STANDARD

Johnson expressed satisfaction with the results of his inspection and said that apartments he had seen achieved very high standards of comfort and practicality.

At Little America Johnson was the guest of Sfc and Mrs. Herbert E. Aikens (1554 W. 15th st., Jacksonville, Fla.)

Accompanied by Col. Charles F. McNair, commanding officer of Headquarters Area Command, the California congressman was briefed on housing conditions by the Aikens' and was shown through their quarters.

He also met the two Aikens children, Juliet, 10, and Ronald, 9.

BROWNS ARE HOSTS

Sfc and Mrs. Glennwood (311 Second Ave., Monongahela, Pa.) with their two children Cheryll-Ann, 5, and Vittorio, 2, were hosts to the visiting party in Patrick Henry Village.

The Browns also talked to Congressman Johnson about the dependent housing situation for Negroes in this area.

Both families described their quarters as satisfactory and pointed out that the units assigned to Negro and white families are identical and that no segregation exists in the two large settlements.

Johnson also questioned the men about their jobs in the Army. Sfc Aikens is working in the 65th Machine Records Unit at USAREUR Headquarters in Heidelberg while Sfc Brown is in the transportation movement control section in Headquarters Area Command.

The congressman's tour of the housing areas was preceded by an extensive briefing from Gen. Anthony C. MacAuliffe, USAREUR commander-in-chief.

FOUR GIVEN LIFE TERMS FOR RAPE

Three Other Soldiers in Case Get 40 Years Each

WUERZBURG, Germany, Aug. 24 (AP)—A US Army court-martial Friday sentenced four American soldiers to life imprisonment and three others to 40 years each for the rape of a 15-year-old German school girl.

The seven, all Negroes, were convicted Thursday of attacking the blonde girl in the woods of nearby Bamberg last July 9.

The four sentenced to life were Pvt. Melvin F. Carter, 24, of Harrisonburg, Va.; Pvt. Clifton Franks, 21, of Omaha, Neb.; Pvt. James Gordon, 23, of Alachu, Fla., and Pfc. Fred R. Chandler, 21, of Kansas City, Mo.

Three 18-year-old soldiers received 40-year terms. They were Pfc. Edward L. Brown of Norwich, Conn.; Pfc. Raymond L. Kasey of Roanoke, Va., and Pfc. James E. Wilson Jr., of Wilmington, Del.

Victim Breaks Down

The seven GI's showed no emotion when the sentences were read. Later, however, when they were led out of the court, some appeared to be fighting back tears.

The girl, whose name had been withheld because of her age, broke down twice while testifying how the soldiers raped her while her companion, Wilfried Pillokac, 22, a student, was restrained.

Her testimony was completed through depositions taken from her bedside. Since she was not able to continue her testimony in person, the Army announced that the death sentence--maximum punishment for rape—would not be returned.

Before the could began deliberating the sentence, a German legal expert, Wilhelm Hopf, testified as a defense witness that under Germany law rape convictions draw sentences between 1 and 15 years. He said 18-year-old defendants would be judged as juveniles or as adults, according to the degree of their mental and moral maturity.

Grenade-Tossing GI Gets 40-Year Term

MUNICH, Germany — An 18-year-old soldier from Battle Creek, Mich., last week was sentenced to 40 years at hard labor by a U.S. military court following his conviction of hrowing a hand grenade into a local night club.

The all-white seven-man court convicted Pvt. Elgie Newton on 13 counts in charges of attempted murdor. Newton pleaded not guilty to the charge, but did not testify.

He was accused of hurling the grenade into the Seventh Heaven bar here on July 15. Some 17 persons—including eight American soldiers and five other Americans—were injured.

THE INCIDENT led German newspapers and officials to demand that something be done to stop American soldiers from molesting the citizens.

It also touched off non-violent demonstrations by townspeple who urged the government to move the occupational troops from the city.

Newton was believed to have been convicted mainly on a statement read into the record which stated he said shortly after his arrest he threw the grenade after a German girl friend insulted him about his race.

* * *

THE COURT deliberated for two hours before settling on Newton's over-all sentence, which also included a dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay and allowances.

He accepted the sentence without displaying emotion. All American court-martial sentences are subject to review by higher Army authorities.

CPL. IVAN H. ARBURTHA, resident of Chicago now stationed in Vaihingen, Germany, was one of the four specialists from the 69th AAA Gp who fired near perfect scores in shoulder to shoulder marksman matches. As a winner, Arburtha was entitled to fire at the Seventh Army match at Hohenfels Sept. 17-22. Arburtha is the brother of Leodias Arburtha, Chicago Defender makeup compositor.

Ike Requested To Review Firing Of Negro In Germany

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — President Eisenhower has received a second request from Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., to investigate the firing of Miss Louise Winston, a secretary in the Quartermaster school at Landkriess, Germany.

The New York representative who is on an official committee tour to Europe, called this situation to the President's attention on Aug. 23. Apparently receiving no reply, Powell dispatched another message to the President concerning this matter last Tuesday.

An on-the-spot survey shows that Louise Winston is the only Negro serving as a secretary in all of SACOM and probably in all USAREUR, said Powell. This fact was confirmed by the Civilian Personnel Officer, R. G. Beers at SACOM on the presence of his Deputy: Voorhees, Captain Ghioe and Lieut. Butler, continued Powell's dispatch.

"I demand a day to day report of the investigation of not only the Winston case, but also why she is the only Negro secretary in USAREUR," said Powell.

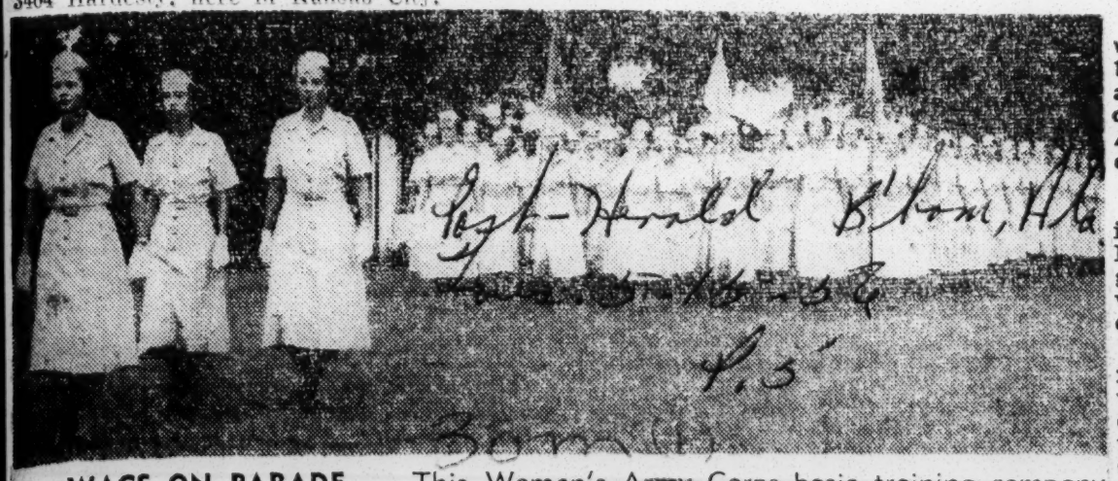
He further requested an investigation of why two GI's who raped an 18-year-old bride of a fellow GI, received such comparatively light sentences. A check on this case in Munich, said the New York congressman "indicates prejudgement through command influence." This fact can be substantiated by Major Petkoff's brief to court, added Powell.

In asking the President to have these incidents investigated, Powell urged the administration not to "allow these issues to become a political football in the current campaign."

TO WAC CLERICAL SCHOOL. — Pvt. Janet Ferguson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernie D. Ferguson, 2520 Cleveland, has completed basic training at the WAC center, army camp at Fort McClellan, Ala. Pvt. Ferguson is now attending the WAC Clerical school at Ft. McClellan. A graduate of Lincoln High school with the class of '55, she is the granddaughter of Mr. Fred Ferguson, president of the Ferguson Funeral home in Sedalia, Mo., and Mr. Shellie Ray of Boonville, Mo., and the niece of Mrs. Mattie Coleman, 3404 Hardesty, here in Kansas City.

RECRUITING SGT. EDWARD L. DUFF, greets Pvt. Erma L. Kearney, who recently enlisted in the WACs and is now a dental technician. Miss Kearney is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josh Kearney of 3906 E. 16th. She is stationed at Ft. McClellan and is enroute to Fort Sam Houston to study at the Army Dental Tech. school.

COFFEE-BREAK—Kitchenettes on each floor of the barracks at the Women's Army Corps Center at Fort McClellan make fine places to have an extra cup of coffee. Here, pouring for friends is Pvt. Shirley Wilson of Richland, Va. Awaiting hot cups of coffee are (left to right) Pvt. Kay Whitford of Honolulu, Hawaii, Joyce Jenkins of Kinston, N. C., and Patricia Biosczao of Philippi, W. Va. (U. S. Army Photo.)



WACS ON PARADE — This Women's Army Corps basic training company marches smartly in parade formation at the WAC Center at Fort McClellan. The Women's Army corps celebrated its 14th birthday in week-end ceremonies at the center near Anniston, although yesterday was the actual anniversary. (U. S. Army Photo.)

Corps Has Birthday—

WAC Chapel Dedicated At McClellan

Special to The Post-Herald

ANNISTON, May 14—Today is the 14th birthday of the Women's Army Corps — but the anniversary celebration at the WAC Center at Fort McClellan here has been going on since Saturday.

First event on the schedule was a parade of more than 1000 WAC troops in honor of a graduating advanced class of 24 senior WAC and two Army Medical Specialist Corps officers.

Most of the graduates served in the WAC during World War II, when the newly formed organization proved the value of women in uniform to the war effort.

Lt. Col. F. Marie Clark, commander of the WAC Center, was presented a silver candelabra and matched vase as the class gift to the WAC Chapel.

Col. John F. Gaertner, chaplain for the Third Army, was present yesterday as main speaker at dedication ceremonies for the new chapel. A bronze plaque, honoring women of the Army who lost their lives in service was dedicated during the ceremonies.

A torchlight parade climaxed outdoor ceremonies last night and huge birthday cakes were cut by Colonel Clark for her troops as part of the celebration. Congratulatory messages included praise from Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army chief of staff.

"Founded in time of emergency," his message said, "the Women's Army Corps has amply proved its value to the Army both in peace and war."

ALARM CLOCK — SFC Marjorie Z. Kimmel, trumpeter and assistant band director at the WAC Center at Fort McClellan acts as "alarm clock" for trainees at the center. Here she sounds assembly for a group of basic trainees.

FT McCLELLAN, ALA — Second Lieutenant Bobbie Jim Raleigh of Beckville, Tex. a graduate of B T Washington Hi of Houston was graduated from the WAC Officer Basic Course at The Women's Army Corps Center, Fort McClellan, Ala. and will return to the Center for duty following a two week leave.

Lieutenant Raleigh is also a graduate of Dillard Univeristy.

Prior tn receiving a U. S. Army Reserve Commission in the Women's Army Corps on January 30, 1956, Lieutenant Raleigh served as an enlisted woman in the WAC.

WACs' Color, Pinky-Beige, Is High Style

By FAITH CORRIGAN

"WHEN you salute — don't smile." That was the unofficial order of the day when Mary Lou Milligan, a Pittsburgh school teacher, joined the Army in 1942. Crusty old officers weren't going to have any women jamming up the military machine.

Today, one of the few women to attain the rank of lieutenant colonel (the director of the WAC is only a colonel), Miss Milligan can repeat with amusement such stories of the early days when even feminine underwear was "a bilious brown."

"It's all history today, and women have established themselves as a necessary part of the Army," reported the colonel, newly returned from overseas duty as WAC staff adviser to the United States Army in Europe. "Paradoxically, as we became respected for our accomplishments, we were allowed to become more feminine. Today, women are expected to be women as well as good workers."

Designs by Hattie Carnegie

At first women were allowed only to cook, drive motor vehicles and do clerical work, she explained. Now there are over twenty-five fields open to WACs.

And as women have proved themselves in what was hitherto an exclusively masculine world, the outward sign of their service, their uniform, has softened and adjusted to a more feminine line. Smartly attired in a beautifully tailored beige suite, Colonel Milligan could hold her own in any fashion revue.

"Hattie Carnegie redesigned the uniform after the war, and it has been a great morale builder," she continued. "The color, a soft pinky-beige, is becoming to every kind of coloring. I notice it's one of the top fashion colors this year in civilian clothes."

To the eye of one who remembers the first WAC uniform, the most striking change appears to be a gently flared skirt, more concealing of the hips that all women bemoan than the straight, severe lines of the wartime military fashion.

"Of course, a good deal of that severity was due to wartime restrictions on the amount of fabric that could be used in a uniform," added Colonel Milligan. "But the hat, shoes and pocketbooks are certainly more attractive today."

In other ways the Army has let the girls know that they are accepted. The modern WAC center, Fort McClellan in Alabama, was built for women. Lounges and barracks are painted in pastel colors.

Even the old physical education program, originally planned to give men muscles, has been adapted to help women attain grace and poise.

"There are only about 8,000 of us now," asserted the colonel. "And I doubt if there are many jobs that give young women as deep an understanding of what is going on in the world today."

COMPLETE TRAINING — WAC Pvt. Lily L. Borco, (photo at top) and WAC Pvt. Mary E. Dupree, (lower photo) have finished eight weeks of basic training at the Women's Army Corps Center, Fort McClellan, Ala. Pvt. Borco is the daughter of Mrs. Katherine F. Reid of Washington, D. C. Pvt. Dupree is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Dupree of Braddock, Pa.

ASSIGNED. PVT Lucille Jefferson, daughter of Mrs. Eloise Cobb of 428 E. 47th st., Chicago, has been assigned to Army Finance school at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. Her basic training was taken at Fort McClellan, Ala.

It's a family affair when Pvt. Gladys Buckley of Hattiesburg, Miss., graduates from the Clerical Procedures and Typing Course at The Women's Army Corps Center, Fort McClellan, Ala. On hand to congratulate her following the ceremonies were, left to right, a brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Buckley; her mother, Mrs. Emily Buckley; and another brother, Ossie Buckley, all of Hattiesburg. Private Buckley, who inlisted in November at Jackson, Miss., is a graduate of Royal Street High School, Hattiesburg, and was employed at Forrest General Hospital before joining the WAC. She is a member of the Mount Carmel Baptist Church, Mobile Street, Hattiesburg. (U. S. ARMY PHOTO, 5 April 1956) PHOTOGRAPHER: Cpl. Ronda G. Morgan, Det. 5, 3460 SU, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

TO EUROPE The young lady shown above is off to Nurnberg, Germany." Miss Melba L. Davis, left Rocky Mount, N. C. recently for New York where she will sail to her new assignment. A former Librarian at Florida A. and M. college she will become a civilian employee of the Department of United States Army Library Service. Miss Davis will supervise four libraries for occupational forces in the Nurnberg section. She is a graduate of Bennett College and the graduate school of Library Science at North Carolina College, Durham, N. C. Before going to Florida A. and M., Miss Davis was Librarian at the High School at Mt. Olive, N. C.

Over 4,300 Disabled Vets Receive Grants

Daily World P. 6
Tues. 3-20-56

VETERANS GUIDE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 4,300 seriously disabled veterans have received Federal grants totaling more than $11 million for "wheelchair homes," Veterans Administration announced today.

As of January 31, 1956, some 6,050 veterans who cannot get about without the aid of wheelchairs, crutches, braces, or the like, had established their eligibility for these special grants.

Of these, 4,327 already have received grants and either have moved into their homes or are in the process of building them. The remainder have not yet put their plans into effect.

VA defrays 50 per cent of the cost of "wheelchair homes" for eligible veterans up to a maximum of $10,000 under grants which were first authorized in 1948.

The average grant is $9,482.

These "wheelchair homes" incorporate such special features as ramps, instead of steps; doorways wide enough to accommodate a wheelchair; special bathroom features, and exercise rooms equipped to meet the needs of the veterans.

In order to qualify for these special grants, veterans must be entitled to compensation for permanent and total service-connected disability for the loss, or loss of use, of both legs due to certain specified conditions.

VA also supplies model plans, specifications, and blueprints of such specially-adapted homes, which the veteran may use if he wishes.

The veteran may use the grant in several ways. He may buy or build a home, remodel his present home to suit his needs, or apply the grant against his mortgage if he already has a suitable home.

Of the total number of grants paid, 3,774 were for new homes, 328 were for remodeling and 225 went to pay off mortgages on homes already acquired.

War II's GI Schooling Ends July 25

Courier-Journal
Wed. 4-4-56
Louisville, Ky.

V. A. Queries Indicate Many Still In Doubt

P. 10

By JOE HART

A large number of World War II veterans are slow to accept the fact that there are no loopholes in the law that stops GI schooling for them on July 25.

Ray R. Adams, manager of Veterans Administration regional office here, said numerous questions are pouring into his office on the subject.

The interest is understandable. More than 114,000 veterans trained in Kentucky under the 12-year-old program and the number for the entire country was 7,800,000.

Exceptions Are Few

With minor exceptions, the World War II veteran will no longer be trained at Government expense after the cut-off date.

The most frequent questions are:

Q. If I have unused GI training entitlement, can I used it after July 25?

Q. If a veteran is in the middle of a summer term at school, is he entitled to complete the course, although it runs beyond July 25?

Q. I am taking a correspondence course that will not be completed by the cutoff date. Must I mail my final lesson before July 25?

Q. Previously, a veteran's GI entitlement that expired in midterm was extended until the end of the school semester at Government expense. Will that rule hold after July 25?

The answer to all these questions is that, with minor exceptions, the GI training will end for World War II veterans July 25.

Had Nine Years

Men who enlisted between October 6, 1945, and October 6, 1946, have nine years from the termination of their enlistments to complete their training.

World War II veterans who served in Korea should inquire at the V. A. regional office, 1405 W. Broadway, for individual determination, provided they wish to take up or continue GI training. Any other question relating to V. A. benefits will be answered at the office, in person or by letter.

Other questions frequently asked are:

Q. What are the advantages of a GI Bill loan over and F.H.A. loan?

A. Money borrowed under the GI Bill may be repaid earlier than the end of the term for which it was made, without penalty. That is not true for a F.H.A. loan, and monthly payments are slightly higher to take care of F.H.A. mortgage insurance.

Q. During World War II, I was an officer in the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service. I'm drawing compensation for a service-connected disability. I'm now drawing retirement pay for age. May I receive V. A. payments concurrently with my retirement pay?

A. Yes. Disability compensation is not affected by retirement from the P.H.S. unless the retirement was for disability.

32 Years Is Average Age For Veterans Buying Homes

Daily World Atlanta Ga.
Tues. 5-15-56

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The average veteran buying a GI home during the past two years was 32 years of age, had a monthly income of $494 and paid nearly $11,800 for his home.

These facts were revealed in a Veterans Administration sampling of the financial characteristics of more than a million GI home loans made to World War II and Korean conflict period veterans during 1954 and 1955.

The veterans paid $12 4 billion for their homes, made initial down payments of $1 billion and assumed mortgage debts of $11.4 billion.

VA guaranteed 407,000 GI home loans in 1954 and 643,000 in 1955 with about 60 percent of the loans made on new homes and the balance, on existing homes.

The sample showed the veterans had an estimated monthly housing expense of $90 75 which was equivalent to nearly 20 percent of the average monthly income of $493 80.

While the average age of veterans buying GI homes was 32.1 years, overall ages ranged from 20 to 72 and their gross income, from $1,800 to $90,000 a year.

The one 72-year old veteran in the sample purchased a new home, made a down payment of 36 percent and had liquid assets amounts to two and a half times the amount of his loan which had a maturity of 15 years

The average liquid assets of the veterans in the sampling was $1,865, nearly 16 percent of the $11,791 average price paid for homes.

In the survey, the average monthly income data represented total family income before taxes and other deductions.

Monthly housing expenses included principal and interest repayments on mortgages; the estimated cost of taxes, insurance, heat and utilities and an alowance for expected maintenance costs

Liquid assets consisted of cash on hand and in banks, negotiable bonds and securities and other items, at the time of the loan application.

The financial characteristics of the loans in the two percent sampling were based on loan applications submitted to VA for prior approval which constitued about 75 percent of the total number of loans guaranteed during the two years.

During 1955, 40 out of 100 loans were made with no down payments, while in 1954 the ratio was only 28 out of every 100.

Most of the increase in loans with no down payments was attributable to loans on new housing, with 53 percent of the new homes in 1955 requiring no down payments, compared with 37 percent in 1954.

On existing home loans, the percentage made with no down payments rose from 15.6 percent in 1954 to 19.7 percent in 1955.

During 1955, about 44 out of every 100 loans had 26 to 30 year maturities, compared with about 25 out of every 100 loans in 1954. As in the case of no down payment loans, most of the increase in longer maturities was due to loans on new homes. More than 64 percent of the new loans made in 1955 had 26 to 30 year maturities compared with 38 percent in 1954.

The percentage of loans made with 26 to 30 year maturities on existing homes rose from 8.6 percent in 1954 to 12.7 percent in 1955.

Veterans who bought new homes with down payments paid an average of $13,204 for their homes, or about 18 percent more than the $11,204 average purchase price of new homes bought with no down payments.

Veterans who bought existing homes with down payments paid an average of $11,608 for their homes, or about 24 percent more than the $9,381 average purchase price of existing homes with no down payments.

The average income of veterans who made down payments was eight percent more than the average income of veterans who made no down payments.

Veterans who bought new homes paid an average of $50 more for their homes in 1955 than in 1954. The average purchase price of new homes was $12,476 in 1955 compared with $11,924 in 1954. The average purchase price of existing homes in 1955 was $11,343 compared with $10,989 in 1954.

Although the percentage of loans made with no down payment and long maturities was considerably higher in 1955 than in 1954, the ratio of housing expense to income was about the same.

The average housing expense on all loans during the two year period amounted to 19.6 percent of the gross family income It ranged from a 12 percent expense—income ratio for the relatively few veterans having monthly incomes of $800 or more to a 29 percent ration for the equally few veteran-purchasers with incomes of less than $300 per month.

The average amount of liquid assets held by veterans who purchased homes with down payments during the two years was $2,689, or about one and a half times more than the $1,078 average liquid assets of those who made no down

rans who made down payments were enough to cover their down payments and leave cash reserves equal to about 10 percent of the price paid for their homes. Liquid reserves of veterans who made no down payments averaged about 10 percent of their purchase prices.

The survey revealed that the average liquid assets of veterans purchasing new homes with no down payments showed an increase from $920 in 1954 to $1,207 in 1955.

A similar trend was observed for new home purchasers hwo made down payments The average liquid assets for this group was $2,560 in 1954 compared with $2,824 in 1955

Dead Veteran's Children To Get Government Education Grants

Informer Houston, Tex. Sat. 7-21-56

WASHINGTON, D C — More than 15,000 children of deceased veterans are expected to be eligible for Government grants to further their education, under a new law recently signed by the President, Veteran Administration estimated last week.

The veterans must have died of injuries or diseases resulting from their military service.

The monthly schooling payments will begin October 1, 1956.

Children between 18 and 23 whose deceased parents served in World War I, World War II or the Korean conflict may apply for the educational program. In some instances, however, children will be permitted to begin school before their 18th birthday and to finish after their 23rd.

Education may be taken in colleges and universities, as well as below-college-level schools. But regular high school training isn't included in the new law, and below-college-level courses must equip students for definite vocational objectives.

On-the-job training, on the farm training and correspondence courses are not allowed.

$110 MONTH ALLOWANCE

Government allowances of $110 a month are paid to students if attending full-time; $80 for three-quarter time; and $50 for half-time training. The rate for "co-op" courses-alternating schooling and actual experience on a related job-is $90 a month.

Students will be allowed up to 36 months of training. The time will be reduced by any Korean GI Bill or Public Law 894 vocational rehabilitation training they might have received, as Korea veterans.

STEPS FOR APPLYING

VA described the steps to be followed in applying for schooling. The child's parent or guardian files an application with his nearest VA regional office. VA will issue provisional approval if it finds the child meets the basic eligibility repuirements.

VA then will arrange for educational or vocational counseling to help the parent or guardian and the child arrive at a suitable objective, and to help develop an educational program of education the school or schools where the child plans to go, an estimate of how much the program will cost, and any other data VA might require. After this is submitted, VA gives its final approval for the training.

The new law also provides for special restorative training for children with physical or mental disabilities which would hinder pursuit of a regular program of education. This taining would be in the nature of speech and voice correction, lip reading, and braille reading and writing, one-handed typewriting, personal adjustment training and the like.

The Government allowance for the special restorative training is $110 a month, but it may be increased if not sufficient to meet the cost of fees and tuition.

PURPOSE OF PROGRAM

Purpose of the program, as stated in the law, is to provide "opportunities for education to children whose education would otherwise be impeded or interrupted by reason of the death of a parent from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the Armed Forces.. and to aid such children in attaining the educational status which they might normally have have aspired to and obtained but for the death of such parent."

In broad outline, VA pointed out, the children's scholarship program follows the structure of the Korean GI Bill for Korea veterans.

GI Benefits Terminate; U. S. Counts Returns

Star Democrat Easton, Md. p. 20 Sat. 8-4-56

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)— The education and training provison of the Second World War GI bill of rights, which provided college and vocational training for almost eight million veterans, dies next Wednesday.

After that day the sole right remaining to veterans under the bill will be the home or business loan provision. This does not expire until July 25, 1957.

Cost of the training program—$14.5 billion—is being repaid rapidly in the form of larger income tax payments, the Veterans Administration said.

A VA survey shows that the average income of veterans who trained under the bill is up 51 percent above that of the past six years while that of nonveterans in the same age group has increased only 19 percent.

The VA estimates these veterans are paying one billion a year more in income taxes as a result of greater earning ability. At this rate, the agency said, the Government's investment will be returned in about 15 years.

It said the nation is much wealthier in terms of new skills. It reported that 33 out of every 100 veterans took training that qualified them for skilled trade and industrial jobs; 10 more trained in scientific fields, mostly in engineering and medicine; 10 in business administration and management; 10 in scientific farming; six in the humanities with later specialization; five in sales and clerical work, and three in the teaching field.

Some economists say the program kept more than two million veterans out of the shaky postwar labor market, VA said, thereby having a steadying effect on the economy.

At the end of 1945, 186,000 veterans were in training; 1946, 2,200,000, and 1947, the peak year, 2,500,000. A decline set in in 1948. By 1952 enrollment was below a million. In 1955 it was under 100,000.

"Only a few thousand" are training today, the VA said. These are mostly "retreads" of the Korean war—the second World War veterans whose training under the bill was interrupted by a return to active duty.

World's biggest school program ends after 12 years

Sun-American Baltimore, Md. p. 14 Sat. 8-4-56

BALTIMORE

The largest veterans' training program the world has ever known ended Wednesday for all but a small handful of World War II veterans.

It is the 12 -year- old World War II GI Bill— a law that has given more than 7,800,000 World War II veterans a chance to catch up with the years taken out of their lives by military service.

Here in Maryland, William L. Limburg, manager of the Baltimore Regional Office of the Veterans Administration, released statistics to show how veterans in this state availed themselves of the opportunity offered by a grateful government.

* * *

OF THE 242,000 veterans living in Maryland, 121,900 or 50 percent entered training, according to Mr. Limburg. This 121,900 can be further divided as follows:

Those attending institutions of higher learning:— 35,500 or 29 percent of those entering training.

Those attending schools or taking courses under college levels:— 59,900 or 49 percent of those entering training.

Those taking institutional on-the-farm training:— 2,700 or two percent of the trainees.

The estimated expenditures in Maryland for subsistence, tuition, equipment, books and supplies from the beginning of the program in 1945 up through June 30, 1955, was $153,300,000.

Korea Vets Make Wide Use Of GI Bill

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. p. 20

The Korean GI Bill reached its fourth anniversary this week, after having given 1,500,000 Korea veterans an opportunity to train for virtually every type of career and occupation found in America.

Another 1,000,000 veterans are expected to make use of their Korean GI training benefits before the program expires in 1956, according to Veterans Administration estimates.

Sat. 9-1-56

THE VETERANS already trained or in training have set their sights high, VA pointed out. One-third of all Korean GI trainees aimed for high-level professional, semi-professional and technological occupations. Yet in the entire nation, only one-tenth of the total male labor force is at work in these fields.

So far, 156,000 Korea veterans studied the sciences. Among them were 96,000 who took engineering; 37,000 who chose medciine and related subjects, and 23,000 who specialized in other branches of science such as chemistry, physics and geology.

30m(1) 1956

VETERANS REHABILITATION

Govt. New School Is For Young Adults

Daily World Fri. 11-9-56

Atlanta, Ga.

The Government's new school program for sons and daughters of deceased war veterans is limited to "young adults" generally between 18 and 23, and not to younger children, J. M. Slaton, Jr., Manager of the Veterans Administration Regional Office in Atlanta, Georgia, said recently.

Some mothers of pre-teen-agers have been asking whether the program applied to them. It does not, under the law, Mr. Slaton said. The youngsters usually will have to wait until they are 18 before they can begin.

The War Orphans Education program is for sons and daughters of World War I, World War II and Korea veterans who died of service-connected injuries or diseases. Eligible young men and women may receive Government allowances of $110 a month while in school or college.

It may be possible for a young person to start school before age 18, Mr. Slaton said. Conditions are that (1) he has to quit or graduate from high school; (2) he is above the age of compulsory school attendance, and (3) VA finds it would be in his best interest to start his training before turning 18.

It also may be possible to remain in school under the program after age 23. These are the conditions:

1. If the person passed his 18th birthday, but not his 23rd, when the law went into effect on June 29, 1956, he may attend school until June 29, 1961.

2. If he was eligible for schooling, but entered military service before age 23, he will have five years from date of discharge in which to attend school.

3. If the veteran-parent dies after the son or daughter is 18 but not yet 23, the person has five years from the date of death of the parent.

In no event, however, may a student attend school for more than 36 months, the maximum allowed the law. Also, schooling under the War Orphans program may not continue beyond the young man or woman's 31st birthday.

30m(1) 1956

REACHES FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

30,000 Alabama Korean Conflict Veterans Scheduled For Enrollment In State Schools

By LILLIAN DELOACH

Nearly 30,000 Alabama veterans of the Korean War will be enrolling in schools and training establishments this fall under the Korean GI Bill, which reached its fourth anniversary this week.

The Korean Bill, just now getting into full swing, has already offered training opportunities to more than 42,000 veterans of the Korean conflict, according to C. C. Horton, head of the State Department of Veterans Affairs.

But this is nothing new, Horton pointed out: for the past 12 years veterans over the state have been going to school under the World War II GI Bill, a program which ended on July 25 of this year. More than 172,000 took advantage of that bill.

Not only in Alabama, but in the nation, economists claim the GI Bill forestalled a wove of unemployment shortly after the war by removing from the labor market hundreds of thousands of veterans who probably wouldn't have been able to find work.

The explanation is that wartime production had ceased in the U. S., but production for peace had not yet taken up the slack. Under the GI training program, the more than 2,000,000 veterans were relieved from job-hunting during that period of reconversion and enrolled in schools and training programs, preparing for better futures.

Of the more than 172,000 Alabama veterans who received training, Horton said 33,000 attended college; 70,000 went to schools below the college level; 39,000 took on-the-iob training, and 30,000 enrolled in institutional on-farm training.

Out of every 100 GI-trained veterans, 33 aimed for highly-skilled trades and industrial jobs; 10 engaged in scientific studies, including engineering and medicine; another 10 went into management and business administration; still another 10 learned the latest technique of scientific farming; six studied the humanities; most of these had plans on which to specialize later; five took sales and clerical courses; three prepared to be teachers, and the rest trained for widely-varied occupations.

Horton also pointed out that the program has had its effect on the overall education picture, with particular emphasis on what has happened in the field of adult education.

With the rapid insurgence of these men into college classrooms, the institutions were forced to make many special provisions to take care of what amounted to nearly two-thirds of their male enrollment. Entire housing developments were built; intensive streamlined courses were established for young men in such a hurry to get started on delayed lifetime careers.

New curriculum changes and the development of housing units for GI families were the beginning of a new area in education . . . the GI Bill set off a new interest in adult education that is stronger today than ever before in history. The GI program has succeeded in making adults aware that education need not stop at age 18 to 21.

Another important feature of the training stressed by Horton: it has helped raise both the income and educational levels of veterans in Alabama as well as throughout the nation. The median income of veterans has gone up 51 per cent over the past six years, compared with a 19 per cent rise for non-veteran males in the same age group, a recent survey shows.

The national cost of the GI training program, $14.5 billion, has proved to be an investment that is already paying dividends to America, and by the same token to Alabama, in terms of veterans' achievements.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S COMMISSION ON VETERANS BENEFITS RECOMMENDS VET. PENSIONS BE MINIMIZED AND GRADUALLY ELIMINATED BY TYING THEM IN SOC. SECURITY

Report Made After One Year Study

See Proposals Stirring Controversy

Washington, D. C., Apr. 22.—President Eisenhower's Commission on Veterans' Benefits last week recommended that veterans' pensions be "minimized and gradually eliminated" by tying them in with Social Security payments. It described the idea of continuing the pensions as "weak" and "backward-looking."

The pension recommendation was one of 70 which, if adopted, would fundamentally change many of the benefits now being granted by the government to the nation's 22 million veterans, including disability compensation, widow's pensions, GI insurance, survivors benefits, and readjustment payments.

The recommendations were made to the President in a 415 page report on which the commission headed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, spent more than a year.

The commission made little attempt to chart the actual impact of the many changes it proposed for veterans, servicemen and survivors, but it appeared that a number of them would lower or cut out many of the payments now being made.

For example, some 350,000 of the more than 700,000 veterans now getting pensions also draw Social Security payments. The commission's recommendations include deducting the Social Securtiy payments from the pensions of some veterans.

The proposals, which conflict sharply with the benefit programs of various veterans organizations, are bound to stir up controversy. None of the veterans organizations had any immedate comment. Neither did officials of the Veterans Administration.

In its report, the commission said "the state of veterans' affairs in the United States is on the whole good," but added:

"The dominant problems are the carrying over from past decades of a backward-looking pension philosophy and our failure to adjust the existing veterans programs to fundamental changes in our society . . . Our philosophy of veterans' benefits must accordingly be modernized and the whole structure of traditional veterans' programs brought up to date."

"The major recommendtaions, if accepted by the President and passed by Congress, would:

Tie Social Security payments up with vetreans pensions so that a veteran would not get more than a total of 970 a month from both sources if he were single or $105 if he had a dependent wife.

Set up entirely new eligibility requirements for veterans' pensions, including lower income limits.

Revise the method of payment of compensation for disabilities received in service so that those veterans with minor disabilities would get less compensation and those with total disability would get more.

Eliminate the flat monthly payments now made to disabled vets for loss of use of certain parts of their body.

Study the possibility of paying lump sum amounts to many veterans with small service-connected disabilities and thus eliminate further monthly payments.

Transfer the World War II and Korean GI loan programs to the Federal Housing Administration and extend the World War II program beyond the July 27, 1957 deadline so that the rights would gradually expire over the following two years.

Eliminate the sale of government life insurance after a serviceman is discharged, except to men with service disabilities which would prevent them from buying commercial life insurance at standard rates.

Put a deadline on how long veterans with government life insurance would have to convert to permanent insurance, and give veterans who can't now convert a certain length of time to do so.

Give more liberal beneftis to peacetime veterans, including the same level of compensation for service disabilities now being paid to wartime veterans.

Put servicemen under the Social Security program.

Develop a more compact and simple system of benefits for survivors of servicemen and veterans by using the Social Security system as a foundation.

Revise the eligibility requirement for pensions to widows and children of veterans; payments would be based largely on need or disability.

Discontinue benefit eligibility of all men given an undesirable or bad conduct discharge from service. Veterans receiving such discharges now are cut off only under certain conditions.

Put future postwar benefits solely on the basis of need for readjustment to civilian life, and shorten the time of eligibility for such readjustment benefits.

Consider giving the VA administrator Cabinet status but tie down his power so that he can't act on major policy without consultation with other government agencies; modify VA regulations.

Korean GI Bill Reaches Fourth Anniversary

Daily World P.3

Fri. 8-24-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Korean GI Bill reached its fourth anniversary this week, after having given 1,500,000 Korea veterans an opportunity to train for virtually every type of career and occupation found in America.

Atlanta, Ga.

Another 1,000,000 veterans are expected to make use of their Korean GI training benefits before the program expires in 1965, according to Veterans Administration estimates.

The veterans already trained or in training have set their sights high, VA pointed out. One-third of all Korean GI trainees aimed for high-level professional, semi-professional and technological occupations. Yet in the entire nation, only one-tenth of the total male labor force is at work in these fields.

So far, 156,000 Korea veterans studied the sciences. Among them were 96,000 who took engineering; 37,000 who chose medicine and related subjects, and 23,000 who specialized in other branches of science such as chemistry, physics and geology.

Another 143,000 veterans enrolled in managerial and business administration courses; 62,000 studied teaching; 27,000 went into law and prelaw; 39,000 trained to be accountants; 16,000 specialized in social studies; 33,000 studied art and design, and 8,000 trained for the ministry.

More than 300,000 chose courses leading to jobs in the crafts, trades and in industry. Included were 81,000 who trained to be mechanics and 80,000 who studied radio and TV repair.

More than half of all Korean GI Bill trainees attended colleges and universities, VA said. And of these, 10 percent enrolled for graduate studies. The rest of the veterans trained in schools below the college level, on-the-job and on-the-farm.

In addition to reviewing past achievements of the four-year-old Korean GI Bill, VA also looked ahead at the future of the program.

It predicted that the training program was nearing its peak and probably will reach a plateau during the 1956-57 school year, when three-quarters of a million veterans are expected to be in training. Of these, around 450,000 will be college students.

The numbers should remain at about the same level for another year. After that, VA said, they are expected to decline slowly.

By the turn of the decade, there is expected to be about half a million Korea veterans in training. After that, the numbers are expected to continue to drop off until the program reaches its end in 1965.

How VA Helps Veterans To Buy A Home

Personal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 11-3-56

NORFOLK — Buying a home is about the biggest investment most people ever make. It is up to the veteran home buyer to know what he is doing before he puts his name on the dotted line. When a veteran is buying or building a home with the help of a GI loan, he should know that the Veterans Administration can do some things and can't do others.

P. 15

When a veteran comes to an agreement with a lender of a GI loan, the VA can guarantee repayment of part of the loan. The VA can have the house appraised, to make sure the price is not excessive in today's market. The VA can have the house inspected to make sure it meets the specifications.

* * *

ON THE OTHER hand the VA cannot guarantee that the veteran's new house will be one hundred per cent free of all hidden defects. The VA cannot act as the veteran's architect. The VA cannot guarantee that the veteran will be satisfied with his purchase after he and his family move in.

Because the government makes it easier for the veteran to finance the purchase of his home, and because the government throws certain safeguards around the transaction does not mean that the veteran should relax his own vigilance to see that he gets what he signs the contract for.

Enrollments under 4 VA programs pass 10,000,000

Afro American P.13

WASHINGTON

Veterans' enrollments under the four federal training programs have passed the 10,000,000 mark Veterans Administration said today.

The ten-millionth person to start training probably was a Korea veteran, VA added, since World War II training programs virtually have passed out of existence.

Since World War II, VA has administered all four training programs for veterans.

Baltimore Md.

THE FIRST — Public Law 16 vocational rehabilitation for disabled World War II veterans—came into existence in March, 1943, during the height of the war. A total of 612,000 disabled veterans received training under Public Law 16 during the past 13 years.

Training ended for nearly all disabled World War II veterans on July 25, 1956. However, the law permits those in certain "hardship" categories to continue after that date.

The largest program of all—the World War II GI Bill — also was enacted during wartime, in June, 1944. More than half of all World War II veterans, or 7,815,000, have availed themselves of its education and training benefits.

This program, too, came to an end for practically all World War II veterans on July 25, 1956.

* * *

PUBLIC LAW 894, providing vocational training to disabled Korea veterans, was enacted late in 1950. Since then, 44,000 disabled veterans have received training.

The fourth program — the Korean GI Bill — became law in the summer of 1952. During the past four years, a total of 1,645,000 Korea veterans have received GI training.

Under present law, veterans' training will be part of the American scene until 1968, at which time the program for disabled Korea veterans will come to an end. The Korean GI Bill for non-disabled veterans is scheduled to end in 1965.

30m(9) 1956

Ex-WAVE Margaret Ashford Is Drake University Graduate

MARGARET ASHFORD

Miss Margaret Ashford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. V. K. Ashford, 3017 Bowdoin street, received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Education Sunday afternoon at the mid-winter graduation exercises at Drake University.

Miss Ashford, who is planning for a career in public school teaching, has begun work on a Master's degree.

WAVE veteran of the United States Navy, Miss Ashford spent three years in military service, and was discharged in December, 1954.

During her service she spent 26 months at the Great Lakes Naval Base, Ill., during which time she was graduated from a course in X-ray Technology. From Great Lakes she went to the San Diego, Cal., Naval Hospital where she worked in the X-ray department.

North High Graduate

A graduate of North High School here, Miss Ashford began her college study at Drake University before going into the WAVES in 1951.

She did her student teaching at East High School and received a teacher's certificate for secondary schools.

In her graduate study, continuing under the G.I. Bill of Rights, she plans a major in English and a minor in media and diagnostic work.

Margaret is one of the mid-year graduates at the Ashford home. A sister, Sandra, was graduated last week from North High School. They are members of Corinthian Baptist Church.

MARINE PVT D A WOODS

Having completed training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C., Nov. 6, Woman Marine Pvt Delores A. Woods, daughter of Mr and Mrs Bennie Woods of 8301 Grandview St., Houston, Texas, has been assigned duty at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

30m(9) 1956

MARINES

Young Chandler To U. S. Marine Corps

Gladstone L. Chandler, Jr., who is spending a few weeks with his parents, professor and Mrs. G. L. Chandler, at the family residence, 1138 Fountain Drive, S.W.

Young Chandler, an honor grad-

Eisenhowre replied, adding:

"You have raised the question of states' rights versus Federal power. You have particularly brought up the question whether the Supreme Court is the last word we have in the interpretation of our Constitution.

"Now, this is what I say, there are adequate legal means of determining all of these factors. The Supreme Court has issued its own operational directives and delegated powers to the district courts.

"I expect that we are going to make progress and the Supreme Court itself said it does not expect revolutionary action suddenly executed.

"We will make progress, and I am not going to attempt to tell them how it is going to be done."

GLADSTONE CHANDLER

Taking Part in Operations' 'Snowfex'

PFC. ROBERT N. DOYLE

Camp Pendleton, Calif. (FHTNC) —Taking part in cold weather training operation "Snowflex" February 4 to 17 at Pickle Meadow, Calif., was Marine Pfc. Robert N. Doyle, son of Mrs. Ruth Doyle of 1423 E. 18th st., Des Moines, Iowa.

Snowshoes, skiis, parkas and thermo-boots are being used by the 1,100 1st Division Marines at the high Sierra training site where snow averages from six to eight feet in depth.

The two week operation ended with a three-day "war" in which the main body was opposed by an "enemy" company of Division Marines.

VODKA ON JOB?

Charge Of Manslaughter Facing Marine Seregant

By ED CREAGH

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The Marine Corps accused S. Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon of manslaughter today, charging that — under the influence of vodka—he led six recruits to death by drowning with the threat that every man in the platoon would drown or be eaten by sharks.

At the same time the Marine commandant, Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, adknowledged the corps has been lax in supervising drill instructors. Pate ordered a drastic shakeup of the supervisory system including transfer to another post of Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Burger, commander of the Parris Island, S. C., depot where the drownings occurred.

Pate disclosed the actions to the House Armed Services Committee which then decided informally to hold off any investigation of its own until the general reports back, before this session of Congress ends, on process made toward ending "mistreatment" of Leatherneck recruits.

Chairman Vinson D-Ga advised this course, praising Pate for meeting a bad situation in a "forthright and courageous "mannare and telling him:

"During my 42 years in the Congress, this is the first time within my memory that the senior officer of any armed service has had the courage to state in public session that his service could be deficient in some respect."

Specifically, the Marines recommended to Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas that the 31-year-old McKeon be court-martialed on four counts and that two other sergeants, Elwyn B. Scarborough and Richard J. King, be disciplined by their commanding officer.

Besides manslaughter, the charges against McKeon are possession of alcoholic beverages and drinking in the presence of a recruit; and "oppression of recruits" by leading them without authorization on a night march through treacherous Ribbon Creek as punishment for alleged breaches of discipline during a smoking break.

Negro Marine Died In Swamp Death March

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.--(ANP) --A young Negro Marine was one of six recruits who drowned in treacherous waters when a sergeant took them on a forced night march in a swamp to "teach them discipline."

Norman A. Wood, of Bay Shore, N. Y., 17-year-old Negro was the son of Mrs. Aaron D. Wood.

The other victims were Donald F. O'Shea, Leroy Thompson, Charles F. Reilly, Jerry L. Thomas and Thomas G. Hardeman.

Wood's mother told how her son had wanted to make the Marines a life career.

"He never once complained about his boot training,' she said. "He liked the Marines and as long as he liked it, I liked it."

Norman was one of six children.

An inquiry has been set to investigate the tragedy. Meanwhile, Sgt. Matthew C. McKeen, Korean veteran, who led the death march, is being held in custody.

Swamp Victim Liked Marines

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C. — (ANP) — A young Negro Marine was one of the six recruits who drowned in treacherous waters when a sergeant took them on a forced night march in a swamp to "teach them discipline."

Norman A. Wood, of Bay Shore, N. Y., 17, was the son of Mrs. Aaron D. Wood. Other victims were Donald F. O'Shea, Leroy Thompson, Charles F. Roily, Jerry L. Thomas and Thomas G. Hardeman.

Wood's mother told how her son had wanted to make the Marines a life career.

'He never once complained about his boot training," she said. "He liked the Marines and as long as he liked it, I liked it."

Norman was one of six children.

McKeon Describes Fatal March

Associated Press Wirephoto

S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon, photographed on the witness stand yesterday during a recess at his court-martial.

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 31—With tears in his eyes, S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon told today of the disciplinary march into Ribbon Creek that cost the lives of six Marine recruits. The sergeant testified on the eleventh day of his general court-martial on charges of drinking on duty, oppression of troops and involuntary manslaughter. Standing beside a large relief map of the area, and facing the seven commissioned officers who will decide his fate, the sergeant traced with a wooden pointer the route of the night march of April 8.

Excerpts from testimony by McKeon are on Page 14.

He told of hearing shouts of "help" and the thrashing in the water of a half-dozen men who had drifted thirty feet into the stream.

As he swam out to them, he said, one of the men grabbed him about the neck. They went under the water twice as they struggled, the sergeant testified.

"I tell you, sir, down there all I was thinking about was getting to the top. The kid let go and that's the last I seen of him," the 31-year-old defendant said.

He pressed his hand to his forehead, as he had done many times during the testimony. iHs eyes filled with tears, and he lowered his head.

"I think this would be as good a time to take a recess as any," said his counsel, Emile Zola Berman.

After a short recess the sergeant returned to the stand.

When the court adjourned at 3:42 P. M., he had been on the stand, not counting recesses, for 3 hours 35 minutes. He will be cross-examined tomorrow by the trial counsel, Maj. Charles B. Sevier.

The next defense witness to be called will be the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, who is flying here from Washington.

The defense has asked for the testimony of General Pate in an effort to support its contention that the tragedy of Ribbon Creek was but an accidental result of training methods demanded by Marine Corps policy.

General Pate has contended that the incident resulted from abuses of Marine Corps training policy. He has instituted a sweeping revision of training to provide greater supervision of noncommissioned officers to prevent abuses.

On Thursday another Marine officer, Lieut. Gen. Lewis B. (Chesty) Puller, will take the stand for the defense. He is an advocate of rigorous training methods.

A group of eighteen marine veterans has begun arriving at this base. They are prepared to testify on similar training marches into the waters around Parris Island while they were recruits.

McKeon Recalls Marches

Sergeant McKeon testified today that he had been taken on disciplinary marches into such waters on several occasions when he was a recruit here in 1948. He said he had been marched about in water up to his knees, and forced to fall on his face in it when his drill instructor blew a whistle.

Major Sevier objected to this line of testimony on the ground that it did not relate to the Ribbon Creek area. Mr. Berman protested that in establishing a practice he should not be limited to testimony about that creek, but should go into marches in any of the waters around the island.

Navy Capt. I. N. Klein, law officer of the court, ruled that Mr. Berman could introduce such evidence but must limit it to similar circumstances.

The sergeant had been with Platoon 71—his first recruit platoon—for four weeks before the incident.

"During that period," Mr. Berman asked, "had the platoon gone through what is known as the shock and fear stage?"

"They certainly did, sir, the sergeant replied.

"And what was the state of the discipline at that stage?

"It was an outstanding platoon, sir."

But then the situation changed, he testified.

The sergeant said:

"A few days before we went out to the rifle range I could see the platoon was slacking off. It was working in groups—sort of what you'd call the buddy-buddy system. They were not working as a unit. And they had been talked to about it."

He was asked to describe indications of this change.

"Well," he replied, "when we'd tell them to fall out there'd always be some men who'd be slow. In the shock and fear stage if the man in front is slow, they'd walk over him. Maybe they came out of the shock and fear stage too soon. I don't know. But it got so that if the man in front was slow they wouldn't walk over him, they'd all slow down.

Mr. Berman led the sergeant on a point-by-point recollection of the events of April 8. His description differed on several points with previous testimony but gave substantially the same picture.

He said that while he was resting after attending church another sergeant reported that his platoon was lounging about behind the barracks.

"I went out back and opened the door, and there they were," he said. "Some were lying down on their elbows, some were * * * on their backs, others were sleeping."

"Is there anything wrong with that?" Mr. Berman asked.

Sgt. McKeon looked shocked.

"Sir," he replied, "that's a cardinal sin."

The sergeant said he ordered his men inside.

"I was going to give them an up-and-down arms drill for numerous counts," he said, "but I thought different of it for the simple reason that when you do that in the barracks they do get a little tired and the rifles hit the racks. The next thing that came to my mind was a field day. So I ordered a field day."

He testified that he drove Sgt. Elwyn Scarborough, a weapons instructor, in his personal car to pick up a bottle of vodka at another building. He said that they had only two drinks in the barracks before leaving to pick up the platoon's mail and get lunch.

"Now, is that all of the drinks that you had out of that vodka bottle during the entire day?" Mr. Berman asked.

"Yes, sir," said the seargeant.

Pvt. David H. McPherson, of Chatham, N. J., had testified previously that he saw the sergeant lift the bottle of vodka to his lips, as though drinking some, after offering him a drink.

The sergeant said today that the cap was on the bottle—a point the private could not recall. He said that he had lifted it to his lips only as a derisive gesture indicating that he was a man entitled to drink, while Private McPherson was not a man at all.

Sergeant McKeon testified that during a visit to the Noncommissioned Officers Club, a friend bought him a triple shot of whiskey, but he had only a sip of it.

During the rest of the afternoon, he testified, he dozed in his room until awakened by Pvt. Gerald C. Langone of New Hyde Park, L. I., a recruit leader, in time to take the platoon to dinner.

Cpl. Richard D. King, another junior drill instructor, had testified early in the trial that it was he who awoke the sergeant to take the recruits to that meal.

There were several discrepancies between the sergeant's testimony today and a formal statement he dictated the morning after the incident to an investigator of the provost marshal's office.

tions involved slugging a recruit but the court found against Sgt. Kravitz in only the first case, that of Pvt. Jack H. Holmes, of Columbus, Ga.

On Mess Duty

Pvt. Holmes said before the court martial got under way that he was on mess duty under Sgt. Kravitz and had been ordered, along with another "boot," to get a G.I. can.

"As we passed Sgt. Kravitz, he said, 'you aren't moving fast enough,'" Pvt. Holmes said. "Then he struc kme in the small of my back with a broom handle."

Sgt. Kravitz' court martial was the third involving maltreatment since the Marine Corps started a crackdown on training and disciplinary methods at this famed "boot camp" after the drowning of six privates on a "death march" April 8.

Other Cases

A spokesman also disclosed that a former drill instructor has been accused of abusing members of his platoon while four other cases involving drill instructors and recruits are under investigation.

The Marine Corps said Pfc. Frederick Renton, nineteen, a reservist, of 491 E. 140th St., New York, would be tried "on or about Nov. 13" on a mistreatment charge.

Pfc. Renton, a former drill instructor, allegedly forced one member of his platoon to beat other members, struck recruits himself, and required others to perform unauthorized physical drills.

3d Such Case in 7 Months

Marine Sergeant Guilty Of Mistreating Recruit

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 29 (AP).—A Marine mess sergeant today was found guilty by court martial of mistreating a recruit in the third such case of its kind to be brought to trial in the last seven months.

A court of ten officers declared Sgt. Edwin Kravitz, twenty-one, of White Plains, N. Y., guilty of one of twelve specifications filed against him, and innocent on the other eleven. He was fined $90 a month for four months. A sergeant's pay is about $140 a month. Sgt. Kravitz was charged with hitting twelve recruits.

Each of the twelve specifica-

30m(9) 1956

MARINES

Kin of Dead Marines Stunned

Herald Tribune
Wed. 4-11-56
New York, N. Y.

Tell How Youths Liked the Corps

Relatives of the six Marine recruits who drowned in a swamp near Parris Island, S. C., during a training march Sunday night appeared yesterday to be too stunned to give much thought to Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon, who ordered and led the night maneuver and is now being held in custody.

P. 5

The parents of Donald O'Shea and LeRoy Thompson, both of Brooklyn, went into deep mourning after learning at 9:30 Monday night that their sons were dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter O'Shea, of 438 Bleecker St., said their son joined the Marines on his eighteenth birthday on March 23 after being graduated from Queens Vocational High School where he studied radio machics. He served more than six months as a reservist with a unit at Floyd Bennett Field and also trained for six weeks in North Carolina last summer, they said.

Expected a Medal

"He was very happy in the Marines," Mrs. O'Shea said. He wrote home last week to tell his parents that he had scored 221 out of a possible 250 points firing the M-1 rifle on the range and that he was going to get a medal because of his training record, she said.

Mrs. Pearl Thompson, of 296 Quincy St., Brooklyn, said she tried to persuade her eighteen-year-old son, LeRoy, to finish his final year at Boys High School, but he insisted on enlisting. "I don't want to get into trouble like all the rest of the kids around here," she quoted him as saying. Mrs. Thompson said he wrote last week saying he liked the Marines, was working hard and was looking forward to his first trip home at the end of boot camp training in six weeks.

Norman A. Wood, seventeen, son of Douglas A. and Lucille Wood, of 79 Dousing St., Bay Shore, L. I., also quit school to become a Marine. He had just finished the first semester of his junior year at Bay Shore High School, where he starred as a football end and was a sprinter and broad jumper on the track team, his parents said

Associated Press wirephoto

VICTIMS OF MARINE HIKE—Left to right: Pvts. Donald F. O'Shea, of Brooklyn; Norman A. Wood, of Bay Shore, L. I., and Charles F. Reilly, of Clyde, N. Y. Photos of other three victims were not available last night.

"I Have No Bitterness"

"We tried to talk him out of enlisting until he got out of high school," Mrs. Wood said, "but he wanted to go. He liked the Marines, and as long as he liked it, I liked it."

Survivors of the fatal training hike praised the man who had ordered it, Sgt. McKeon, for his heroism in helping men from the deep water of a swamp, and Mrs. Wood added, "We can't condemn the man. I have no bitterness toward any one."

However, Alson P. Coughlin, of Alexandria, Va., stepfather of another victim, seventeen-year-old Jerry Lamont Thomas, said, "I don't know why the sergeant marched those boys to their deaths, but I hope that something will be done so no other parents will receive the news we received today." The Associated Press reported.

Swamp Sergeant in Mind Test

Herald Tribune
New York

Call Psychiatrist In Marine Probe

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Apr. 11 (AP).—A psychiatrist has examined the drill sergeant who led six Marine recruits on a death march at this boot camp which one of the victims had described in a letter home as "like living in hell," it was disclosed today.

P. 16

A Marine court of inquiry was questioning buddies of the drowned recruits to establish just what happened. The interrogation was going on behind closed doors.

4-12-56

Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Burger, commanding general of the 10,000-man recruit depot, disclosed in an interview that he had "suggested" that the base psychiatrist question Staff Sgt. Mathew C. McKeon, thirty-one, of Worcester, Mass.

"Routine" Interview

Gen. Burger replied: "I just can't answer—I just don't know" when asked if there was any reason to suppose that Sgt. McKeon had been drinking or had become emotionally unbalanced before ordering a platoon of trainees on a night march Sunday into the tide-swollen water of Ribbon Creek.

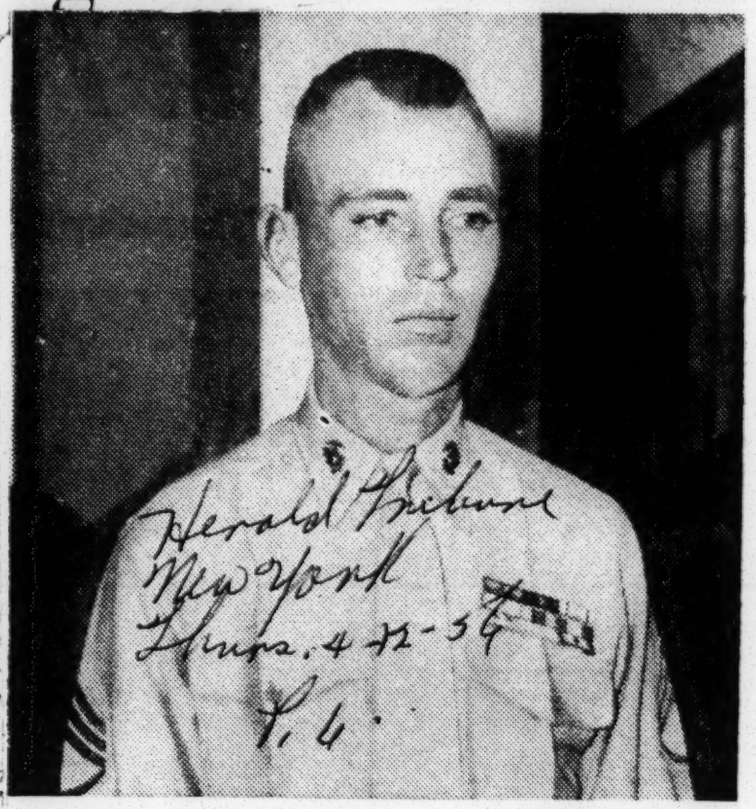
The general said an interview by a psychiatrist "is more or less routine in cases of this sort." But, in answer to another question, he said he had experienced nothing comparable with this incident in his Marine Corps career of thirty-one years.

The three-officer court of inquiry planned to call as witnesses both the psychiatrist, Navy Lt. Charles Herlihy, and the base provost marshal, who also had questioned Sgt. McKeon.

Demand Probe

Growing concern over the corps' basic training methods was expressed in Congressional quarters, with demands heard for an Armed Services committee investigation if the Marines' own inquiry does not reassure the nation.

In Washington also, Mrs. Alston Coughlin, mother of seventeen-year-old Pvt. Jerry L. Thomas, of Alexandria, Va., disclosed he had written her a letter postmarked Monday morning



Herald Tribune
New York
Thurs. 4-12-56
P. 6.

Associated Press wirephoto

Staff Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon, who led the Marine recruits on the march in which six drowned, on his way to Marine court of inquiry in Parris Island, S. C., yesterday.

—twelve hours after his death. Pvt. Thomas reported to his mother "it is like living in hell down here," and said: "Some of the words I have for the island I can't write."

Gen. Burger, who must act on the recommendations, opinions and facts which the board ultimately submits to him, said he will forward the final inquiry report to Washington, and he does not now know when or how it might be made public.

The depot command tonight canceled plans for funeral services for five of the six drowned marines at the depot chapel tomorrow morning. Instead, the bodies will be sent to the homes of next of kin. The Marine Corps is trying to get a transport plane to near-by Beaufort Airport to pick up five of the bodies tomorrow.

The body of the sixth, Pvt. Thomas C. Hardeman, of Vidalia, Ga., will remain here for memorial services to be held at the chapel for him and the others. Pvt. Hardeman's body is to be sent by train to Vidalia.

Marine Saves Life of Buddy

CAMP LEJEUNE, March 29 — A young Marine corporal who rescued a buddy from drowning has been nominated for an award for heroism, officials said today.

Cpl. Eugene R. Jeffries, 20, of Lakeworth Park, N. J., is being considered for an award for his heroic rescue of Sgt. John L. Sheppard in the harbor at Morehead City March 23. Sheppard was floundering in a narrow strip of water between a concrete pier and the steel side of a transport on which he had just returned from Puerto Rican maneuvers.

Sheppard was on the dock helping to cast off the navy vessel when a mooring line became entangled and pulled him by the foot into the cold water. Sheppard cannot swim.

Jeffries, assigned to help unload the ship, plunged into the narrow space and kept Sheppard afloat until other Marines threw a lifeline. Sheppard regained consciousness and was treated for shock.

A HAND FOR A HERO—Marine Sergeant John L. Sheppard (left) shakes the hand of the man who saved his life, Corporal Eugene R. Jeffries, who leaped into icy waters at Morehead City to save the sergeant from drowning after he had fallen off a pier.

McKeon Cleared Of Drunkenness

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Jul. 26 (AP)—S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon today was cleared of any taint of drunkeness on the April 8 death march of his recruit platoon. Shortly thereafter, the prosecution rested its case.

The end of prosecution testimony came at 3:53 p.m. after 36 witnesses had been heard. The court martial of McKeon for the drowning of six recruits in a night march into Ribbon Creek began July 16 in a school building converted into a court house.

After the prosecution wound up, the court martial was adjourned until Monday to allow the defense to make another of its week-end mystery trips out of town. Then the defense is scheduled to call the first of its more than 30 witnesses.

Earlier, a medical officer swore not once but several times that McKeon was sober an hour after he led the death march of Platoon 71.

Dr. Robert J. Atcheson, 27, of Memphis, Tenn., reversed a previous finding of "possible intoxication." He testified any suggestion the sergeant was drunk could not be borne out medically.

The prosecution, for the first time, had raised the possibility yesterday that McKeon may have been floundering around drunk at the head of his platoon.

"My opinion was that Sgt. McKeon was not clinically (by medical testing standards) drunk, intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol," said Dr. Atcheson, a sandy-haired, bespectacled Navy doctor.

He repeated the statement in different form several times.

McKeon is charged with manslaughter, oppression of recruits and drinking on duty. If convicted, he can be dishonorably discharged and imprisoned for about six years.

Defense Atty. Emile Zola Berman contends McKeon was sober and using accepted Parris Island tactics in marching an undisciplined platoon into the creek. The sergeant said after his arrest he had taken three of four drinks of vodka during the afternoon before the march.

The death march took place at 8 p.m. on a Sunday night.

Dr. Atcheson, a Naval lieutenant, tested McKeon for soberiety at 9 p.m.—an hour after the death march began.

Negro Marine Died In Hike Fatal To Six

BY JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON -- (INS) -- The U. S. Marine Corps reported to Congress Tuesday that a death march which cost the lives of six recruits at Parris Island, S. C., April 8 was ordered and led by a sergeant "under the influence of alcohol."

Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, commandant of the Corps, told the House Armed Service Committee that Staff Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon 31, drank an "unknown quantity" of vodka before ordering his training platoon on a night march into a tidal creek, where the six young Marines including a Negro drowned.

Survivors were quoted as having asserted that McKeon, in ordering a disciplinary march, told his platoon that "those who couldn't swim would drown and those who could would be eaten by sharks."

The general, affirming his own deep, personal shock at the horrifying incident, disclosed the following sweeping actions in the wake of the Parris Island tragedy:

ACTIONS TO COME

1. McKeon will be court martialed on charges including manslaughter, "oppression of recruits," violation of an order prohibiting possession of alcoholic beverages, and drinking intoxicating liquor in the presence of a recruit.

2. Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Burger is being relieved from command at Parris Island. He will trade posts with Maj. Gen. Homer L. Litzenberg, now in command at Camp LeJeune, N. C.

3. The Marine Corps training procedure has been drastically reorganized as a result of the Parris Island death march, with separate recruit training commands set up at the South Carolina station and San Diego, Calif., with the commanders personally responsible to Pate.

4. An inspector general of recruit training has been appointed to maintain "close supervision" of the Corps' traditionally tough "boot" system.

5. Disciplinary action to the fullest extent possible is being taken not only against Sgt. McKeon but also two fellow drill instructors charged with drinking with him prior to the death march, Sgts. Richard J. King and Elwyn B. Scarborough.

6. McKeon was accused by a Board of Inquiry of having "betrayed the trust reposed in him by his country, his corps, his lost comrades, and the families of the dead."

The men drowned when McKeon led his drill platoon on what the official report caled an "unauthorized and unnecessary" march into a dark tidal swamp were:

Pfc. Donald Francis O'Shea; Pvts. Thomas Curtis Hardeman, Charles Francis Reilly, Jerry Lamonte Thomas, Leroy Thompson, Norman Alfred Wood.

The Inquiry Board reported that on the day of the tragedy, McKeon "had been drinking off and on since late morning and the medical officer who examined him about two hours after the accident testified he was in possession of his faculties but had a suggestive odor of alcohol on his breath."

Pate told the committee that the Board found that while McKeon was under the influence of alcohol, he was "sane, mentally competent responsible for his actions, and aware of the differences between right and wrong."

The report declared that though some members of the platoon had engaged in what McKeon considered "undisciplined behavior" he had "no authority to take punitive measures" such as the terror march into an area with which he was unfamiliar.

The Board said that McKeon had indicated to some of the recruits under his command that he was concerned over their "lack of discipline and spirit" and that he was going to march them into the swampy, tidal ribbon creek area even though he knew some of them could not swim.

UNAUTHORIZED

M'KEON CLEARED OF MANSLAUGHTER; FOUND NEGLIGENT

Sat. 8-4-56

Count Reduced in Drowning of 6 Marine Recruits in March Through Creek

OPPRESSION IS DROPPED

Drill Instructor Also Guilty of Drinking in Barracks —'Fair Deal,' He Says

30m(9)

By WAYNE PHILLIPS
Special to The New York Times.

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 3—S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon was cleared of manslaughter tonight in the drowning of six Marine recruits in Ribbon Creek. He was found guilty on the lesser charge of negligent homicide.

Seven commissioned officers found he was not guilty of oppressing the members of Platoon 71 when he led them into the tidal waters of the creek on the night of April 8. They found him not guilty of culpable negligence in the deaths of the six who drowned. The charge was reduced to simple negligence, which was defined as negligent homicide.

The general court-martial acquitted him on a charge of conduct detrimental to the service by drinking in the presence of a recruit before starting out on that Sunday night disciplinary march.

They found him guilty, however, on a charge of drinking vodka in the recruit barracks—a charge that the sergeant did not deny, and that his defense did not oppose.

Called Defense Victory

Even though the two charges on which he was found guilty carry a combined maximum sentence of three years at hard labor and a dishonorable discharge, the verdict was viewed as a victory by the defense.

No one expected that a maximum sentence would be imposed because of the travail through which the lanky, blond sergeant has been, and the strong forces that have rallied to his defense both within and outside the court room.

"It's a fair deal," the smiling sergeant said as the court was recessed at 7:30, moments after the verdict was announced. "But, I'm glad it's all over," he added.

The sergeant's wife, Betty, fled from the courtroom in tears, the tension of weeks suddenly relaxed. As she gathered her composure in the defense counsel room she could only say, "I'm stunned, I'm just stunned."

Spectators, some of whom had been waiting since 12:37 P. M. whein the court began its consideration, pressed to the front of the court room to shower their congratulations on the sergeant.

The six lawyers on his defense staff—chief among them Emile Zola Berman—pumped his hands and clapped him on the back. Their progress from the court room to the defense counsel room was a triumphal march through jubilant well-wishers.

The court will reconvene at 9 A. M. tomorrow to receive instructions from the law officer, Capt. I. N. Klein of the Navy, as to the limits of the sentence it may impose. It must then deliberate on the sentence.

Under the Universal Code of Military Justice the court may translate what ever sentence it makes into a fine or reduction in rank, according to a specified table of equivalents.

It was indicated that the defense would not appeal the case unless the sentence involved discharge from the service. However, channels of appeal are open through both the Board of Review, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the Court of Military Appeals, made up of civilians.

The court took the case under deliberation at 12:37 P. M. on the nineteenth day of the trial, after having heard the closing arguments of both sides and the legal instructions of the law officer.

The members had luncheon in a group at a Bachelor Officers mess, and then went to the commanding general's conference room on the second floor of the depot administration building.

It was the same room where it had at first been intended to hold the court-martial, until it became clear that it would be entirely too small. It had been air-conditioned specially for the trial.

In the room, with a sentry posted at the door, the members of the court sat around a green-felt covered conference table and cast their ballots for guilt or innocence on each of the four charges before them.

5 Members Must Concur

Five members of the court must concur for a conviction. And even should five concur on the first ballot, any member of the court may request another ballot. The ballots can continue until the members of the court are convinced they have reached a firm judgment.

Shortly after they began their deliberations one of the members of the court, Lieut. Col. Nicholas A. Sisak, came outside the room to sharpen three pencils. At 4:15 the members of the court sent for the exhibits in the case.

Major Sevier sent to them all the forty-one exhibits—maps, copies of orders, service records—except the bottle of vodka from which the serbeant had been accused of drinking, and the large nine-by-nine-foot relief map of the Ribbon Creek area prepared by the defense.

The members of the court went to dinner in a group at the same officers mess at 5:22 P. M., and returned an hour later. As soon as they returned they requested the law officer to have a court reporter available at the court house at 7 P. M.

Captain Klein notified the counsel for both sides, and Sergeant McKeon, to be available at the court house at that time. Shortly before 7 P. M., however, he was requested by the court to come with a reporter to their deliberation room.

When military courts reach a verdict, it is provided that they may call the law officer to come with a court reporter to assist them in preparing in proper legal form their verdict.

At 7:15 P. M. the members of the court, with Captain Klein, left the administration building to walk in a group to the white one-story school-house where the trial has been held.

At that time the corridors were filled with curious, parked cars ringed the building, and this base was standing by tensely for the verdict.

This morning the court convened at 9:30 o'clock, after the weekly review on the Parris Island parade ground. Today's review was taken by Lieut. Gen. B. (Chesty) Puller, retired, who appeared yesterday as a defense witness for Sergeant McKeon.

The general, the most decorated and most revered of the Marine Corps living heroes, had declined a retirement review last November at Camp Lejeune because "I don't want it all to end."

But he consented to take the review here this morning, and the fifteen-gun salute that goes with it. Afterward he said, "It is probably the last military ceremony I'll be able to take part it."

The court heard the closing arguments of both sides this morning, and then the instruction of Captain Klein of the points of fact that they had to determine in making their findings.

Maj. Charles B. Sevier, the trial counsel who is in charge of the prosecution, presented a simple thirty-five-minute summation, reviewing the legal points in his case.

"The accused's activities that day showed an intent, a design, a scheme, for the oppresion of the men of that platoon," he argued—a contention the court was to reject.

Contrasts in Summation '

"No one expected a drill instructor so lacking in judgment as to take unskilled, untrained recruits into Ribbon Creek and to continue leading them into deep water over their head," the major declared.

Mr. Berman, by contrast, presented a conversational summation of forty minutes in which he told the members of the court he wished to "discuss this case with you as though we were in the living room of your home or mine."

He portrayed Sergeant McKeon as "a good kid" who was the victim of tragic circumstances while trying, with the best of intentions, to instill spirit and discipline into a platoon of unruly teen-agers.

"You have all seen Sergeant McKeon, he said. "Is there one among you who doubts his sincerity, his decency, and that the truth was told by him?

"Would there be such a one I would have no purpose in talking to such a one, and I would have no desire to do so."

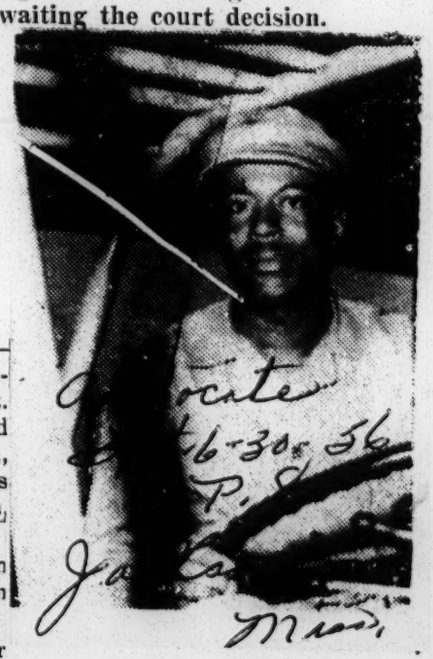
Sergeant McKeon spent the time during which the seven members of the court deliberated with the senior Roman Catholic chaplain in the base, Comdr. Maurus F. Cook, and members of his family.

They went to lunch together at the Post Exchange cafeteria. After the luncheon the sergeant went to the post chapel to pray for twenty minutes with Father Cook.

After his prayers he and his wife, his two brothers—both former Marines—a sister, and his brother-in-law, who is one of the defense attorneys, stayed in the chaplain's quarters.

Associated Press Wirephoto

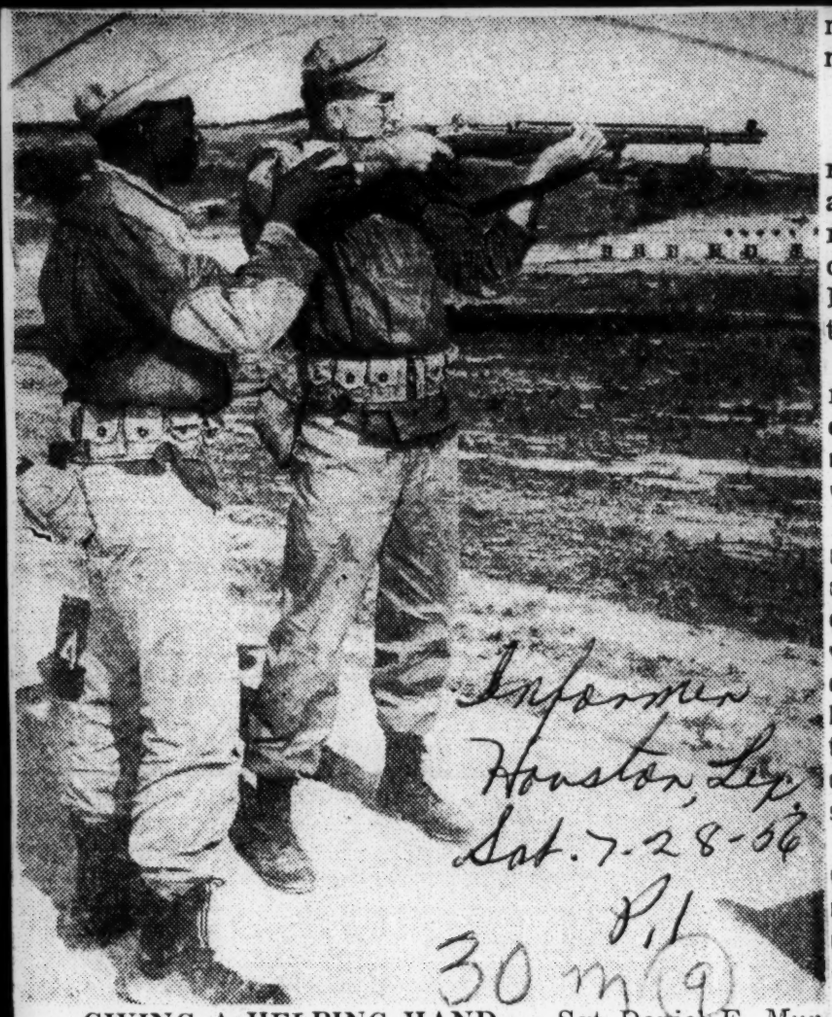
BEFORE THE VERDICT: S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon, who was found guilty of simple negligence in drowning of six Marine recruits. He is shown awaiting the court decision.



ATSUGI, Japan — (FHTNC)—Serving in Japan with the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing is Marine Sgt. Albert L. Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Davis of Benton, Miss., and husband of the former Miss Mildred E. Blakes of Portsmouth, Va.

Before entering the service in January, 1944, he graduated from Yazoo City High School No. 2.

He is a member of Marine Air Group II, based at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan.



GIVING A HELPING HAND — Sgt Daniel E. Murray of 3110 Anita St, left, aids Sgt John N. Phillips of Pasadena, Texas in 'zeroing in' his M-1 rifle on a target at the Bayou Gun Club near Arcola, Texas recently. Both sergeants, members of the First Cargo US Marine Corps Reserve, Houston — will accompany the unit when it goes to Coronado, California for its annual two-week summer training in Auguust. —U. S. Marine Corps photo

OUSTED FROM MARINE CORPS 'IN DISGRACE'

Sentence Subject to Review

Parris Island, S. C., Aug. 4 (AP)—S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon today was ordered discharged in disgrace from the marine corps for the April 8 death march that cost six recruits' lives. He also got nine months in prison.

The sentence jolted the rigidly erect marine. His shoulders slumped. His voice choked. Tears flooded his blue eyes. But he recovered in a few minutes and, with his wife, headed for the Roman Catholic chapel on the base to pray.

"I'll never forget those six kids," McKeon said to his wife, Betty, 28, as they left the school house where McKeon's 19 day court martial was held. He referred to the young marines who drowned in Ribbon creek as McKeon led his 74 man recruit platoon 71 on a night disciplinary march.

Sentence Not Final

McKeon's sentence is not necessarily final. It will be automatically reviewed by the navy department and, if not reduced there, may be appealed. He will not be imprisoned until the sentence is finally settled.

If the sentence is upheld, it means the end of McKeon's eight year marine career and makes him ineligible for most veterans' benefits.

The 31 year old sergeant could have gotten a maximum of three years in prison and a dishonorable discharge. He was convicted last night of drinking on duty and negligent homicide, the latter defined by the courts as "absence of due care by one responsible for the safety of others."

In the court martial jury's verdict McKeon was cleared of manslaughter, oppression of recruits and drinking in front of a recruit — charges which would have doubled the maximum. The same jury that renders a court martial verdict also fixes sentence.

Third Child Awaited

In view of the favorable verdict, McKeon and Defense Lawyer Emile Zola Berman were confident of a light sentence as they stood at attention before the president of the court, Col. Edward L. Hutchinson, who read the sentence.

Berman earlier had asked the court to set McKeon free to be with his wife, whose third child is expected next week. He also urged that McKeon's marine career not be cut short.

McKeon, himself, had said a few hours before the sentencing:

"I'll stay in the marines if they'll have me."

The seven jurors were a grave lot as they filed into the courtroom at 1:56 p. m., four hours and 29 minutes after they had begun deliberating the sentence.

Bad Conduct Discharge

Hutchinson read off the sentence:

A bad conduct discharge, only a few degrees above a dishonorable discharge; forfeiture of $30 a month for a period of nine months from McKeon's pay; nine months at hard labor, and reduction in rank to private, cutting McKeon's pay and allowances from $345 a month to $241, less the $30 forfeiture.

McKeon already has two small children, a daughter, 5, and a year old son.

The first reporter to reach McKeon asked him his reaction to the verdict. His eyes filmed with tears, and his voice choked. He spread his hands in an expression of credulity. Then Berman grabbed his arm brusquely and said:

"No comment, let's get out of here."

Lawyer Is Irate

Later, both McKeon and Berman relaxed somewhat. However, the lawyer was too irate to risk expressing himself.

McKeon's wife, who wept at the verdict last night, was dry-eyed at the sentence, apparently not understanding immediately its effect on her husband's career.

"I don't even know what he said," she said of Hutchinson's sentence.

The case now goes to the office of the navy secretary for automatic review, a matter that may take several months. He can soften it, and he can also cancel the bad conduct discharge on a probationary arrangement by which McKeon could remain a marine.

If his decision does not satisfy the defense, it is entitled to take the case to the military Court of Appeals.

Ready for What Comes

As he awaited sentence, McKeon seemed more relaxed than he has been yet during the court-martial.

"Whatever they give me will be fair," he said then.

After the sentence, he refused to say anything critical of the seven officers who ordered his career cut short.

The 6 foot McKeon has lost 15 pounds since the April tragedy of platoon 71 in Ribbon Creek.

The jury was out six hours and 48 minutes yesterday in reaching its verdict. The decision was returned at 7:25 p. m. [EDT].

McKeon took a platoon of 74 recruits—aged 17 to 21—on a disciplinary night march into Ribbon creek about 8 p. m. of a Sunday last spring.

The platoon floundered into deep water and six of the boys died.

McKeon had a near perfect marine corps record until the tragedy and this was put before the jury before it retired to fix sentence. It contained no previous criminal convictions, either in or out of service.

Berman also argued for a light sentence for "a devoted and good marine."

Defines Simple Negligence

Simple negligence, that is negligent homicide, Berman argued, is not recognized as a crime in civil courts. It is a verdict used as a basis for a civil suit to recover damages, he added.

Berman concluded a quiet dignified appeal to the court:

"No punishment you can award him will ever equal in severity or lifetime affects the pulls on his conscience.

"If there ever was a time he ought to be with his wife, it is now. . . . I ask you not to send him to the brig [jail] and I ask you not to take him out of the service."

30m(9) 1956

MARINES

Court-martial sets sentence—

McKeon to be busted, given hard labor term, kicked out of Marines

Sergeant stunned as sentence read in courtroom

BY BEM PRICE

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 4—(AP)—Marine S. Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon was ordered confined at hard labor for nine months as a private and then removed from the Marine Corps with a bad conduct discharge by a court-martial here Saturday.

His conviction came as a result of the April 8 tragedy in which six Marine recruits drowned on a night disciplinary march led by McKeon in a mash.

The Marines in the courtroom gasped as the stern court-martial president, Col. Edward L. Hutchinson, read the sentence.

McKeon, standing at rigid attention, seemed to slump wearily as he heard the words.

THE SEVEN-MAN court-martial of six Marines and a Navy doctor required four hours and 15 minutes to reach a sentence.

McKeon technically was given a bad conduct discharge, which is less than honorable, was fined $30 a month for nine months and given nine months at hard labor.

As the jury left the room, McKeon was asked how he felt about the sentence. His eyes filmed with tears and he spread his hands in a gesture of helplessness. He seemed unable to get any words out.

"No comment, let's get out of here," Defense Atty. Emile Zola Berman said bruskly.

THE SERGEANT'S 28-year-old wife, Betty, who is expecting her third child next week, seemed completely benumbed by the sentence. She was dry-eyed as she told reporters:

"I don't even know what they said."

The stiffness of the sentence was totally unexpected here since the Marine Corps commandant, Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, had told the court the most he would have done would have been to reduce McKeon by one grade and give him a transfer.

BEFORE THE sentence is carried out it must be reviewed by the secretary of the Navy, Charles S. Thomas, who ordered the court-martial.

If Thomas approves, McKeon still has recourse to an appeal to the Court of Military Appeals in Washington which is a sort of Supreme Court for the armed forces.

A board of review automatically will study the sentence since it involves a punitive discharge.

McKEON WAS CONVICTED Friday night by the court-martial officers on two relatively minor charges—negligent homicide and possession alcohol in barracks in violation of a general order.

There is no real equivalent of the charge of homecide resulting from simple negligence in civilian law.

After the sentencing, McKeon who is in a restricted status, left for church and told his wife as he departed:

"I'll never forget those six kids."

When McKeon entered the court for trial 19 days ago he faced a maximum sentence of six years imprisonment and a dishonorable discharge.

If his sentence is upheld, McKeon will probably be sent to the Navy Disciplinary Barracks at Portsmouth, Va., to serve his prison term.

While Berman maintained his "no comment" attitude, he told reporters yesterday, "I'm not appealing anything if this boy is kept in the corps."

IN ADDITION to clearing the sergeant of a manslaughter charge the seven-man court-martial also acquitted him of oppressing troops and drinking in front of a recruit.

McKEON, a career Marine from Worcester, Mass., stood at attention as he heard the favorable part of the verdict Friday. His face betrayed no emotion.

But a moment later, he grinned as friends rushed forward to shake his hand.

"I feel good, honest to God," McKeon said.

9 Months At Hard Labor Ruled By Court

Marine Sentenced To Bad Conduct Dismissal for Recruit Drownings

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 4 (AP)—S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon was ordered discharged in disgrace from the Marine Corps today for the April 8 death march that cost six recruits' lives. He also got nine months in prison.

The sentence jolted the rigidly erect Marine. His shoulders slumped. His voice choked. Tears flooded his blue eyes. But he recovered in a few minutes and, with his wife, headed for the Roman Catholic chapel on the base to pray.

"I'll never forget those six kids," McKeon said to his wife, Betty, as they left the schoolhouses where McKeon's 19-day court-martial was held. He referred to the young Marines who drowned in Ribbon Creek as McKeon led 74-man recruit Platoon 71 on a night disciplinary march.

McKeon's sentence is not necessarily final. It will be automatically reviewed by the Navy Department and, if not reduced there, may be appealed. He will not be imprisoned until it is finally settled.

Buta, if upheld, it means the end of an eight-year Marine career that McKeon had cherished above all else. And it means he will return to civilian life as a man forever branded, ineligible for most veterans benefits, unacceptable for a Civil Service job, and a marked man in any civilian pursuit he may undertake.

The 31-year-old Marine could have gotten a maximum of three years in prison and a dishonorable discharge. He was convicted last night of drinking on duty and negligent homicide, the latter defined by the courts as "absence of due care by one responsible for the safety of others."

McKeon was cleared of manslaughter, oppression of recruits and drinking in front of a recruit—charges which would have doubled the maximum. The same jury that renders a court-martial verdict also fixes sentence.

In view of the favorable verdict, McKeon and defense lawyer Emile Zola Berman were confident of a light sentence as they stood at attention before the president of the court, Col. Edward L. Hutchinson, who read the sentence.

Berman earlier had asked the court to set McKeon free to be with his wife, whose third child is expected next week. He also urged that McKeon's Marine career not be cut short.

McKeon, himself, had said a few hours before the sentencing:

"I'll stay in the Marines if they'll have me."

The seven jurors were a grave lot as they filed into the courtroom at 1:56 p. m., 4 hours and 29 minutes after they had begun deliberating the sentence.

Hutchinson read off the sentence:

• A bad conduct discharge—a blot on a man's record only a few degrees above a dishonable discharge.

The difference between the two types of discharge is not great. A dishonorable discharge denotes a more serious crime, in the class of a felony. A bad conduct discharge is punishment for bad conduct, rather than a serious offense. In some states, a dishonorable discharge automatically costs a man his right to vote and hold public office. A bad conduct discharge may, but it need not.

• Forfeiture of $30 a month for a period of nine months from McKeon's pay.

• Nine months at hard labor.

• Reduction in rank to private, cutting McKeon's pay and allowances from $345 a month to $241, less than $30 forfeiture.

McKeon has two small children, a daughter, 5, and a year-old son.

The first reporter to reach McKeon asked him his reaction to the verdict. His eyes filmed with tears and his voice choked. He spread his hands in an expression of incredulity. Then Berman grabbed his arm brusquely and said:

"No comment, let's get out of here."

Later, both McKeon and Berman relaxed somewhat. However, the lawyer was too irate ot risk expressing himself.

McKeon's wife, who wept at the verdict last night, was dry-eyed at the sentence, apparently not understanding immediately its effect on her husband's career.

"I don't don't even know what he said," she commented of Hutchinson's sentence.

The case now goes to the office of the Secretary of the Navy for automatic review, a matter that may take several months. He can soften it, and he can also cancel the bad conduct discharge on a probationary arrangement by which McKeon could remain a Marine.

If his decision does not satisfy the defense, it is entitled to take the case to the Military Court of Appeals.

As he awaited sentence, McKeon seemed more relaxed than he ever had been during the court-martial.

"Whatever they give me will be fair," he said then.

After the sentence, he refused to say anything of the seven officers who ordered his career cut short.

The 6-foot-McKeon had lost 15 pounds since the April tragedy of Platoon 71 in Ribbon Creek.

The jury was out six hours and 48 minutes yesterday in reaching its verdict. The decision was returned at 7:25 p. m.

McKeon took an unruly platoon of 74 recruits—aged 17 to 21—on a disciplinary night march into Ribbon Creek about 8 p. m. of a Sunday last spring.

The platoon floundered into deep water and six of the boys died.

McKeon had a near perfect Marine Corps record until the tragedy and this was put before the jury before it retired to fix sentence. It contained no previous criminal convictions, either in or out of service.

Berman also argued for a light sentence for "a devoted and good Marine."

Simple negligence, that is negligent homicide, Berman argued, is not recognized as a crime in civil courts. It is a verdict used as a basis for a civil suit to recover damages, he added.

Berman concluded a quiet, dignified appeal to the court:

"No punishment you can award him will ever equal in severity or lifetime affects the pulls on his conscience.

"If there ever was a time he ought to be with his wife, it is now . . . I ask you not to send him to the brig and I ask you

For 'McKeon Family'

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 4 (AP)—The sentence given S. Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon in his courtmartial today evoked a wave of sympathy among sergeants on this sprawling training center.

A few hours after the 2 p. m. (EDT) sentence was announced, a large glass jar appeared on the bar at the staff non-commissioned officers club.

It was labeled "McKeon family" and was rapidly being filled with money, mostly bills.

Sergeants Collect

not to take him out of the service."

Marine Career Ends For Another Sergeant

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 4 (AP)—A decorated former Marine drill instructor, in charge of keeing the court buiding of keeping the court building clean during the trial of Staff Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon, today saw his own Marine career end with a discharge for bad conduct.

Staff Sgt. Robert J. Rawlins of Jacksonville, Fla., recipent of a Silver Star for bravery, was convicted last June 21 on six counts of maltreatment of recruits. His sentence was eight months confinement at hard labor and a bad conduct discharge, plus forfeiture of all pay and allowances and reduction to private.

The last six counts on which Rawlins was found guilty were for striking or improperly touching a recruit. In one instance, the charge specified that he broke the jaw of a recruit.

Rawlins' sentence was approved today by Gen. Homer L. Litzenberg, this train center's commander who ordered the general court-martial. He has been in the Marne Corps for about seven years.

Military policemen took Rawlins into custody at the court building which McKeon's jury was deliberating the sentence for the 31-year-old drill instructor from Worcester, Mass.

Rawlins can appeal his sentence, which is automatically subject to review by military authorities because it involves a punitive discharge.

In addition to his Silver Star, Rawlins holds a Purple Heart for wounds suffered in Korea.

Two other sergeants have since the April 8 death march led by McKeon. Each case involves recruits.

Associated Press

This is the 7-man military jury which sat in the court-martial of Marine S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon. From left to right: Maj. Edwin T. Carleton, Lt. Bentley A. Nelson, Maj. John G. Demas, Col. Edward L. Hutchinson, president of the court, Lt. Col. Daniel L. Regan, Lt. Col. Nicholas A. Sisak, and Lt. Col. Duane Fultz.

Associated Press wirephoto

S SGT. McKEON HEARD COURT-MARTIAL VERDICT
. . . Marine drill master consoles his sobbing wife

HERE AND ABROAD

22 Marine Officers End Field Training

The 22 officers of the Fifth Staff Group, USMCR, headed by Col. Winslow Randolph, jr., returned to Washington Friday from two weeks of field training at the Marine Landing Force Training Unit at the Naval Amphibious Training Base, Little Creek, Va.

During this period of active duty, the group primarily studied the modern concepts of staff principles and procedures.

The first week of the course consisted of a series of lectures on principles of intelligence, management and logistics.

During the second week they studied other features of staff management, including estimate writing, combat orders and operation plans.

The class finished its course with a six-hour command post exercise and field problem using all knowledge covered in the classroom.

Col. Hamilton D. South, USMC, son of Mrs. H. D. South of 3700 Connecticut avenue N.W., was recently awarded the Korean Distinguished Military Service Medal while with the First Marine Air Wing in Korea.

* * * *

Col. South

Ensign Roland

COL. WINSLOW RANDOLPH, Jr.

Sergt. Franklin D. Gilliam was a member of the company which fired the highest score in the Third Armored Cavalry Regiment's annual howitzer tests in Germany.

He is a reconnaissance sergeant in Company H of the 1st Battalion. The son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gilliam, 912 Sixth street N.W., he entered the Army in 1952. His wife Marguerite is with him in Germany.

* * *

Cadet Henry S. Gering, the son of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Gering of Damascus, Md., is among 144 advanced Reserve Officers Training Corps students from The Citadel taking summer training at the Infantry Center at Fort Benning, Ga.

Airman Ethridge

Cadet Roland

Also at Fort Benning is Laud R. Pitt, jr., a student at Mississippi State University. His parents live at 9109 Louis avenue in Silver Spring.

* * * *

Edwin J. Roland, jr., 1429 Forty-fourth street N.W., was one of the 253 cadets to enter the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., last month. His brother, Ensign William F. Roland, was a member of the June graduating class at the academy. Their father, Admiral Edwin J. Roland, is a 1929 graduate of the Coast Guard school.

* * * *

Pfc. James F. Clarke has been assigned to the 97th Signal Battalion in Germany. Previously he had been with the 4th Infantry Division at Frankfurt.

A 1954 graduate of Western High School he worked for the Liberty National Bank before entering the service in February, 1955. His parents live at 2006 N street N.W.

* * * *

Ensign Lawrence C. Martin, USNR, is taking advanced flight training at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Cabaniss Field, Corpus Christi, Tex.

A 1950 graduate of Woodrow Wilson High School, he was graduated from Lynchburg College in 1954. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Martin of 3254 Patterson street N.W.

* * * *

Pvt. Willie Hill, jr., of 5155 Sheriff road N.E., is taking basic training at the Army's infantry training center at Fort Jackson, S. C.

* * * *

Leon E. Ethridge, jr., airman apprentice, USN, is serving with Helicoptor Training Unit 1, at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Fla.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Ethridge, 2527 Third street N.E., he attended McKinley High School before entering the service last February.

M'Keon Called Butt Of Defiant Platoon

Times
Tues. 7-24-56

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 23—The survivors of Platoon 71 depicted S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon today as frustrated and depressed by his failure to instill discipline among them.

New York

Seven of the sixty-eight men who survived the night march of April 8 into Ribbon Creek testified today at the general court-martial of the 31-year-old Marine Corps sergeant.

He is charged with drinking on duty, oppression of troops and involuntary manslaughter. Six of the men he led into the creek drowned.

Today's witnesses told of a platoon in which, midway in boot training, there had been indifference to the sergeant's orders and open defiance of them.

They told, too, of their high personal regard and affection for him. Some who had been struck by the sergeant said they found his blows neither heavy nor ill-intentioned.

The march seemed a lark to them at the time, they said. Its progress, they recalled, was marked by horseplay and general disorder, turned to panic when drowning recruits shouted for help.

Times P. 10-C

All Trained in Water

Nothing was brought out to add to previous testimony that the sergeant had been drinking, or to indicate he had been under the influence of liquor.

The testimony today indicated that even those men who were classified as non-swimmers—five of those drowned were in this category—had been trained in dog-paddling, floating and treading water.

The deepest water any had entered before the panic was described as up to armpits or shoulders, and the chin of one. Some of the men in the platoon remained on shore.

The recruits had been in the area in daytime several times prior to the tragedy, it was testified, and had gained a general idea of its topography.

The prosecution so far has presented eighteen witnesses, including the seven who appeared today. These were:

Pvt. Melvin Barber, 19 years old, of 518 West 146th Street, New York; Pfc. John M. Maloof, 19, of 5 Whitson Street, Forest Hills, Queens; Pvt. Louis C. Leake, 17, of 6 Kipp Street, Newark, N. J.; Pvt. Lester E. Hendrix, 18, of Savannah, Ga.

Also, Pvt. Eugene W. Ervin Jr., 19, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Pfc. Gerald C. Langone Jr., 20, of New Hyde Park, N. Y., and Pvt. Robert M. Veney, 18, of Waynesboro, Va.

Private Maloof testified that shortly before ordering the night march, the sergeant had called in the biggest men in the platoon and told them they were not living up to their responsibility to help get the platoon straightened out.

"He seemed depressed," Private Maloof said. "Sergeant McKeon had tried hard, very hard, but got no results. It was a pretty disorganized platoon.

'We Let Him Down'

"Sergeant McKeon took it on himself as a pretty hard blow when he found he couldn't do much with us. He had done everything for us, and we let him down."

The section leader of the platoon, a recruit chosen to assist the drill instructor, told how he had publicly defied the sergeant at dinner the evening of the march.

The members of the platoon, Private Langone recalled, had been ordered not eat seconds of desert while on the firing range because some were too fat to get into proper firing positions.

"At evening chow the call went out for seconds, and I went up to get some." Private Langone testified. "He asked where I was going and I said 'for seconds.'

"He said, 'what did you do to get hungry,' and I said 'what do I have to do.'"

When they had returned to the barracks, the witness said, the sergeant called him up to the drill instructor's room.

"When Sergeant McKeon was opening his door he told me to come in swinging," the private testified. "I said 'No, sir.'

"He closed the door and I backed up against the door, with my hands behind my back. He said start swinging, and I said, 'no, sir.'

"He asked me if I had ever hit my father or my mother. I said 'no.' He said 'that's because you respect your parents, don't you?' I said 'yes sir.'

"Do you respect your superiors in the Marine Corps?' he asked. I said 'yes, sir.' 'Is that the way you show your respect—by what you did in the mess hall?' he asked.

"He pushed my face once and slapped me—very lightly—then we sat down and had a cigarette and talked about the platoon. We talked about the poor condition the platoon was in—its lack of discipline."

Asked for his opinion of the sergeant, Private Langone replied:

"I think he was the best drill instructor on the island, and I think the others agreed. Whenever we got a break it was he who gave it to us."

It was after this that the sergeant began calling in the biggest men in the platoon—first Pvt. Reginald E. Butler of Deerfield, Fla., then Pvt. Norman A. Wood of Bay Shore, L. I., who was one of those drowned, and then Private Maloof.

"When I walked into the room, I stood there and he said: 'Don't you know how to stand at attention?'" Private Maloof testified.

"He came toward me and raised his hand, then he turned away, disgusted, and his open hand clanged off the side of my face."

"What was Private Wood doing?" Private Maloof was asked.

"He was sitting on a locker box listening to the conversation," the private first class replied.

"Did you notice his condition?"

"He seemed scared—a wee bit scared, as I was too."

"Was he crying?"

"There was a tear in one of his eyes. Not much. His eyes were kind of sunken."

Sergeant McKeon then talked with three recruits in his room and tried to impress on them that as the biggest men they had some responsibilities in maintaining discipline.

"Sergeant McKeon was talking to us about what life was like, and the things ahead," Private Maloof said. "He was talking in a joking manner—it's his natural way to be jovial.

"He talked to us about how he had to get some discipline in the platoon—how in combat an undisciplined man could mean death for the whole platoon. He told us it was up to us to get the platoon squared away.

"Sergeant McKeon took it on himself as a pretty hard blow when he found he couldn't do anything with us. Sergeant McKeon had tried hard, very hard, but got no results.

"He seemed depressed. We decided we would square away on the double. He htad done everything for us, and we had let him down."

Private Maloof said that during the conversation with the sergeant there had been no indication that he was drunk or under the influence of liquor. On the way out, he said, they were asked to send in the next biggest man, Pvt. David H. McPherson of Chatham, N. J.

Private McPherson is scheduled to testify tomorrow. He testified at the earlier court of inquiry that the sergeant had talked with him about discipline, taken a drink of vodka and announced the night march.

Associated Press Wirephotos

Pvt. Melvin Barber of New York City also made the ill-fated march, during which six recruits were drowned.

Witnesses at Marine's Court-Martial

Pfc. John M. Maloof of Forest Hills, Queens, being called from witness room yesterday at Parris Island, S. C., by a military policeman. Private Maloof was a member of the night march led by S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon on April 8, during a night march into a tidal stream.

Marine reports slugging for not saying 'sir'

News P.1
Fla. 9-14-56

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 14 — (AP) — Marine Corps officials said today that a report has been filed in the case of an Ohio recruit who said a corporal slugged him in the stomach for failure to say "sir."

Contents of the report were not disclosed immediately. The public information office said further proceedings "in accordance with the uniform code of military justice" must await the recruit's personal testimony.

HAMISFAR

The recruit is Donald Hamisfar, 20, son of Mrs. R. L. Hamisfar of Norwalk, Ohio. She said the alleged blow in the stomach the day after he arrived at this recruit depot necessitated an operation for a rupture. Mrs. Hamisfar said she had visited her son at the U. S. Naval Hospital at nearby Beaufort.

IT WAS AT THIS base that Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon was convicted in August of negligent homicide and drinking while on duty in the death of six recruits

Mrs. Hamisfar said at Norwalk that her "first knowledge was received in a letter from Donald at the hospital." She said the corporal struck her son because he failed to address the non-commissioned officer as "sir" in a demonstration on the uses of mops and buckets.

The public information office said Hamisfar was hospitalized Aug. 24 "as a result of a congenital hernia condition and was operated on for incarcerated hernia on Aug. 28."

THE STATEMENT ADDED: "His condition is satisfactory, and his recovery and return to full duty is expected. It is expected that he will be discharged from the hospital in about 10 days to two weeks.

"Pvt. Hamisfar alleges that on Aug. 23 he was struck once in the stomach and pushed backwards by a supply corporal of the Fifth Recruit Training Battalion, the organization to which Hamisfar belongs.

"The incident is alleged to have taken place while a recruit platoon was receiving equipment for use in training. An in-

vestigation was initiated on Aug. 24. The medical authorities were unable to determine whether or not Pvt. Hamisfar's condition was aggravated by a blow in the stomach.

"Further proceedings on this case in accordance with the uniform code of military justice await Hamisfar's personal testimony upon his return from the hospital. The name of the corporal is withheld pending further proceedings.

"Allegations that other recruits in the hospital were there because of mistreatment is under investigation."

The Marine officer said personal testimony will be taken from Hamisfar when he returns from the hospital in about two weeks.

Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon ... To serve 30 days

Most of M'Keon punishment is canceled out

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—(AP)—Secretary of the Navy Thomas has decided to allow S-Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon to stay in the Marines, as a private, so McKeon can "build for himself a useful and honorable career."

McKeon said after he learned of Thomas' action Friday that "I will try to be the best private in the Marine Corps."

Thomas ordered cancelation of a bad conduct discharge and cut other penalties ordered for McKeon on Aug. 3 after a court-martial had convicted the drill instructor of charges growing out of the drowning of six Marine recruits during a night disciplinary march at Parris Island, S. C., April 8.

AFTER REVIEWING the case, Thomas said he was convinced McKeon got a "fair trial in every respect." But the Navy secretary wiped out the bad conduct discharge, reduced McKeon's confinement from nine months to three, and set aside a $270 fine, saying that "for him I believe that the real punishment will always be the memory of Ribbon Creek," where the six young "boots" died.

Thomas said he agreed with the seven-man court that McKeon, a 31-year-old veteran of 11 years in the Marines, had "failed to exercise reasonable care for the safety" of the 74 men in the platoon he led into the tidal creek. McKeon was convicted of negligent homicide and drinking on duty.

Although sentenced to three months' confinement, McKeon will have to serve only one month in the Parris Island brig. He started serving it Saturday.

A Navy legal officer said the two months McKeon has spent "in the status of arrest" will be counted as part of the confinement period.

Since his court-martial, McKeon has been living, under restrictions, with his wife and three children at their home near the Parris Island base.

Marine Ordered Courtmartialed On 'Sir' Charge

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C. —(INS)—The Marine Corps Wednesday ordered a courtmartial for a 19-year-old supply corporal accused of punching a recruit who neglected to address him as "sir."

Lt. Col. Oscar S. Peatross, commanding officer of the 5th recruit training battalion at Parris Island, ordered Corporal Richard J. Bille, of Erie, Pa., to stand trial before a special court martial on a charge of "maltreating a person subject to his orders."

Recruit Pvt. Donald Hamisfar, 20, of Norwalk, O., said Bille punched him in the stomach when he neglected to add "sir" in answering a question. Hamisfar's mother, Mrs. R. L. Hamisfar, said that as a result of the blow, her son hemorrhaged and had to undergo emergency surgery. The Marine Corps described young Hamisfar's ailment as a congenital hernia, but said it could have been aggravated by a blow.

The court martial ordered for Corp. Bille is the latest in a long series of disciplinary actions at Parris Island involving maltreatment of recruits. The most famous of the cases was that of S-Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon, who was convicted in a sensational general court martial of negligence for leading a recruit platoon on a nighttime march into a tidal swamp during which six young recruits were drowned.

McKeon was sentenced to a bad conduct discharge, to nine months at hard labor and was ordered reduced to private. The case is now up for review by the Secretary of the Navy.

Col. Peatross ordered Bille to stand trial before a special court of three or more officers and "or enlisted men. Maximum punishment under the charge is a bad conduct discharge, confinement at hard labor not to exceed six months, reduction to private and forfeiture of two-thirds pay for six months.

Marine Dies At "Death March" Camp

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.—(INS)—The Marine Corps Tuesday announced the death, apparently from heat prostration, of a New York recruit at Parris Island.

Marine recruit Pvt. Kenneth M. Jones, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Jones, of 53-44 69th St., Maspeth, Queens, N. Y., died early today. He had arrived at Parris Island Friday, complained at breakfast Saturday morning of feeling ill, and was hospitalized.

The Marine Corps said he appeared to have responded to treatment for heat exhaustion, but died suddenly this morning.

A board of inquiry was appointed to investigate circumstances of the death.

McKeon Back On Active Duty

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Oct. 20 (AP)—Marine Matthew C. McKeon, once a proud drill sergeant who led a disciplinary night march on which six recruits drowned, returned to duty today resolved to be "the very best private in the Marine Corps."

McKeon was quietly whisked out of the brig at this Marine training base early today. The 31-year-old Worcester (Mass.) native could not be located for comment.

Previously, McKeon had affirmed a desire to become the "very best private" in the corps on his return to duty.

His immediate assignment was to duty as a chaplain's assistant.

But Marine spokesmen said McKeon will be transferred about November 15 to the 2nd Marine Aircraft Wing at Cherry Point, N. C.

McKeon was convicted last August by a court martial that found him guilty of negligent homicide and drinking while on duty.

He was sentenced to nine months in jail, reduction in rank to private, a $270 fine and bad conduct discharge.

Secretary of the Navy Thomas, after review, reduced the sentence to three months and eliminated the bad conduct discharge. The fine and reduction in rank stood.

Died of Heart Failure

'They Killed My Boy,' Says Marine's Mother

By BARTON HICKMAN
Herald Staff Writer

A Miami teen-age Negro in the Marine Corps less than three months, died of heart failure Thursday during physical training at Parris Island, S.C.

But in Miami Thursday night, his mother declared:

"They killed my boy."

He is 18-year-old Thomas L. Dillard, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dillard, Sr., 3381 NW 211th St. The youth was graduated this June from Northwestern High School here. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in July.

A Navy doctor Monday said the cause of death was "cardiac arrest"—heart failure. But Mrs. Katie Dillard said:

"He never had any heart trouble. He was never sick but twice in his life. He had the flu about two years ago.

"And then, up there in the Marines, he got pneumonia. I just got a letter from him Saturday. He was in the hospital. And the next thing I heard was this telegram saying he died in physical training."

Mrs. Dillard works at the Racquet Club in North Bay Village. Her husband is employed by the Dade County Engineering Department. Their son was born in Miami and lived here all his life.

DOCTOR BELIEVES SERGEANT SOUND

Timed-Picayune

Non-Com in Marines' Death 'Remorseful'

Fri. 4-13-56

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP) — Gen. Randolph McC. Pate said today a psychiatric examination indicates the drill sergeant who led six Marine recruits to accidental death in a South Carolina swamp "is a perfectly sound, well-motivated young man." P. 14

The Marine Corps commandant told a reporter he has talked to Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon, 31. He quoted the psychiatrist as saying:

"He showed appropriate and proper remorse. He is not frustrated but is properly remorseful. He is perfectly sound and was sound when he did it."

The general said the psychiatrist reported he is convinced that McKeon "made an error of judgment." New Orleans,

Court to Study Tragedy

But the general said he wanted to emphasize "that this is just one man's opinion." La.

The findings of fact about that, Pate said, will come from a Marine Corps court of inquiry now looking into the Parris Island, S. C., tragedy.

The court is trying to find out what went wrong when McKeon led 78 men into a tidal swamp on a night march on which the six drowned.

Pate was interviewed after he had visited Chairman Russell (D-Ga) of the Senate Armed Services Committee to report on the matter.

Should Not Be Hurried

Pate said he and the senator agreed that the Marines' own investigation "should not be hurried but should be conducted carefully and deliberately."

He said he had assured the senator that "we will follow this through to the fullest, and if anyone is at fault, we will take the necessary action."

He said he and the senator both felt it was "not just a matter of whether someone was at fault, but also to assure that no one is wrongfully accused."

Sees No Senate Probe

Russell told a reporter later that that was the gist of their conversation. Russell said he sees "no occasion at this stage at least," for a Senate investigation.

He said the Marine Corps has ample authority to conduct a full inquiry, and apparently is moving to make a thorough one.

Russell said Pate told him these were the first accidental deaths in training at Parris Island since 1951, and that in that interval 191,000 recruits had received training there.

Marine Swamp-Victim's Family Grieves

—WIREPHOTO by The Associated Pre

SORROW-STRICKEN, the family of Jerry Thomas, one of six Marine recruits who drowned on a night march at Parris Island, S. C., stands by as the body of the Alexander, Va., youth arrives Thursday at Washington's National Airport for burial. His stepfather, Alston T. Coughlin, comforts the youth's mother while Jerry's married sister, Mrs. Marlene Emelio, and his brother, Richard, aid the 17-year-old Marine's tearful sweetheart, Joan Hall.

Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon, Korean veteran, who led the death march, is being held in custody.

Negro Marine One Of Six In Swamp Tragedy

Calif. Fri. 4-21-56

Kansas City, Mo.

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C. (ANP) — A young Negro Marine was one of six recruits who drowned in treacherous waters when a sergeant took them on a forced night march in a swamp to "teach them discipline."

Norman A. Wood, of Bay Shore, N. Y., 17-year-old Negro, was the son of Mrs. Aaron D. Wood.

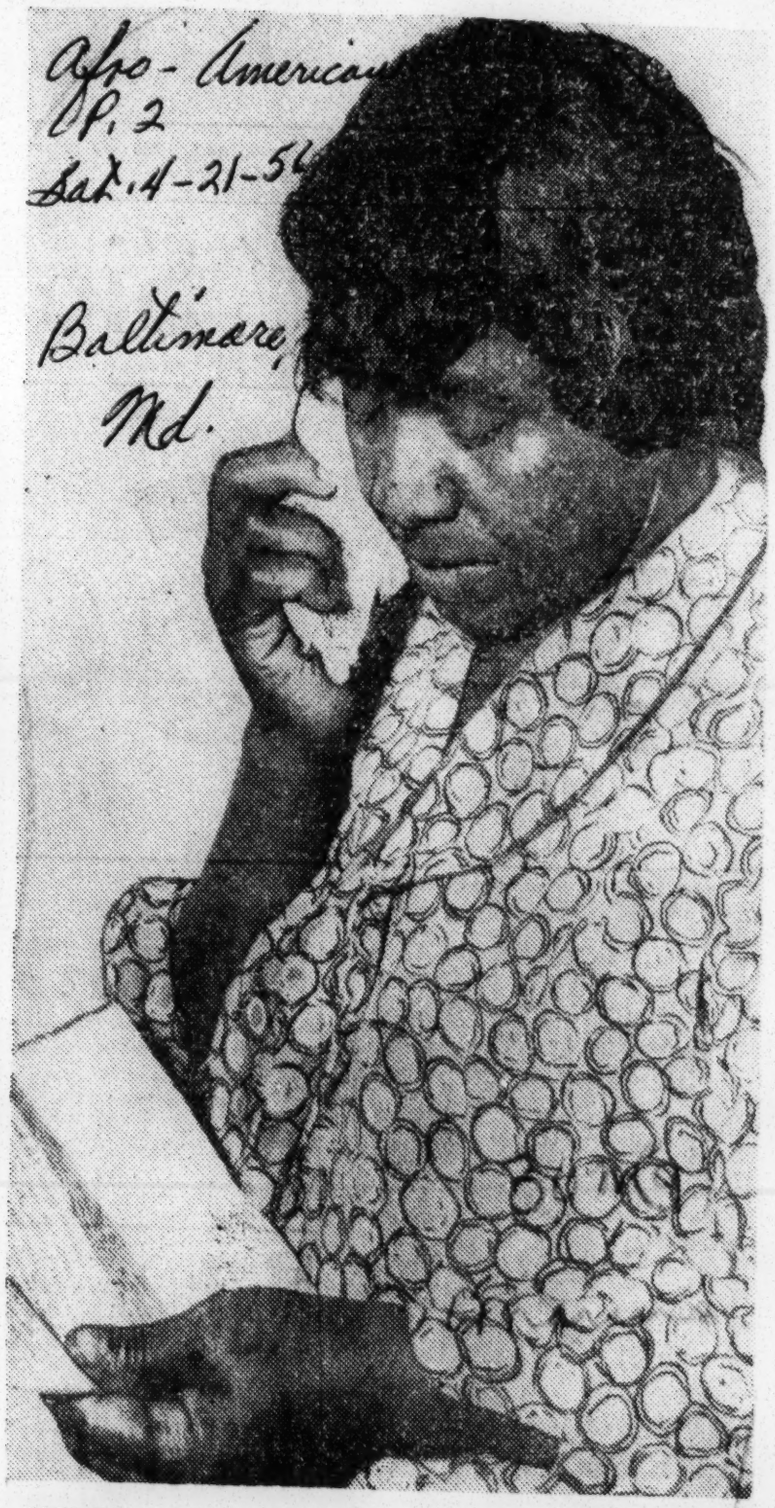
The other victims were Donald F. O'Shea, Leroy Thompson, Charles F. Reilly, Jerry L. Thomas, and Thomas G. Hardeman.

Wood's mother told how her son had wanted to make the Marines a life career.

"He never once complained about his boot training," she said. "He liked the Marines and as long as he liked it, I liked it."

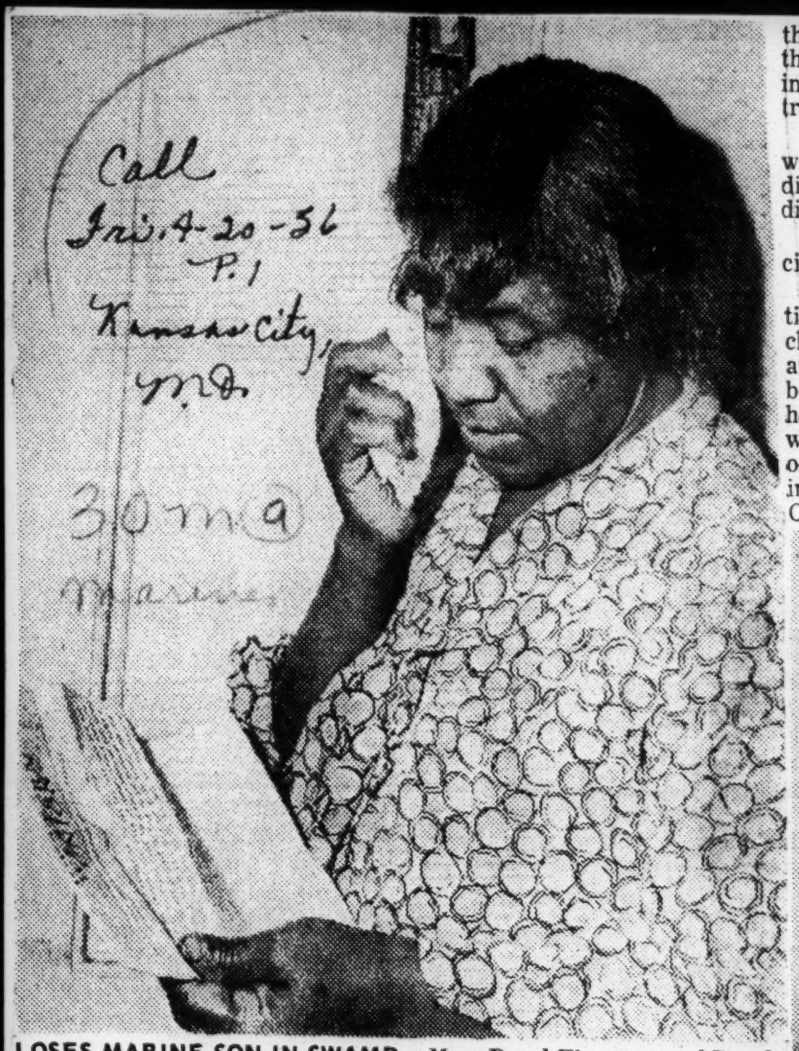
Norman was one of six children.

An inquiry has been set to investigate the tragedy. Meanwhile,



Afro-American
P. 2
Sat. 4-21-56
Baltimore, Md.

MOURNS—Mrs. Thompson, Brooklyn, N.Y., reads telegram informing her of her son, Leroy's death. He was one of six Marines drowned in swamp near Parris Island, S.C., Sunday night. (Story on Page 2.)



LOSES MARINE SON IN SWAMP.—Mrs. Pearl Thompson of Brooklyn, N. Y., is shown here in tears as she reads a telegram informing her of the death of her son, Leroy, who was one of six Marines drowned in a swamp near Parris Island, S. C. last week. Top Marine officials have opened an inquiry into the forced march of 75 recruits ordered by their drill sergeant. The drill instructor, Staff Sergeant Matthew C. McKeon of Worcester, Mass., was placed in custody pending the outcome of the inquiry.
—INS Photo.

Two tan Marines on fatal hike

PARRIS ISLAND, S.C.—Two of the six Marines who lost their lives during the "disciplinary" march through a swampland lake here Sunday night were colored.

They were **Norman Alfred Wood,** 17, of 16 Dousing St., Bay Shore, Long Island, N.Y.; and **Leroy Thompson,** 18, of 296 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

Tuesday, Mrs. Lucille Wood, mother of Norman, said:

"We tried to talk Norman out of enlisting until he got out of high school, but he wanted to go. He liked the Marines, and as long as he liked it, I liked it.

The 17-year-old youth had just finished the first semester of his junior year at Bay Shore High School, where he starred as a football end and was a sprinter and broad jumper on the track team.

* * *

MRS. PEARL THOMPSON, the mother of Leroy, said she tried to persuade her son to finish his final year at Boys High School, but he insisted on enlisting.

"I don't want to get in trouble like all the rest of the kids around here," she quoted him as saying.

Mrs. Thompson said he wrote last week saying he liked the Marines, was working hard and was looking forward to his first trip home at the end of boot camp training in six weeks.

* * *

SURVIVORS, TESTIFYING before the board of inquiry, Tuesday, told hair-raising accounts of frantic efforts and heroism on the part of Sgt. Mathew C. McKeon, who ordered the march, and others to rescue the men, who apparently waded into a tidal wave which was more treacherous than imagined.

McKeon led the unit out on what was considered "routine" disciplinary training. The men died while obeying his orders.

He is under guard pending decision of the board of inquiry.

Chapel service for the six victims was held Thursday at the chapel at the Marine Base, with an honor guard standing by. The bodies were then shipped to the homes of the victims' families, while an intensive investigation of the disciplinary march is being conducted by the Marine Corps.

NORMAN A. WOOD
Bay Shore, N.Y., one of two who died on Marine hike

Negro Marine Testifies Against McKeon

By JAMES L. KILGALLEN

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.—(INS)—Marine Staff Sergeant Matthew C. McKeon is pictured so far at his court-martial as a dual personality.

His immediate superior, Senior Drill Instructor Staff Sgt. Edward A. Huff, said McKeon was an "outstanding D.I.," a hard worker, of good character, high integrity and strictly honest.

On the other hand, Marine Pvt. Melvin Barber, of New York City, portrayed McKeon as a strict disciplinarian who was rough on platoon 71 which he led on a march into the swampland of Ribbon creek Sunday night, April 8, with the tragic result that six young recruits were drowned.

For this, McKeon, 31, is on trial by court-martial, accused of involuntary manslaughter for having led his 74-man platoon into the treacherous waters of Ribbon creek to teach them discipline and improve their morale as potential marines.

Huff implies that McKeon was carrying on his difficult job as a "D. I."

Defense counsel supports this contention by characterizing McKeon as a "dedicated career Marine." Huff says it was the accepted practice of other drill instructors to conduct night marches into the swampland when it was thought necessary to enforce discipline.

Barber seemingly takes a different view. Barber was one of the survivors of the ill-fated "death march."

He testified that, on the day of the march, McKeon ordered two "field days." By that, he meant McKeon didn't think the recruits were taking their duties seriously enough.

He said McKeon ordered two "field days" on that fatal Sunday preceding the night march. It seems that on that Sunday morning the recruits, when given a smoking break, got out of line by lolling on the grass outside their barracks.

Again, in the afternoon, McKeon ordered another "field day" when he learned the recruits had taken, against orders, "seconds" at chow. "Seconds" were a second helping of dessert. Some members of the platoon were getting fat, which hampered their work on the rifle range.

A "field day" means the recruits were ordered to clean up their barracks, and otherwise put things in tip-top shape.

Barber said that even one field day on a Sunday was unusual. He viewed this action as "punishment."

Barber, a six-foot Negro, said that previously McKeon met him and another recruit at the swimming pool. Barber couldn't swim. Barber said McKeon told him: "Big as you are, you should be able to swim."

The private said that just before McKeon, a combat veteran of Korea, started the reportedly recalcitrant platoon on the "death march," he told them they were "going for a swim"—and that those who couldn't swim "would be eaten by the sharks."

Huff, McKeon's superior, when asked to evaluate platoon 71, said that they were "just mediocre."

Huff has had five platoons in his charge in the past two years. He frankly stated he had heard of other drill instructors taking recruits on night marches.

Asked if he himself had ever done so, he replied "no," but explained the reason was he "didn't have time"—he had a training schedule to meet.

Huff, on the witness stand, seemed to be in McKeon's corner. On the other hand, Barber was critical of McKeon and the events that happened that fatal Sunday.

Courtroom observers were left to form their own opinions.

Brass Ends Probe Of Death March

Report on 6 Marines' Drowning Submitted to Base Commander

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.—(UP)— A court of inquiry investigating the drowning of six Marine recruits during an unauthorized night march 12 nights ago has completed its probe and submitted its findings Thursday to Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Burger.

Burger, commanding general of the Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot, will forward the record of the proceedings to Gen. Randolph Pate, Marine Corps commandant, in Washington with the proceedings expected to be made public there.

Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon, 31, of Worcester, Mass., the drill instructor who ordered the ill-fated night march of Platoon 71, has been in custody since the tragedy a week ago last Sunday night.

McKeon said he ordered the platoon on the march to "teach the men discipline."

The sergeant led the 74 men into Ribbon Creek, a swift, tidal stream on the recruit depot reservation here. Six of the men were drowned.

All 68 surviving members of the platoon, which was in its fifth week of a 10 week "boot" camp when the tragedy occured, have testified before the court.

Sessions of the four-man court of inquiry have been conducted behind closed doors.

Sergeant Ordered Hike To Teach Discipline

Post and Times Herald P. 3

Wed. 4-11-56

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., April 10 (INS)—A Marine sergeant, who lost six men by drowning on a forced night march here, said today he ordered the hike "to teach them discipline."

He made the statement as a court of inquiry took the testimony of more than a score of witnesses in an attempt to decide if the 31-year-old drill instructor was to blame for the Sunday night tragedy.

Staff Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon of Worcester, Mass., in a formal statement to newsmen did not clarify whether "teaching discipline" meant punishment for lack of discipline.

He could not be questioned because, his counsel said he was "too emotionally upset."

Last Body Found

A former Navy Frogman found the body of the sixth man—that of Thomas Curtis Hardeman, of Vidalia, Ga.—after a two-hour search of the river this afternoon.

The five found dead Monday were identified as Donald Francis O'Shea of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles Francis Reilly of Clyde, N. Y.; Jerry Lamont Thomas of Alexandria, Va.; Leroy Thompson of Brooklyn, and Norman Alfred Wood of Bay Shore, N. Y.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps, Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, who flew to Parris Island to investigate, said the Sunday night march was "definitely not" a routine hike, that it was not scheduled and that the drill instructor did not have authority to order such a march.

General Pate said it is expressly prohibited for such marches to be ordered as disciplinary measures, but added it is up to the court of inquiry to fix the blame.

Sergeant McKeon, in his statement, said:

"The words 'I'm sorry' expressed to the parents cannot tell them how I feel because I can't find words to express my grief.

"My purpose in taking the platoon to the river was to teach them discipline."

Went in First

He told of leading the 75-man platoon to the water and of wading in first. It was in the tidal stream that some of the men fell. Then panic struck. McKeon said:

"It is no excuse that I had never been in the area before and did not realize that the stream we entered was a tidal stream or that it was unusually deep. The platoon followed me into the stream.

"I noticed some went too far out. I ordered the platoon out of the water.

"Then I saw some were in distress. I started toward them. I brought one man back to shore, then I started back for others.

"One man I thought was all right grabbed me for assistance. We both went down. I struggled for some minutes to get him out of the water, but he fought wildly. He went limp and I couldn't find him.

"I swam toward a group of about four or five but the tide was too strong and they disappeared.

"I was the last one alive out of the water. Some of the men undoubtedly died trying to save others."

Not Being Punished

Accounts given by survivors showed they did not feel the platoon was being punished when it was suddenly ordered to leave the barracks about 9 p. m. Sunday for the march.

General Pate asked that "no premature opinions be formed" about the corps' system of recruit training until the court of inquiry has fully evaluated the facts of the case. He said:

"The system of recruit training in the Marine Corps as taught at Parris Island has withstood the test of years of combat experience. The conduct of Marines in the wars of our Nation's history has clearly demonstrated that they are rightly known as superbly trained fighting men."

Sergeant's Buddy Rallies to Defense

A former Marine buddy of Staff Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon backed up the drill instructor yesterday and called the loss of six lives on a night march "something that couldn't be avoided."

"Mac could not be to blame. He died six deaths with those fellows," said Charles Joseph Destefano, who now runs a grocery at 21 M st. sw., after seven years in the Marine Corps. He was at Quantico with McKeon in 1951 and 1952.

Destefano said he wanted to rally McKeon's former service buddies to his defense.

"Mac was a rough, tough, good Marine," Destefano added. "He was only showing what the trainees might meet later in combat. Let the Marine Corps handle this."

Marine Court Investigates Death of 6 Men on March

Times New York

Wed. 4-11-56

By The Associated Press.

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., April 10—A Marine Corps court of inquiry heard testimony today from survivors of a forced night march into a treacherous tidal stream. The march was ordered by a drill sergeant "to teach the platoon discipline."

Six of the seventy-five recruits who were led into the river near this "boot" training center by S/Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon of Worcester, Mass., drowned.

Gen. Randolph Pate, Marine Corps commandant who came here from Washington to make a personal investigation, said the forced march had been "most unusual." He said Sergeant McKeon had no authority for disciplinary action nor for scheduling such a march.

Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Burger, the base commander, also said the march had been unscheduled and called it "a most serious tragedy."

Sergeant McKeon, 31 years old, will remain in custody until the inquiry is completed. He issued a statement through his counsel stating that he had led the men on the ill-fated march to teach them discipline.

"I can't find words to express my grief," he added.

Sixth Body Recovered

Marine skin divers recovered the body of Thomas Curtis Hardeman, 20, of Vidalia, Ga., late today. The five others, whose bodies were recovered yesterday, were Donald Francis O'Shea, 18, and Leroy Thompson, 18, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Norman Alfred Wood, 17, of Bay Shore, L. I.; Charles Francis Reilly, 18, of Clyde, N. Y., and Jerry Lamont Thomas, 17, of Alexandria, Va.

General Pate ordered the court of inquiry to take testimony from all of the survivors. He said he felt that Marine regulations covered the situation thoroughly and that he believed the corps could handle the investigation without a Congressional inquiry.

"We have absolutely nothing to hide," he added.

"The accident which occurred not be used this survivor said "no particular punishment was involved * * * it was just general disciplinary action * * * and not for any particular offense on the part of anyone."

Stream Varies With Tides

Several of the survivors praised Sergeant McKeon for heroism in pulling men from the icy waters of the stream in pitch darkness. The sergeant said he had been the first in the water and the last out.

The stream winds near the Parris Island rifle range. Its size varies from the tides. In places it is more than 100 yards wide. The bed is soft and mucky, and dense vegetation borders it.

Sergeant McKeon in his statement said he had not been in the area before and had not been familiar with the tides. He added:

"It is no excuse that I had not been in the area before and did not realize the stream we entered was a tidal stream, or that it was unusually deep for the area.

Times P. 19

"The platoon followed me into the stream. I noticed some went too far out. I ordered the platoon out of the water. Then I saw some were in distress. I started toward them. I brought one man back to shore. Then I started back for others.

Wed. 4-11-56

"One man who I thought was all right grabbed me for assistance. We both went down * * * he fought wildly. He went limp and I couldn't find him. I swam toward a group of about four or five men but the tide was too strong and they disapeared. I was the last one out of the water. Some of the men undoubtedly died trying to save others."

Sergeant McKeon came to Parris Island in February from Quantico, Va. He began his military career in the Navy at 16, joined the Marines May 12, 1948, was discharged and re-enlisted four years later.

His platoon here began training Feb. 22. It was in A Company, Third Battalion, one of nearly 100 recruit platoons totaling some 6,000 men undergoing boot training here. The base receives all recruits enlisted east of the Mississippi.

While both General Pate and General Burger said the night march had been unscheduled, other marine officials said that Sergeant McKeon, as a drill instructor in charge of the platoon, had authority to lead the men on the march.

Water Safer Upstream

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., April 10 (UP)—"Anybody familiar with this terrain would not have gone in the river that far downstream," Col. William McKean, commander of a weapons training battalion, said. "A few hundred yards upstream the water would not have been so dangerous."

Colonel McKean said the recruits had plunged into the water about an hour and a half after high tide in the creek.

General Burger called the accident the "saddest thing that has ever happened to me." He said he had not slept since Sunday night.

The court of inquiry expects to wind up with its witnesses tomorrow although that does not mean the inquiry will end then, officers said. The court will make any decision in the case.

Keating Demands Report

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UP)—Representative Kenneth B. Keating demanded today a prompt report on the death of the six marines. He said he had told the Marine Corps of "other instances of brutality."

The upstate New York Republican said the "other" abuses were brought to his attention within the last week. He did not divulge details. An aide said they also involved training at Parris Island.

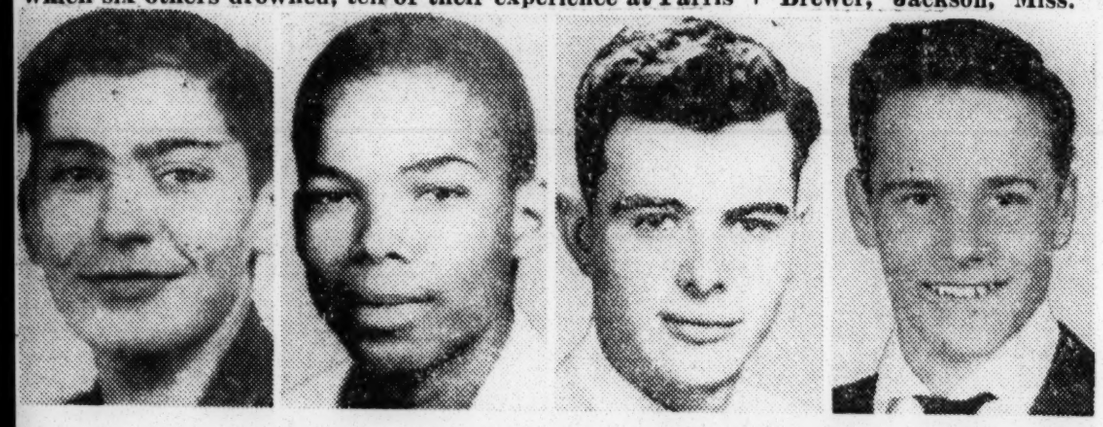
In a letter to General Pate, Mr. Keating called for an "official report to the American people as soon as possible." He said this should cover among other things, whether the fatal march into a swamp had been ordered as punishment, and "where were the officers in command of this outfit and what were they doing."

Responsible persons, high and low, must be brought to book Mr. Keating told the general.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Times P. 1 New York Wed. 4-11-56

SURVIVED MARINE MARCH: Four Marine Corps recruits who were among those who survived night march, in which six others drowned, tell of their experience at Parris Island, S. C. From left they are R. B. Drown and W. D. Poole, Huntington, W. Va.; John Martinez, Brooklyn; L. R. Brewer, Jackson, Miss. A drill instructor led march.



Associated Pres

Reilly Wood O'Shea Thomas

. . . Marines who died on fatal night march

Post and Times Herald
Wed. 4-11-56
P.3
Washington, D.C.

Associated Press

Marine Recruit Richard Acker of Utica, N. Y., one of the survivors of a march that ended in death for six Marines, clasps his hands as he tells a reporter (at extreme left) his story at Parris Island, S. C. Other survivors listen as they gather around their bunks.

30m(10)

Deputy Chief of Army Chaplains to Receive Degree

Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) Frank A. Tobey, Deputy Chief of Army Chaplains is to be awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity by his alma mater, Gordon College Divinity School of Beverly, Massachusetts, at the annual commencement ceremonies of that institution on June 4th.

The degree awarded to Chaplain Tobey will be the second honorary degree awarded in the 67-year history of Gordon College. The college has informed Chaplain Tobey that this is being done "because of the remarkable achievement that has been yours in your advancement to a position of unusual importance in the Chaplaincy."

Chaplain Tobey has served as an Army chaplain since entering military service in 1938. He was in the Pacific theatre of operations in World War II, and also served in Korea during the Korean conflict. Among the decorations he has received are the Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal with four Bronze Stars, the Philippine Liberation Ribbon, Korean Service Medal with one Silver Star (in lieu of five Bronze Service Stars), and Armed Forces Reserve Medal with one ten-year device.

Chaplain Tobey was appointed Deputy Chief of Chaplains, with the rank of Brigadier General, in July 1954. He is a Baptist Minister, of the American Baptist Convention.

Fourth naval chaplain takes San Diego post

SAN DIEGO, Calif.— The fourth officer of his race to be commissioned in the Navy's Chaplain Corps, Lt. J. G. Worth L. Barbour, has been assigned for duty with the Recruit Training Command at the U.S. Naval Training Center here.

Chaplain Barbour, a Baptist, entered the Navy in June 1956 and attended the Navy's Officer Indoctrination School; Newport, R. I., before reporting to the San Diego Naval Training Center.

His duties include conducting services each Sunday, religious guidance lectures and personal counseling.

* * *

"I FEEL that this assignment provides a real challenge —one that any minister would welcome," he said. "The Navy recognizes man's need for spiritual guidance," he added, "and makes ample provisions in this direction.

A 1951 graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C., Chaplain Barbour received his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester Pa., 1954.

Before entering the Navy, he served as pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church, Minneapolis, Minn., and was member of the Twin City Baptist Union of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

* * *

CHAPLAIN BARBOUR is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Barbour of 1614 West Second, in Chester.

He and his wife, the former Miss Christine F. Lassiter of 6038 Kershaw, Philadelphia, reside at 3822 Yosemite, San Diego, They are the parents of two children, Tina Olee, 5, and Worth L. Jr., 2.

Negro Priest To Join Air Force As Chaplain

NEW ORLEANS.— (ANP) — Father Louis V. LeDoux, the first Negro priest to be ordained for a Catholic diocesan in the South and former priest of St. Mary's church, Port Barre, La. will embark on a new career, Oct. 28.

Father LeDoux, who has been conducting a parish mission at Our Lady of Lourdes church here, will report for active duty with the Air Force on that date. He has been commissioned a first lieutenant.

Father LeDoux graduated from the French seminary in Montreal, Canada in 1952. He is a native of Lake Charles, La.

Priest joins Air Force as chaplain

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) — Father Louis V. LeDoux, the first colored priest to be ordained a Catholic diocesan in the South and former priest of St. Marys Church, Port Barre, will embark on a new career Oct. 28.

Father LeDoux, who has been conducting a parish mission at Our Lady of Lourdes Church, here, will report for active duty with the Air Force on that date. He has been commissioned a first lieutenant.

Father LeDoux graduated from the French Seminary in Montreal, Canada, in 1952. He is a native of Lake Charles.

LT. WORTH L. BARBOUR

ALABAMA RESERVE ARMY CHAPLAINS: Nine reserve army chaplains attended their regular quarterly training conference held at Headquarters Alabama Military District in Birmingham. The conference is designed to keep the Reserve Chaplain abreast with current regulations and methods of the Chaplain's section. Chaplain's and the communities they represent are shown (l to r) Maj. King D. Pogue, Tuskegee, Maj. Joseph R. Baucroft, Talladega, Maj. Henry J. C. Bowden, Tuskegee, Maj. Amos F. Ledbetter, Piedmont, Maj. George F. Lewis Montgomery, Col. John F. Gauntner, Third Army Chaplain, Maj. Frank E. Bowman, Fairfield Highlands, Lt. Col. John W McQueen, B'ham, Maj. Hubert C. Terrell, B'ham (U. S. Army Photo)

Legion Denied Lodging, Says Negro Pastor

Post Times Herald Washington D.C.

OMAHA, Neb., June 23 (AP) A Negro minister today charged that an American Legion club denied him lodging and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said it plans to brang charges against the post.

NAACP officials said they would charge the Omaha Post No. 1 with violating Nebraska's civil rights law.

The Rev. A. Houston Gordon, a Chicago Negro minister attending the council of the Congregational Churches of America here, said the post would not let him stay at the club after Legion officials learned his race.

A white minister, the Rev. Edward A. Hawley of Chicago, had registered for a room he and Gordon were to occupy at the club. Gordon said that when the Legion dscovered he was a Negro officials said the room was no longer available.

Gordon is a veteran and a member of the Legion. Hawley is not.

Gordon met last night with other delegates to the church conference, city officials and representatives of the Legion.

Legion officials conceded that Negroes are banned from the post's rooming facilities. They declined further comment, but said there will be a full investigation.

30m(11) 1956

AMERICAN LEGION

Negro Elected American Legion Co. Commander

Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 6-15-56

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Bluford Jackson, jr., 29, engineer was unanimously elected Dutchess county commander of the American Legion Wednesday night at the Montgomery Post headquarters in Rhinebeck. He became the first Negro to head a county Legion in New York State.

The election of the new commander was held at the county convention of delegates from 22 posts. Commander Jackson is a member of Hasler-Kamp post 215 of Pawling, N. Y., of which he was also commander in 1954-55. As county commander, he succeeds Forrest Duke of Staatsburg.

Negro Vet Deceived, Says AVC Official

Daily World Fri. 3-16-56 P. 1
Atlanta, Ga.

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

There is no effective veterans program for Negro GI's, according to the top official of one of America's most popular veterans organizations.

Mickey Levine, national president of the American Veterans Committee said here Monday, that in Mississippi, Alabama and in many other parts of the South, veteran benefits other than those dealing with education are almost extinct as far as the Negro GI is concerned.

TRIP SOUTH

Mr. Levine stopped in Atlanta on his way back to Washington and New York, following an extensive trip over the South. He was guest of the local chapter of the American Veterans Committee, and was feted at a special party in his honor at the Waluhaje Apartments.

Mr. Levine spoke before a representative group of Atlantans including veterans and non-veterans.

"We are not overlooking the obvious advances," he said. "We give the VA credit," he added for its integrated program in hospitals, but in areas of housing, business, pension benefits and the right to vote, the Negro veteran is not considered."

NOT FOR NEGROES

During his visit to Mississippi, Mr. Levine said he talked with hundreds of Negro veterans who said:

"Obtaining a loan to build a house, to start a business or even the opportunity to register and vote, came only within the scope of the white communities and not the Negroes."

The official of AVC called the present program for Negro veterans "a fraud and a deception."

"In Mississippi and Alabama," he said, "there is an obvious conspiracy to keep Negroes away from Negro benefits. In Mississippi, in particular, he is being deceived and debased."

NO FEAR

"There is one good thing," he said he observed during his travels over the south.

"There is no fear on the part of the Negro. Wherever I went, they would always tell me, let the North stand behind us in our fight for first class citizenship."

Mr. Levine got the impression, wherever he went and talked with the rank and file of Negroes and Negro leadership, that there is stern determination on their part not to accept anything less than equality.

Fri. 3-16-56

Mr. Levine said it is part of the fight of AVC to make the north more conscious of the overall problems in the South. He made it clear that the organization had taken the initial steps in the fight against segregation.

"It was AVC," he said, "which first got behind the Powell Amendment on aid to public schools."

It was also AVC, he added, which worked to halt school riots in Baltimore and Washington.

"We have been the main stay in the World Veterans Federation. The Asian peoples look to us for leadership. It was AVC which led the fight in the field of civil rights following World War II."

The organization has, from its inception, been organized on an integrated basis. National headquarters of AVC will not respect segregated charters.

Atlanta, Ga.

AVC membership nationally, averages more than 30,000 members. There is also a large number of non-veterans who are called "friends of AVC." These non-veterans also attend many of the AVC meetings.

South Harpoons Ex-GI Rights

Defender P. 1
Sat. 3-24-56

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The American Veterans Committee charged last week that the Negro ex-serviceman is "denied his rights" in the South and called for a congressional investigation of the situation.

Chicago, Ill.

AVC Chairman Mickey Levine proposed the study be combined with a trip to the South by members of the house veterans affairs committee under the chairmanship of Rep. Olin Teague (D) Tex.

Levine gave Teague a 2,500-word report on a two-week tour which he had just completed in five southern states. He was in Tennessee and Arkansas but devoted most of his report to Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

Levine said: "The conditions which I found indicate that the Negro veteran has been denied his rights as an American ex-serviceman."

"We are failing miserably the hundreds of thousands of Negro veterans in the South, mainly because of the attitude of those in the South who are able to contravene the purposes of the GI bill of rights and other veterans programs."

Levine discussed the problems faced by the southern Negro veteran in housing, farm and business loans, on-the-job training and other VA benefits.

The head of the 25,000-member veterans group charged that the white business community of the South is engaged in a conspiracy to deny the benefits.

He stated: "It's no accident that the Negro veteran has not gotten anything in the way of housing or business loans. It's a conspiracy."

Similarly, Levine said, management and white labor conspire to prevent Negroes from holding any but menial jobs.

Negro Veterans' Rights Abused, Congress Told

Daily Worker Mon. 3-26-56

A request for an "immediate and thorough study by Congress" of the problem of the Negro veteran in the South was made yesterday by Mickey Levine, National Chairman of the American Veterans Committee.

"We are failing miserably the hundreds of thousands of Negro veterans in the South, mainly because of the attitude of those in the South who are able to contravene the purposes of the GI Bill of Rights and other veterans' programs," Levine stated in a letter to Rep. Olin E Teague (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

He said that in a two-week tour of the South he could not find one Negro who has been able to obtain any farm and business loan from the Veterans Administration under the GI Bill.

Disabled Vets Urge Voting

Courier Magazine Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS — Alvin E. Armstrong, first senior past commander of James A. Jackson Chapter 15, American Disabled Veterans, called upon all veterans last week to register and vote and thus elect to office persons who believe in the American way of life.

Sat. 4-7-56

Armstrong's message concluded, "Is it not true that any persons, no matter what the color of their skins, come here and enjoy full freedoms and principles of our country, and we, down here, who have been faithful servants and loyal military men are denied such? I wonder how many of those who advocate race hate are really Americans."

Mrs. Hedgeman in Greece to tour centers

Afro-American
Sat. 7-7-56
Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK — Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Mayor Wagner, of this city, flew to Greece, Wednesday, to begin a tour of United Seamen's Service Centers, before attending the International Conference of Social Work, in Munich, Germany, in August.

Mrs. Hedgeman, who serves as secretary and a trustee of United Seamen's Service, is the agency's official representative to the 1956 Conference. As an exchange leader for the U. S. Department of State, she attended the Conference in India two years ago.

In Munich, Mrs. Hedgeman will be the principal speaker at an August 9 session, sponsored by United Seamen's Service to consider an international approach to programs and S. G. Seid, the German representative of the International Labor Organization.

On a tour of the Arab countries, Mrs. Hedgeman will visit USS headquarters in the port of Iskenderun, in Asiatic Turkey. She will also visit USS European Centers in Naples, Genoa and Bremerhaven, before the Conference.

30m (11) 1956

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

VFW Asks Continued Segregation

Herald P.9-C

Miami, Fla.

Mon. 7-2-56

CLEARWATER — (AP) — The Florida Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars reaffirmed today its support of segregated schools.

A resolution passed unanimously asked Gov. LeRoy Collins to maintain segregation in the public schools.

At the closing session of the annual convention the VFW continued to express opposition to the Bradley bill, now before Congress, to reduce veterans' pensions and other benefits.

The veterans cheered an attack on the bill by Richard L. Roudebush of Indianapolis, national junior vice commander.

Roudebush said the bill creates public suspicion o fpsending for the veterans' program. He said it was put together by "an unholy conglomeration of now defunct committees."

Roudebush urged all members to return to their posts and try to build up advance registration for the national convention at Dallas in August.

"There is strength in numbers" and opponents of the bill can cite the strength of the VFW in putting their case before Congress, he said.

Clarence C. Morrow of Pensacola was elected commander of the state VFW.

Others elected included Charles A. Whiteacre, Hialeah, senior vice commander; Sam Storey, Lake Wales, junior vice commander; Werner Chapman, Ocala, quartermaster (re-elected); Alex Littlefield, Daytona Beach, judge advocate; Dr. Cecil A. Gerin, Maimi Beach, suregon; and The Rev. Fred Taylor, St. Petersburg, chaplain.

Jacksonville was selected for the 1957 meeting.

VFW Ignores Segregation Plan; Medlock Reelected

Constitution 6-20
Atlanta, Ga. Mar. 6-18-56

MACON, June 17—D. Randolph Medlock of Stone Mountain was reelected to an unprecedented second term as state commander Sunday as several hundred Georgia Vetrans of Foreign Wars ended their 14th annual encampment here.

Medlock polled 760 votes compared to 170 for Gene Brown of Alma, and 163 for Jim Grant of Lawrenceville.

Medlock

Wiley Griffin, Bainbridge, was elected senior vice commander and Grady Pittard, Winterville, was elected junior vice commander.

Medlock, a leading figure in Georgia VFW circles, set a state record as commander of the Walter Ogletree Post No. 5257 at Stone Mountain. He was commander there for nine consecutive terms before his election as state commander last year.

In addition to heading the Stone Mountain post, he has also served as junior vice commander of Georgia VFW and has held various national and district offices.

He served with the U.S. Army in the European Theater during World War II.

The VFW Auxiliary, also meeting here, elected Mrs. Elizabeth W. Piper of Conyers as department auxiliary president. She succeeds Mrs. Jo Freeman of Waycross.

A proposed segregation resolution which reportedly was to be introduced at Sunday morning's business session did not come up, officials said.

Medlock said voluntary segregation would be the rule at future VFW encampments under "an agreement among ourselves."

He refused to say whether Negro members concurred in the agreement, but said it was agreed that seating arrangements will be on a voluntarily segregated basis.

However, at least one Negro leader said he had not been a party to any such agreement. Cordele Poe, commander of the Perry-Stevens Post, said he had not heard about the agreement.

A resolution calling for "maintenance of segregation at VFW meetings in Georgia as evidence of the belief that the pattern of segregation and the way of life in the South is in the interest of both races" had been proposed by Bobby H. Barton, an Augusta attorney.

Other officers of the auxiliary include Mrs. Mabel Wright, Macon, senior vice commander; Mrs. Elizabeth Dransford, Albany, junior vice commander; Mrs. Jean Buffington, Manchester, treasurer; Mrs. Nell Strom, Valdosta, chaplain; Mrs. Betty Kirk, Dalton, conductress, and Mrs. Georgia Lindsey, LaGrange, guard.

VFW to Vote On Segregation At Conferences

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Aug. 6-17-56
P. 8-A

MACON, Ga., June 16 (AP)—A new move to segregate future state and district meetings of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will be made Sunday as the organization winds up its 14th annual encampment here.

Bobby H. Barton, an Augusta attorney, said Saturday he would introduce a resolution calling for "maintenance of segregation at VFW meetings in Georgia as evidence of the belief that the pattern of segregation and the way of life in the South is in the interests of both races."

A somewhat similar policy change was recommended at the last state encampment. It failed of adoption after stirring up a bitter floor debate.

* * *

LEGISLATIVE officer for the Olin K. Fletcher Post of Augusta, Barton expects to by-pass the resolutions committee and place his proposal directly before individual delegates, some of whom are Negroes.

Department Commander Randolph Medlock said he had not seen such a resolution and added that he did not expect any controversy in the so-far "harmonious" encampment.